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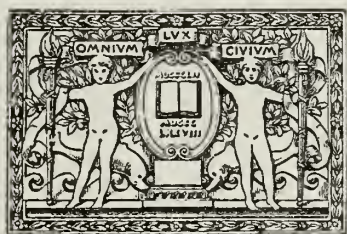
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The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

JANUARY, 1943



French Etchers of the Nineteenth Century

THE graphic arts have gone through many changes both technically and artistically since the time of Rembrandt, and many artists unheralded in their own day have since become famous. In the roll of honor of the nineteenth century, the names of Meryon, Legros, Lepère, Millet, Corot, and Bracquemond have come down to posterity as masters in the difficult art of engraving. The group of Frenchmen represented in the current exhibition in the Albert H. Wiggin Gallery were the foundation of the period known as the "Golden Age of Engraving."

Charles Meryon was one of the greatest of this group, and his "Paris Set" is still the model for architectural etchers of today. He was born in Paris on November 23, 1821, and died in the madhouse at Charenton in 1868, where he was buried in the asylum cemetery. His life was filled with tragedy, and his talent was a strange and weird genius haunted by the mysteries of ancient Paris. He found his true expression in needle and acid, after a failure in painting because of color blindness. The strength of Meryon's plates is in their simplicity, based on nothing save light and shadow, pure chiaroscuro, great technical skill, and a quality which radiates luminosity and color. Frederick Keppel gave him this tribute: "To him of all artists, was reserved the power to make stone walls eloquent. Rembrandt could paint or etch the soul of a man in his face; Corot makes every landscape a poem; but Meryon, while giving exact pictures of the buildings of his native city, imparted to them at the same time his own intense individuality to a degree never before achieved."

It is difficult to understand why the author of such great plates as "Le Stryge," "La Morgue," "L'Abside de Notre Dame," "Le Petit Pont," and others of the Paris Set did not receive recognition in his lifetime. This superb series is a unique monument in the copper plate media in its sensitive expression of architectural form. Perhaps Meryon was ahead of his time. Today museums vie with collectors for the pos-

session of his work, and at prices that would have allowed the unhappy artist to live for years.

Jean-François Millet was born in the village of Grouchy, Normandy, on October 4, 1814. For generations his family had cultivated the soil, and he labored in the fields with little time for study. In what leisure he had he worked at Latin with the Curé of Greville, and made drawings of the country life about him. His father, a sensitive man, encouraged him, and at eighteen Millet proposed to adopt the career of an artist. He began his art studies at Cherbourg with intense interest, and read all the books he could procure. He was passionately fond of Shakespeare, Scott, Goethe, and Fenimore Cooper, besides the French classics and, in later life, Virgil and the Bible. At twenty-three we find him in Paris studying the masterpieces in the Louvre, and particularly impressed by the works of Michelangelo, Mantegna, and Nicolas Poussin. Knowing Millet's art as we do today, it is not difficult for us to understand why a course with Paul Delaroche availed him little or nothing. Millet was an individualist from the very beginning.

No etcher has better understood the peasant and his daily tasks than Millet. He himself wrote, "To me this is true humanity and great poetry." Perhaps one of the most beautiful of his plates is "Two Men Digging," in which the sculpturesque toiling figures are magnificently portrayed. His subjects are literally modelled in line. He made the action and construction convey his thoughts, and the hardships and fatigued bodies with their bent backs and strained limbs could not be expressed better than in "The Gleaners," "The Churner," "Shepherdess Knitting," "Peasant with a Wheelbarrow," "Peasants Going to Work," "The Wool-carder," and several others.

Fortune was not very kind to Millet. He never liked the glare and glitter of Paris and finally moved his family to the village of Barbizon on the edge of the Forest of Fontainebleau, where he lived for twenty-seven years until his death in 1875. His etched work was produced at a time when the art was little known, and as his editions were never large his finest plates have become very rare. There exist some twenty-one plates, including eight which were experimental. Most of these were pulled by Auguste Delâtre and later by Frederick Goulding.

The life of Alphonse Legros was reviewed in the September 1942 issue of MORE BOOKS, at the time when the famous Frank E. Bliss Collection was given to the Boston Public Library through the generosity of Mr. Albert H. Wiggin. Legros started his career as an etcher while he was still a very young man, and when Meryon had just finished his Paris Set. It is interesting to note that Meryon was half English and half French, and that two outstanding names linked with this fine period in England are Legros, a Frenchman, and Whistler, who was of Anglo-Scottish descent. Legros lived, worked, and taught in England for many years,

but he remained pre-eminently French. His best work will always insure his reputation as one of the noble engravers of his century, as his beautiful portrait "Sculptor Dalou" will attest. His studies of trees and small winding rivers seemed perfectly suited to his temperament and were masterly in design, luminosity, and atmosphere. These qualities can be studied in the following plates chosen to represent the artist in this exhibition: "Mort et le Bucheron," "Etude de Vieillard," "La Pêche à la Truble," "Le Bateau," and "Siesta d'un Ouvrier."

Bracquemond was born in Paris in 1833, and his name stands with that of Meryon among the leaders of the modern revival of etching. He was a technician of the highest rank and set a standard which exercised considerable influence among his contemporaries. His first attempts in the copper plate media date from 1849, when he was but sixteen; and he was still a young man when he won all the official honors of the Paris Salon, among them the coveted Medal of Honor.

Perhaps the finest of his plates is the portrait of Charles Meryon, whose fine quality of execution recalls the portraits of Van Dyck. There is in it all the suffering and timidity of Meryon, with an indication of his highly nervous personality; the hands, too, are expressively drawn, though their relaxed attitude contradicts the tenseness of the face. Bracquemond's birds are genuine masterpieces of characterization. In "Sea Gulls" he renders the gliding flight of gulls and waves in a beautiful swirl of rhythmical lines which combine in a harmonious pattern. "Swallows," although very realistic, is also interesting as a purely decorative composition, and there is something oriental in its arrangement. "Lapwing and Teal" delights the eye with its easy flow of line. Other examples show that he was a supreme craftsman and that his work, like himself, was virile and forceful.

What first strikes one in studying the etched work of Jean Baptiste Camille Corot is its variety and diversity of manner. His subject matter, usually glimpses of low level country, clean and windswept, or the woods of Ville d'Avary, was always subtly interpreted. He gave us delightful renderings of cool grey mornings and misty evenings; he felt the gleam of small rivers and the play of light through branches in their movement against the wind. Who else could have etched with more subtlety and lightness the trees in the three plates which represent the artist in this exhibition — "Solitude," "Paysage d'Italie," and "Souvenir d'Italie"?

Corot was born in Paris on July 17, 1796, and was educated in a *lycée* at Rouen and a college at Poissy. For eight years he tried to be a dutiful son and train for a business career; but at last, in 1822, his disappointed father yielded to his wishes, allowing him enough money to study art. His talent had asserted itself very early, and there is one amazing record, the firmly painted view of the Colosseum in the Louvre, which was done in his thirteenth year. "Père Corot," as he was known

to his fellow artists because of his unfailing kindness and generosity, died in Paris on February 22, 1875, at the age of seventy-nine.

Auguste Lepère, another celebrated artist in this group, was born in Paris November 30, 1849, and died at Damme on November 20, 1918. Lepère's studies from nature were never servile and always showed a freshness of execution that was most unusual. His largeness of vision and sensitive interpretations are better appreciated today than they were even a few years ago. That he possessed an excellent technical equipment is borne out by such fine achievements as "Mon Atelier a Jouy le Moutier," "Un Lundi, Porte près de St. Gervais," "Sous Bois a la Rigouette," "A la Foire, St. Jean du Mont," and a number of others.

Lepère's father was a noted sculptor and he no doubt inherited from him his fine taste and artistic talent. While quite young, Lepère studied with the English engraver Smeeton and spent his early years as a professional engraver in the service of *L'Illustration*, *Le Monde Illustré*, *Graphic*, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, and a few others. He soon tired of this field and turned his attention to various other mediums, which included etching and wood engraving. As an etcher he received his first help from Bracquemond, who, as we have said before, was a fastidious technician. That Lepère was worthy of his teaching is evident from the precise care, patient assembling, and sound methods revealed in his prints. He has followed his own ideas to their logical conclusions, ever faithful to Nature, and with a fine sense of organized line, space, and color value.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN



Portrait of Charles Meryon — Etching by Félix Bracquemond

The Puritan Family and the Social Order

By EDMUND S. MORGAN

IF men had only behaved themselves in the beginning, they would never have needed such complicated things as churches and civil governments. This was the first premise of Puritan political and social thought. In the Garden of Eden, which was the world as God had originally planned it, men lived innocently and happily with no need for any social organization apart from that provided by the family. It was only after Adam and Eve had tasted the forbidden fruit that the need arose for stronger organizations. The family in itself was insufficient to cope with the awakened evil of human nature. After expelling man from Paradise, therefore, God arranged for the establishment of churches and states.

In creating these institutions, God did not abolish the family, nor did He set up a new order of things out of whole cloth. Instead He developed churches and states out of the family, which continued to be, in the Puritans' opinion, "the very *First Society* that by the Direction and Providence of GOD, is produced among the Children of Men."¹ God's procedure in this instance, as in all instances, was deliberate: it expressed the importance which He attached to the family. If He had chosen to, He could have created at one stroke "*millions of people, who might presently have constituted civill states and Churches also: but he chose rather, to lay the foundations both of State and Church, in a family, making that the Mother Hive, out of which both those swarms of State and Church, issued forth.*"² The state existed in embryo in the authority which God gave Adam over his family, an authority which was later explicitly stated in the fifth commandment. The church had its prototype in the simple adoration which Adam and Eve offered to their Maker. What then was the purpose of church and state, and what was their relationship to the family, the "Mother Hive" from which they had issued?

The church was established on earth in order to restore the proper harmony between man and his Maker. After the fall from grace, man was incapable of communicating directly with God. He needed some intermediary; he needed, in other words, the Church of Christ. Although Christ himself did not appear until thousands of years later, the first Christian church, the Puritans argued, was the family of Abraham. The church thus continued to be, for some time after the fall, a purely domestic institution. Soon, however, God extended the faith to the whole tribe of Israel and, after Christ's incarnation, to all believers who joined themselves together for the purpose of worship. When Christ should come for a second time, the church would undergo another transformation;

until then it would remain in the "congregational" form. So, at least, the Puritans reasoned, and they called themselves "Congregationalists" accordingly.

Not everyone could join a Congregational Church. Since the Puritans believed absolutely in divine omnipotence, they regarded conversion as a passive experience, in which the Holy Spirit entered the soul and gave it faith. Unless a man had undergone this experience, he was not qualified to become a member. The church, therefore, was not an all-embracing organization, but an association of saints. It originated, like the state, in a social compact. Anyone could join who could prove his qualifications to do so, but no one would compel him. Of course, if he possessed the qualifications, he would inevitably desire to join, but his action would be purely voluntary: "Both parties, before, were free, the one, to offer himself into fellowship, or not; the other, to admit him, or not. If such joyn together it is by their free consent, and must be by mutual engagement."³

In spite of its congregational form, however, the Puritan church showed signs of its domestic origin, for it included not only individual believers but the children of believers as well. When a man or woman joined it voluntarily, his or her offspring entered automatically without opportunity for a "free consent." All minor children, whether living or yet to be born, were included in the agreement of their parents. After they had grown to maturity they had to renew the agreement for themselves, but as long as they remained under parental care they enjoyed the privileges of their parents' membership. The Puritans thus composed their churches of families rather than individuals. They justified the practice by reference to the origin of the church in the family of Abraham. God's covenant with Abraham, they said, had included Abraham's family. Surely God would be no less liberal now. "The faith of the parent," John Cotton explained, "doth bring the Children and houshold of a Christian, even now in the days of the new Testament, under a Covenant of salvation, as well as the faith of *Abraham* brought his houshold of old under the same covenant."⁴ Though children were admitted to church membership on the strength of their parents' covenant, there was some controversy about the rest of the household. John Davenport wished to exclude it,⁵ John Cotton to admit it. Cotton insisted that the covenant extended to all the children of the house whether natural or adopted and also to all servants. In *The Covenant of Gods Free Grace* he flatly stated that "the Covenant is made to the housholders and their servants,"⁶ and he supported his assertion by pointing out elsewhere that Abraham's household included "not onely his sonnes, but also all that were borne in his house, or bought with his money."⁷ Though Cotton was the most revered of New England ministers and though his opinion doubtless carried great weight, there is no evidence that servants received any

ecclesiastical privileges because of their master's connection with a church. This lack of evidence may be due to the fragmentary character of seventeenth-century church records; but whatever their attitude toward the other members of a household, all orthodox New England churches acknowledged that children should partake in their parents' membership. The Puritans, in other words, thought of their church as an organization made up of families rather than individuals.

If the church showed its domestic origin by including children with their parents, the family gave signs of its former ecclesiastical activities by conducting regular religious devotions. Though the church had undertaken public organization of religious instruction and worship, the family continued to perform these functions privately. Every morning immediately upon rising and every evening before retiring a good Puritan father led his household in prayer, in scriptural reading, and in singing of psalms. Whenever they sat down at table together he offered thanks to the Lord.⁸ None of these devotions was supposed to be long. Although the Puritans enjoyed two-hour sermons on the Sabbath, they tried to avoid prolixity in their family services. Cotton Mather says of John Cotton that he always read a chapter of Scripture to his family every morning and every evening, "with a little applicatory exposition, before and after which he made a prayer; but he was very short in all, accounting as Mr. Dod, Mr. Bains, and other great saints did before him, 'That it was a thing inconvenient many ways to be tedious in family duties.'"⁹

Sewall's diary is filled with references to the performance of these family duties, such as: "Begun in Course to read the New-Testament, having ended the Revelation the night before," or "Read the 16th of the first Chron. in the family"; or "125th Psalm Sung by us in course in the family." During a voyage to England he frequently made such entries as "In the even reef of the Mainsail. I read the 74th Psalm, being that I should have read at home in the family."¹⁰ The diary also shows that Sewall made a practice of having his children take an active part in family devotions, both in prayer and in biblical readings. This method seems to have been highly effective in bringing home to them the importance of these devotions. On January 10, 1689, he wrote, "It falls to my Daughter Elisabeth's Share to read the 24. of Isaiah, which she doth with many Tears not being very well, and the Contents of the Chapter, and Sympathy with her draw Tears from me also."¹¹ Seven years later Betty experienced further religious fears:

Sabbath, May 3, 1696. Betty can hardly read her chapter for weeping; tells me she is afraid she is gon back, does not taste that sweetness in reading the Word which once she did; fears that what was once upon her is worn off. I said what I could to her, and in the evening pray'd with her alone.¹²

Sewall was always very sympathetic with his children in their religious

trials, trials which were frequently brought on by his own endeavors to awaken them. Just two days after Betty's tears over the 24th of Isaiah, he brought young Sam to a similar state of fear and trembling:

Sabbath, Jan. 12. Richard Dummer, a flourishing youth of 9 years old, dies of the Small Pocks. I tell Sam. of it and what need he had to prepare for Death, and therefore to endeavour really to pray when he said over the Lord's Prayer: He seem'd not much to mind, eating an Apple; but when he came to say, Our father, he burst out into a bitter Cry, and when I askt what was the matter and he could speak, he burst out into a bitter Cry and said he was afraid he should die. I pray'd with him, and read Scriptures comforting against death, as, O death where is thy sting, &c. All things yours. Life and Immortality brought to light by Christ, &c. 'Twas at noon.¹³

Cotton Mather also gave his personal attention to his children's religious welfare:

7d. 9m. [November.] Lords-Day. I took my little Daughter, *Katy*, into my Study; and there I told my Child, that I am to *dy* shortly, and shee must, when I am *Dead*, Remember every Thing, that I said unto her.

I sett before her, the sinful and woful Condition of her *Nature*, and I charg'd her, to *pray in secret Places*, every Day, without ceasing, that God for the Sake of Jesus Christ would give her a *New Heart*, and *pardon Her Sins*, and make her a *Servant* of His.

I gave her to understand, that when I am taken from her, shee must look to meet with more humbling *Afflictions* than shee does, now shee has a careful and a tender *Father* to provide for her; but, if shee would *pray* constantly, God in the Lord Jesus Christ, would bee a Father to her, and make all *Afflictions* work together for her Good.

I signified unto her, That the People of God, would much observe how shee carried herself, and that I had written a Book, about, *Ungodly Children*, in the Conclusion whereof I say, that this Book will bee a terrible Witness against my own Children, if any of them should not bee *Godly*.

At length, with many Tears, both on my Part, and hers, I told my Child, that God had from Heaven assured mee, and the good Angels of God had satisfied mee, that *shee shall bee brought Home unto the Lord Jesus Christ, and bee one of His forever*. I bid her use this, as an Encouragement unto her Supplications unto the Lord, for His Grace. But I therewithal told her, that if shee did not now, in her Childhood seek the Lord, and give herself up unto Him, some dreadful Afflictions must befall her, that so her Father's Faith may come at its Accomplishments.

I thereupon made the Child kneel down by mee; and I poured out my Cries unto the Lord, that Hee would lay His Hands upon her, and bless her and save her, and make her a *Temple* of His Glory. It will bee so; It will be so!

I write this, the more particularly, that the Child may hereafter have the Benefit of reading it.¹⁴

This type of domestic instruction and worship was considered indispensable to the success of the weekly services in the church, for religion was too important a matter to be left to weekly lessons. If the family failed to teach its members properly, neither the state nor the church

could be expected to accomplish much. As Wadsworth put it:

Without *Family care* the labour of Magistrates and Ministers for Reformation and Propagating Religion, is likely to be in a great measure unsuccessful. It's much to be fear'd, Young Persons wont much mind what's said by Ministers in Publick, if they are not Instructed at home: nor will they much regard good Laws made by Civil Authority, if they are not well counsel'd and govern'd at home.¹⁵

The church, therefore, was careful to encourage the performance of family religious duties. The ministers were constantly reiterating the point. Samuel Willard affirmed in 1677 that the church must "looke to all the families that they maintaine family worship and instruction."¹⁶ In 1659 Increase Mather, as spokesman for a convention of Boston ministers, wrote that "it is the Duty of the Elders and Church to call upon Parents to bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and to see as much as in them lieth, that it be effectually done."¹⁷ Twenty-one years later Mather's church in Boston announced:

We promise (by the help of Christ) that we will endeavour to walk before God in our houses, with a perfect heart; and that we will uphold the worship of God therein continually, according as he in his word doth require, both in respect of Prayer, and reading the Scriptures, that so the word of Christ may dwell richly in us; And that we will do what in us lyeth, to bring up our children for Christ, that they may become such, as they that have the Lords name put upon them by a solemn dedication to God in Christ, ought to be; and that therefore we will (so far as there shall be need of it) Catechize them, and exhort and charge them to fear and serve the Lord, and endeavour to set an holy Example before them, and be much in prayer for their Conversion and Salvation.¹⁸

The church at Dorchester promised in 1677,

to Reforme our famelys, Engageing our selves to a Concientious Care to set up and maintaine the Worship of god in them and to walk in our houses with perfect harts in a faithfull discharge of all Domestick dutys: Educating Instructing and Charging our Children and our households, to keepe the ways of the lord; Restraining them as much as in us lyeth, from all evil and especially the Sins of the times and watching over them in the lord.¹⁹

Without making such an explicit engagement the First Church of Boston voted unanimously in December 1669, "that the Elders should go from hows to howse to *visit the familys* and see how they are instructed in the grounds of religion."²⁰

Maintenance of family religion and instruction was not the only domestic duty which the church supervised. Since the compact by which it was formed always included a promise by the members to "walk together" in obedience to God, the church had as much interest as the state in enforcing the other laws of God, including the laws which governed domestic relations. Its means of enforcement, however, differed from the

state's in being entirely spiritual: censure, admonition, and excommunication were its only weapons. The records indicate that these weapons were freely used to reform family disorders. The First Church of Boston excommunicated Mary Wharton "for her reviling of her husband and stricking of him and other vild and wicked Courses," and Mercy Verin "for vnciuill Carriage with Samuel Smith and bad Language to her Husband."²¹ It gave the same treatment to John Webb "for his attempt of vncleanes and withdrawing from his wif and his impenitence after all"²² and to James Mattock for a number of marital offenses, including the fact "that he denied Coniugall fellowship vnto his wife for the space of 2 years together vpon pretence of taking Revenge vpon himself for his abusing of her before marryage."²³ It cast out William Franklin "for Rygarous and Cruell Correction to his servants, and for sundry lyes in his being dealt withall about it, both pryvately and publiquely."²⁴ It admonished Temperance Sweete "for having received into house and given entertainment vnto disorderly Company and ministring vnto them wine and strong waters vnto Drunkenesse and that not without some iniquity both in the measure and pryce thereof."²⁵ Other churches took similar action. The Dorchester church admonished Robert Spur for "giveing entertainment in his hous of loos and vaine persons espesally Joseph Belcher his frequent Coming to his daughter Contrary to the admonition of the Court which was greatly to the offence of the said Belchers nearest relations and divers others."²⁶ The Roxbury church admonished "sister Cleaves," "for unseasonable entertaining and corrupting other folks servants and children."²⁷ The list could go on much longer. Though seventeenth-century church records are few and sadly incomplete in detail, they do reveal clearly that most churches punished breaches of family order.

The church's sphere of operation, however, was limited: obviously it could not excommunicate any one who did not belong to it, and admonition and censure would certainly not bother ungodly persons anyhow. Evidently a further authority was necessary. The state provided it.

CIVIL government, the Puritans believed, became an absolute necessity after the fall of man. The sin of the first Adam had so vitiated human nature that family governors could not be trusted to maintain the order that God had commanded. They might control their children and servants, but who was to control them? Who was to settle the quarrels into which their degenerate natures would lead them? Furthermore, if some one committed a crime deserving of death, who was to inflict the punishment? God had given family governors no power of life and death. Clearly a superior authority was called for. A group of families, "not having compleat Government within themselves, must combine in a Commonwealth."²⁸ Just as servitude was introduced after

the fall of man to help restrain human corruption, for the same reason the civil state, unnecessary in Eden, became essential in a degenerate world. It was "a relief for the Children of men, against the mischief which would otherwise devour them."²⁹ A civil government was necessary because family government was now inadequate to enforce the laws of God.

What, then, became of families after this superior power had been established? Did the state supersede them as a means of enforcing the laws of God? It did not. It made no demand that the heads of families should "yield up their Family-Government over their Wives, Children, and Servants, respectively, to rule them in common with other Masters of Families."³⁰ Rather it gave additional support to their authority, because without assistance from them it could not have begun to accomplish its task of enforcing the laws of God. Those laws, as the Puritans interpreted them, covered the minutest details of personal action. They forbade work on the Sabbath and idleness on weekdays; they forbade blasphemy, lying, idolatry, and heresy. They forbade "excessive wages" and "unreasonable prizes"; they forbade usury, tippling, and the playing of shuffle-board.³¹ Even a multitude of petty officers would not have provided the close supervision of every individual that an effective enforcement of such prohibitions required, but family governors could provide it. The chief problem for the state, therefore, was to see that family governors did their duty.

The Puritans recognized this fact in characterizing families as "the root whence church and Commonwealth Cometh,"³² "the Seminaries of Church and Common-wealth,"³³ "the foundation of all societies,"³⁴ and the *Nurseries* of all Societies."³⁵ "*Well-ordered Families*," Cotton Mather explained, "naturally produce a *Good Order* in other *Societies*. When *Families* are under an *Ill Discipline*, all other *Societies* being therefore *Ill Disciplined*, will feel that Error in the *First Concoction*."³⁶ "Such as Families are," James Fitch warned, "such at last the Church and Common-wealth must be."³⁷ If these statements were platitudinous, they nevertheless expressed the assumption upon which Puritan leaders acted, namely that the state is made up of families rather than individuals.³⁸ The governors of the Massachusetts Bay Company, for example, tried from the very outset to bring every member of their colony, who was not himself the head of a family, under the control of family government. This policy was not easily put into practice during the early stages of the enterprise, for the first settlers sent over after the organization of the company were a group of male servants, under the direction of a deputy governor, John Endicott. Since no natural families could exist in such a group, the only way to obtain the benefits of domestic discipline was to establish artificial families. On April 21, 1629, the company wrote Endicott a letter containing the following instructions:

For the better accomodation of businesses, wee haue devyded the servants belonging to the Company into seuerall families, as wee desire and intend they should liue together; a copy wherof wee send yow heere inclosed, that yow may accordingly appoint each man his charge and dutie . . . Our earnest desire is, that you take spetiall care, in setlinge these ffamilies, that the cheife in the familie (at least some of them) bee grounded in religion; wherby morning and evening famylie dutyes may bee duely performed, and a watchfull eye held over all in each familie by one or more in each famylie to bee appointed thereto, that soe disorders may bee prevented, and ill weeds nipt before they take too great a head. It wilbe a business worthy your best endeavours to looke vnto this in the beginninge, and if neede bee, to make some exemplary to all the rest; otherwise your government wilbe esteemed as a scar crowe.³⁹

After the Great Migration had brought 20,000 Englishmen to the new world, such makeshift families were no longer necessary, for fortunately the migration to New England, unlike that to Virginia, was primarily one of families. So at least the passenger lists seem to indicate.⁴⁰ The rulers of the various New England colonies took advantage of this influx of families to place all stray bachelors and maids under the discipline of a real family governor. In 1638 Massachusetts ordered every town to "dispose of all single persons and inmates within their towne to servise, or otherwise."⁴¹ In February 1636/7 Connecticut provided "that noe yonge man that is neither married nor hath any servaunte, and be noe publicke officer, shall keepe howse by himself, without consent of the Towne where he liues first had, vnder paine of 20s. per weeke."⁴² Plymouth enacted similar legislation in 1669:

Wheras great Inconvenience hath arisen by single persons in this Collonie being for themselves and not betakeing themselves to liue in well Governed famillies It is enacted by the Court that henceforth noe single person be suffered to liue of himselfe or in any family but such as the Celectmen of the Towne shall approue of; and if any person or persons shall refuse or neglect to attend such order as shalbe giuen them by the Celectmen; That such person or persons shalbe sumoned to the Court to be proceeded with as the matter shall require.⁴³

The purpose of all this legislation is clearly explained by the judgment of the Essex County Court in a particular case:

Court being informed that John Littleale of Haverhill lay in a house by himself contrary to the law of the country, whereby he is subject to much sin and iniquity, which ordinarily are the companions and consequences of a solitary life, it was ordered Oct. 12, 1672, that within six weeks after date he remove and settle himself in some orderly family in the town, and be subject to the orderly rules of family government, unless he remove from the town within that time. If he did not comply with this order, the selectmen were ordered to place him in some family, which if he refused, a warrant was to be issued to place him in the house of correction at Hampton.⁴⁴

The enforcement of the laws against single persons was usually left to

the selectmen of the various towns. Occasionally, however, the county courts would send instructions, specially printed for this purpose, enjoining the selectmen to do their duty. The Middlesex County Court sent such instructions to the towns under its jurisdiction in October of 1668. Thirty-two offenders were reported, many of whom later recorded in court that they had made arrangements to live in a family.⁴⁵ In April 1680, the court made another drive against single persons, but the five towns whose returns have been preserved reported that there were no offenders within their precincts.⁴⁶

Having taken such care to bring everyone under the authority of a family ruler, the state did its utmost to support such rulers in the proper exercise of their authority. We have already noticed the strict punishments it provided for disobedient children and servants. It also protected family governors from outsiders who might undermine their power. For example, it fined Nicholas Russell "for remaining in Nicholas Penyon's house after he had ordered him to keep away, being jealous of his wife."⁴⁷ It punished tavern-keepers and anyone else who entertained children or servants without the consent of their parents or masters.⁴⁸ Invariably it took favorable action upon petitions like the following:

To the Honourable County Court, now seting in Cambridge:

Wee whose names are under written, present this our Humble petition; and that in obedience to both the Laws of God, and Man, that the Honoured Court now seting would please to take some speedy course, [toward] the reforming and reclaiming of the Familyes, of John Allen, and of his son; as to those ungodly wicked unchristian practices of a frequent entertaining of Servants, of their neighbours especially the House of John Allin, where such are entertained, not only for a few houres, but almost daily sometims; and that to the great grieffe of thir Masters; and especially such servants, are (by such a wicked practice) debauched, made Idle wanton discontented; and thir masters greatly wronged; and aboue all, the name of God, and Intrust of Religion greatly suffers, by such wicked and vile practices.⁴⁹

Since it relied so heavily upon the family, the state took care to see that family rulers were worthy of their responsibilities. Men like John Allin obviously did not deserve to have charge of a family, and the courts frequently prevented such persons from setting up households or even deprived them of their households after they were set up. The General Court of Plymouth provided in 1636,

that none bee allowed to bee housekeepers or build any Cottages or dwelling houses till such time as they bee allowed by the Governor and Councill of Assistants or some one or more of them and that this order bee strictly obserued; . . . that noe servant coming out of England or elsewhere; and is to serue a master for some time bee admitted to bee for himselfe; vntill he haue serued out his time either with his master or some other; although hee shall buy out his time; except hee haue bin an housekeeper or master of a family or meet or fitt to bee soe.⁵⁰

Although the other colonies had no similar legislation on the subject, they nevertheless took drastic action against anyone whom they considered unfit for the duties of a parent or master. When Captain James Johnson of Boston was "complained of for disorderly carriages in his Family, giving entertainment to persons at unseasonable houres of the night and other misdemeanors," the Suffolk County Court ordered "the said Captain Johnson to breake up housekeeping and to dispose of himselfe into some good orderly Family within one Fortnight next following or that then the Selectmen of Boston take care to dispose of him as aboue-said."⁵¹ Anyone who had shown himself to be an habitual sinner was not qualified to bring up children. When Robert Styles of Dorchester was presented "for not attending the publique worship of God, negligence in his calling and not Submitting to Authority," he was ordered to "put forth his Children, or otherwise the Select men are hereby impoured to do it according to Law."⁵² The selectmen of every town regularly inspected families to see that parents fulfilled their educational duties.⁵³ Whatever their other merits, parents found negligent in this respect might have their children taken from them and placed with someone more worthy. William Scant of Braintree was brought before the Suffolk Court for

not ordering and disposing of his Children as may bee for their good education and for refusing to consent to the Selectmen of Brantery in the putting of them forth to Service as the law directs. The Court having duely weighed and considered what was alleaged by him and the State of his Family doe leaue it to the prudence of the Selectmen of Brantery to dispose of his Children to Service so far forth as the necessity of his Family will give leaue.⁵⁴

As the settlements grew, it became more and more difficult for the selectmen and constables to supervise the government of all the families in their towns. Consequently in the years from 1675 to 1679 Massachusetts established a new group of officers for the purpose of inspecting and re-enforcing family government. These officers, known as tithing-men, were empowered in 1675 to enforce a law against drunkenness. The law provided that

the Select men of every Town shall choose some sober and discreet persons to be Authorized from the County Court, each of whom shall take the Charge of *Ten or Twelve Families* of his Neighbourhood, and shall diligently inspect them, and present the names of such persons so transgressing to the Magistrate, Commissioner, or Select men of the Town, who shall return the same to be proceeded with by the next County Court, as the law directs.⁵⁵

In May 1677 the tithing-men received power to apprehend and arrest "all Sabbath-breakers and disorderly Tiplers, or such as keep Licensed Houses, or others that shall suffer any disorder in their Houses on the Sabbath-day or evening after, or at any other time."⁵⁶ Finally in 1679,

after the "Reforming Synod" at Boston had declared that "Most of the evils that abound amongst us, proceed from defects as to family government,"⁵⁷ the tithing-men were ordered to attend to disorders of every kind in the families under their charge.⁵⁸

This legislation was directed against negligent heads of families. There was no occasion for conflict between the state and the governor of a well-ordered family, for the avowed purpose of both was the same: to enforce the laws of God. Sometimes the courts even dismissed law-breakers to be dealt with by their family governors. When Increase Winn was presented at the Middlesex Court for contempt of authority, his master informed the court, "I doe not question but the instruccions and Correction he hath allready had, will helpp him to be more watchfull for time to come." The court considered the correction adequate even though it had been only "to convince him of his vilde carriag which he did acknowleg and bewaile with teares."⁵⁹ Similarly Joseph Perkins, presented at Essex Court for striking Josiah White, was discharged when the court was "informed that his father had given him correction for his fault",⁶⁰ and in the case of Elizabeth Hunt and Abigail Burnham, two little girls who carried on a feud during church services, the court "judged them both culpable of disturbance and disorder in the meeting house, but being under family government, ordered their parents to correct them for offences past and to keep them in better order for the time to come."⁶¹

Though the decision of the court in the last case seems a wise one, the whole system of state supervision over the family strikes us as an odious interference with liberty. It doubtless was odious to the unregenerate, against whom it was directed, but a good Puritan father looked upon it as an indispensable prop to his authority. Far from interfering with his private rights it provided him with the power to maintain them.

The Puritans thus testified to their belief in the importance of the well-ordered family. Although the fall of man had necessitated a church and state with power to supervise domestic relations, neither one could replace the family or do without it. The relations of husbands and wives, of parents and children, of masters and servants — these were the bonds of society itself. If they snapped, neither church nor state could survive. If they held, church and state would hold too. So the Puritans reasoned and accordingly took every precaution to establish good family government. Yet while they re-enforced that government with tithing-men and ecclesiastical censures, the whole structure of their society grew weaker and weaker. It finally broke down, as I shall endeavor to show in another essay, because they relied upon their families to save it.

Notes

1. Cotton Mather, *Family Religion Urged* (Boston, 1709), p. 1.
2. Thomas Cobbett, *A Fruitfull and Usefull Discourse touching the Honour due from Children to Parents and the Duty of Parents towards their Children* (London, 1656), sig. A3.
3. John Davenport, *The Power of Congregational Churches Asserted and Vindicated* (London, 1672), p. 39.
4. John Cotton, *The Grounds and Ends of the Baptisme of the Children of the Faithfull* (London, 1647), p. 48.
5. See Isabel MacB. Calder, ed., *Letters of John Davenport*, New Haven, 1937), pp. 262-266. Mather, *A Disputation concerning Church Members and their Children* (London, 1659), p. 19: "Adopted children and Infant-servants, regularly and absolutely subjected to the Government and dispose of such heads of Families as are in Church-covenant, though they cannot be said to be their natural seed, yet in regard the Scriptures (according to the judgment of many Godly Learned) extend to them the same Covenant privileges with their Natural seed, we judge not any Churches who are like-minded with them, for their practice herein: All which notwithstanding, yet we desire at present to leave this question without all prejudice on our parts to after free disquisition."
7. John Cotton, *Grounds and Ends*, p. 188.
8. Thomas Cobbett, *A Practical Discourse of Prayer* (London, 1654), pp. 103-104; Deodat Lawson, *The Duty and Property of a Religious Housholder* (Boston, 1693), pp. 23-26; Cotton Mather, *A Family-Sacrifice*, pp. 27-28, 30-34.
9. Cotton Mather, *Magnalia Christi Americana* (Hartford, 1853), vol. I, pp. 277-278.
10. Sewall, "Diary." *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, fifth series, vols. V, VI, and VII (hereafter referred to as "Diary." vols. I, II, and III), vol. I, pp. 113, 120, 237.
11. *Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 308.
12. *Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 423.
13. *Ibid.*, vol. I, pp. 308-309.
14. Cotton Mather, "Diary." *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, seventh series, vol. VII, pp. 239-240.
15. Benjamin Wadsworth, *The Well-Ordered Family* (Boston, 1712), p. 84.
16. "Boston Sermons, 1671-1679," manuscript in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, sermon dated Oct. 14, 1677.
17. Increase Mather, *A Disputation concerning Church-Members and their Children* (London, 1659), p. 14.
18. Increase Mather, *Returning unto God the Great Concernment* (Boston, 1680), p. 20.
19. *Records of the First Church in Dorchester* (Boston, 1891), p. 19.
20. *Records of the First Church in Boston*, manuscript transcript in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, p. 32.
21. *Records of the First Church in Boston*, pp. 31, 35.
22. *Ibid.*, p. 30.
23. *Ibid.*, p. 12.
24. *Ibid.*, p. 23.
25. *Ibid.*, p. 13.
26. *Records of the First Church in Dorchester*, p. 70; see also p. 84.
27. *A Report of the Record Commissioners, containing the Roxbury Land and Church Records* (the sixth report of the Boston Record Commissioners, Boston, 1881), p. 95.
28. John Davenport, *The Power of Congregational Churches Asserted and Vindicated* (London, 1672), pp. 130-131.
29. Samuel Willard, *The Character of a Good Ruler* (Boston, 1694), p. 3.
30. Davenport, *Power of Congregational Churches*, p. 131.

31. William B. Whitmore, ed., *The Colonial Laws of Massachusetts* (edition of 1672, Boston, 1890), pp. 14, 57, 58-63, 66, 80-85, 91-92, 120, 132-134, 153.
32. "Boston Sermons." January 14, 1671-2.
33. Eleazar Mather, *A Serious Exhortation to the Present and Succeeding Generation in New England* (second edition, Boston, 1678), p. 20.
34. Samuel Hooker, *Righteousness Rained from Heaven*, (Cambridge, 1677), p. 25.
35. Cotton Mather, *A Family Well-Ordered* (Boston, 1699), p. 3.
36. *Loc. cit.*
37. James Fitch, *An Explanation of the Solenn Advice* (Boston, 1683), p. 15.
38. John Winthrop thought that a commonwealth resulted from "many families subjecting themselves to rulers and laws" (Thomas Hutchinson, ed., *A Collection of Original Papers Relative to the History of the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay*, Boston, 1769, p. 67). John Eliot, in describing the social compact by which his ideal Christian state was to be inaugurated, wrote that "the Child is implicitly comprehended in the Fathers Covenant, the Wife is explicately comprehended in her Husbands." (John Eliot, *The Christian Commonwealth: or, The Civil Policy of the Rising Kingdom of Jesus Christ*, London, 1659, p. 3.)
39. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, ed., *The Records of the Governor & Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England* (Boston 1853-1854, hereafter referred to as *Massachusetts Colonial Records*), vol. I, p. 397.
40. For example, of 206 persons who settled in Hingham between 1633 and 1639, only 10 came by themselves as single men or women. The rest were divided among 38 families (*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. XV, pp. 25-27). Other available records tell the same story. See the lists printed in Charles E. Banks, *The Planters of the Commonwealth* (Boston, 1930).
41. *Massachusetts Colonial Records*, vol. I, p. 186. Dec. 13, 1636.
42. J. H. Trumbull, ed., *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut* (Hartford, 1850-1890), vol. I, p. 8. Feb. 21, 1636/7.
43. David Pulsifer, ed., *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England* (Boston, 1856-1861), vol. XI, p. 223.
44. George F. Dow, ed., *Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County* (Salem, 1911-1921, hereafter referred to as *Essex Court Records*), vol. V, p. 104.
45. Middlesex County Court Files, folder 49, group 4; folder 51, groups 4 and 5.
46. *Ibid.*, folder 88, group 6.
47. *Essex Court Records*, vol. I, p. 134. Feb. 1648.
48. *Ibid.*, vol. II, p. 180; vol. IV, pp. 237, 275; vol. V., p. 143; and "Records of the Suffolk County Court 1671-1680," *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts*, vols. XXIX and XXX (hereafter referred to as *Suffolk Court Records*), p. 336.
49. Middlesex County Court Files, folder 114, group 3.
50. *Records of New Plymouth*, vol. XI, p. 191.
51. *Suffolk Court Records*, pp. 646-647. Nov. 23, 1675.
52. *Ibid.*, p. 915.
53. E.g. *Watertown Records* (Watertown, 1894), vol. I, pp. 102-105, 107, 109, 113, 121, 122, 128, 135, 137, 145.
54. *Suffolk Court Records*, p. 599.
55. *Colonial Laws of Massachusetts* (edition of 1672), p. 235.
56. *Ibid.*, p. 250.
57. Cotton Mather, *Magnalia*, vol. II, p. 323.
58. *Colonial Laws of Massachusetts* (edition of 1672), p. 270.
59. Middlesex County Court Files, folder 24, group 2.
60. *Essex Court Records*, vol. VII, p. 193. April, 1679.
61. *Ibid.*, vol. V, p. 306.

James Joyce to his Literary Agents

ALTHOUGH serial publication of *Ulysses* began as early as 1918 in *The Little Review*, James Joyce was still working on the last sections of his huge undertaking throughout 1920 and 1921. At the same time he was meticulously revising the printed chapters and putting the whole text in its final form. Three letters recently added to the Library's collections show how confidently he was arranging for the book's appearance both in Paris and New York, apparently never suspecting the storm it was to arouse. In the course of the correspondence, however, he also mentions several of his earlier works, hopefully describing his efforts to reach a wider audience.

The Library's manuscripts are addressed to Joyce's literary agents — the English firm of Pinker & Son; but as they are headed simply "Mr. Pinker," there is no way of telling whether they were intended for James Brand Pinker, the friend and advisor of Conrad, Galsworthy, and Housman, or for his less conservative son Eric. Two of them are written from Trieste, to which Joyce had returned at the close of the war, anxious to revisit the spot where he had written *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*. Here he shared the crowded living quarters of his Czech brother-in-law and, in spite of the inevitable turmoil, worked doggedly at the "Circe" and the "Eumaeus." On the thirtieth of March, 1920, he was at last ready to direct the agent:

"*Ulysses*," he wrote, "is on no account to be offered to Mr. Richards [the English publisher]. It is to be offered to the *Egoist* (which has already found a printer for it) and to Mr. Huebsch in New York, to both of whom I have written stating that you are drawing up agreements."

Passing on to a discussion of the *Exiles*, he explained:

"I did not sell the translation rights, German or Italian. I had a translation in the former language made at my expense and published at my expense. No [money?] has come in as yet. The

Italian version is to appear in three successive numbers of *Il Convengo* with a view to its subsequent publication in book form. As regards the Abbey Theatre if there is no prospect of the play being put on there it might be offered elsewhere. I am not in touch with literary or dramatic circles in the United Kingdom or in correspondence with anyone there (except you, Mrs. Weaver and Mr. Pound) so that it is quite impossible for me to know what theatre or society might be likely to produce it."

On the twenty-second of June, he wrote again, making further plans for the American edition of *Ulysses*:

"Thanks for cheque (£15) on Spanish rights of my novel and also for letter received this morning. I have just written to Mr. Huebsch and you may confirm. He can obtain a typescript of *Ulysses* from the editor of *The Little Review* to whom I have also written. I am finishing the last adventure *Circe* and shall send him duplicate of that too. The close of the book is already drafted and I shall [send?] it in triplicate to Miss Weaver, Miss Anderson (editor *Little Review*) and Mr. Huebsch in autumn. I do not wish the book to be issued till after Christmas. I hope this will set things right so that the contract be issued at once. Mr. Huebsch also wrote of sending you the royalties due. If he has not done so you might remind him . . . I hope to leave for Paris in about ten days . . . Having worked exceptionally hard I am in need of some rest."

The third letter is an anxious note, written from Paris, February 14, 1921, inquiring about the accumulated royalties on his earlier works and continuing:

"I heard casually the other day that *Exiles* had been put in rehearsal by a society *The Dublin Drama League* but afterwards withdrawn. I wrote also twice to the address you gave me in London but received no reply to my inquiries about the 2 possible translations of my novel."

E. L. A.

Ten Books

The Tragical History of Christopher Marlowe. By John Bakeless. Harvard. 1942. 798 pp.

DR. BAKELESS'S two-volume biography represents years of work in libraries all over the world, and it is safe to say that it really does bring together, as he hopes, "everything that can now be known about Christopher Marlowe." Barring Shakespeare, of course, Marlowe was and is the most widely admired of all the brilliant Elizabethan playwrights; and yet for three centuries the outline of his personal history was confined to a few lurid facts and some even more lurid surmises. Dr. Bakeless has combined the results of modern research into a work which, for all its meticulous attention to detail, is still unified and easily written. He reproduces for the first time the only known example of Marlowe's handwriting — a signature on a neighbor's will. And he goes fully into the poet's student days and the question of his connection with Walsingham's secret service network. Dr. Hotson's sensational discoveries of 1925 cleared up the circumstances of Marlowe's death; the present author carries his investigation farther and makes it seem more than likely that he was deliberately murdered because he knew too much about the political intrigues of Lady Audrey Walsingham. Discussing the plays one by one, Dr. Bakeless adds a great deal to the information already published on Marlowe's sources, his vogue in his own and later times, and his relationship to the work of other men, particularly that of Shakespeare, who quotes him abundantly. He also makes an exhaustive study of the many plays and poems which have been attributed to Marlowe — in most cases quite falsely. The book concludes with a hundred-page bibliography which summarizes the manuscript and other material available on the poet from the sixteenth century to the present day. (*H. McC.*)

Basis for Peace in the Far East. By Nathaniel Peffer. Harper. 1942. 277 pp. PROFESSOR PEFFER draws upon his in-

timiate knowledge of the Far East, where he has spent many years, for his extremely clear and succinct account of the causes of our war with Japan and the steps necessary to prevent another such catastrophe. According to him, we are at war because of our insistence on the evacuation of China. Complete occupation of China by Japan would hasten the victory of Germany, in which event the United States would find itself "for all practical purposes in a state of siege." Mr. Peffer traces the background of American policy in Asia and shows that our attitude up to the war was only consistent with our behavior in years past. Granting that we win this war, how is lasting peace to be assured? A strong, free China is a necessity; foreigners and foreign economic interests must have no special privilege. Next, Japan must be not only defeated but, in a military sense at least, crushed. However, the Japanese are a strong and vital people and must be allowed a basis upon which to build a decent way of life. Japan should have free access to foreign markets and raw materials on the same terms as anyone else. At the same time, the United States can help China with loans to establish her industrial machine. In general, if the white countries wish to be free to tap the resources of Asia, they will be obliged to abandon political domination and give more consideration to the native races. (*S. E. W.*)

Covering the Mexican Front. By Betty Kirk. University of Oklahoma Press. 1942. 367 pp.

As a foreign correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor* and other papers, Miss Kirk spent the last six years in Mexico, and her book is a brilliant interpretation of the chief events of the period. The importance of Mexico as an ally, she feels, must not be underestimated, for the great southern country is "the Golden Treasury of Latin-America, but the Achilles heel of the United States." After thirty years of continuous revolution, Mexico, under the liberal Manuel Avilo Camacho, has

settled upon a "middle way," and she suggests that "it may in time lead the world into harmony as it did into chaos." Quoting from Cárdenas's own record, she shows how the former president prepared the ground with his courageous solution of the land problem, his uncompromising stand on the oil question, and his determination to take "no backward step." But Mexico's attempts to practice its native socialism have been so persistently thwarted from abroad that the country has become the critical front in the "Battle of Europe versus America." Foreign communists strangled the Labor Party, and controlling the Ministry of Education, thrust their antagonistic teachings into the schools — naturally opening the door to reaction. Like other commentators on Latin-America, Miss Kirk writes vehemently of the Falange Española, "the greatest threat to democracy in the Spanish-speaking world"; particularly interesting, however, are her chapters on the Sinarquistas, the fanatic Indian organization with its parallel in occupied France. Mexico's present position as virtual leader of Latin-America and ally of the United States, she credits not only to Camacho with his vision of hemisphere solidarity, but to the brilliant Ezequiel Padilla, who negotiated the Mexican-American agreement of last year, to Henry Wallace, the friendly guest at the presidential inauguration, and to Luis Martínez, the far-seeing Catholic prelate. (*E. L. A.*)

Balcony Empire: Fascist Italy at War. By Reynolds and Eleanor Packard. Oxford University Press. 1942. 380 pp. THOSE who recall the cartoons of Mussolini postured as Rodin's Thinker, when he was desperately trying to decide whether to "go in" or "stay out" of the world conflict, will find much to enlighten them in this book by two United Press correspondents formerly stationed in Rome. The period covered is 1934 to June 1942, the scene is Italy. It was the victorious Ethiopian campaign that made it possible for Mussolini to support Franco's revolution in Spain and Italy's subsequent action in Albania and Greece. Since those initial successes, his fortunes have hardly prospered, and

Mussolini now appears a pathetic figure who failed to grasp the possibilities of the choice that he made. The authors are reporters of judgment and experience, and their facts concerning the situation in Italy, drawn from the widest variety of sources, are impressive. But they also make one feel that the element of adventure is not outmoded in modern warfare. King Zog's escape in an American sedan, an American doctor from the Rockefeller Foundation dodging bullets in the shelter of a doorway, war news gleaned from the gossip of bridge tables, the activities of the carabinieri, and even imprisonment and release give flavor to their survey. (*C. H.*)

Victory Is Not Enough. By Egon Ranshofen-Wertheimer. Norton. 322 pp.

AMONG the many speculations about the post-war world, these suggestions by a former journalist and diplomat deserve serious attention. Before drafting a strategy of peace, the author explains recent defeats. Democratic socialism in Europe is "a graveyard of unfulfilled hopes." The Weimar Republic especially, in spite of its model constitution, failed through hesitation and compromise, as well as the refusal of the older democracies to recognize Germany as an ally. The author interprets the reaction personified by Pétain as the final eruption of the conservative forces which have been smothered in France ever since the Revolution. He blames the constitutional defects of the League of Nations at least partially for the blunders of peace. The Covenant was drawn up on the basis of a false assumption held by the Anglo-Saxon countries — "the axiomatic belief that moral forces would prevail in any future crisis." Peacemakers after the present war must take into account the new social, economic, and spiritual forces instead of territorial divisions. The greatest need is first for collective security, then for social-economic progress and the encouragement of democracy. The author proposes a compulsory supra-national confederation of European states, with a collective armed police force which will safeguard the will of the majority against aggressor nations. (*M. M.*)

The Theory of Capitalist Development. By Paul M. Sweezy. Oxford University Press. 1942. 398 pp.

"Most people," the author reminds us, "take capitalism for granted, just as they take the solar system for granted," whereas the Marxist can regard it objectively as an historical phenomenon. Dr. Sweezy examines critically Marx's explanations of the "realization crises" — crises that result when capitalists, who must produce for the sake of production, are unable to obtain the full value of their commodities. Especially he supplements Marx's theory of under-consumption, enumerating various counteracting forces, such as state expenditure and deliberate government control. In contrast to some modern experts who emphasize the power of managers in centralized industry, Dr. Sweezy maintains that the corporate form deprives the majority of owners of control, in favor of a small minority of large owners. With the growth of the field of distribution, which develops as monopoly spreads, the clerical, commercial, and professional hangers-on become social and political props to the capitalist system. In the final section the author discusses imperialistic expansion as a necessary move in world capitalism. The defeated countries are naturally fertile soil for Fascism. Dr. Sweezy believes that world socialism may, even without an armed clash, supersede the capitalism of the non-Russian world. (*M. M.*)

Angel Mo' and Her Son Roland Hayes. By MacKinley Helm. Little, Brown. 1942. 289 pp.

UNUSUALLY absorbing is this biography of Roland Hayes and the mother with whom his life was so closely knit. Although written by Dr. Helm with the assistance of Mr. Hayes, it is in the first person, and quotes characteristic turns of speech which bring us very close to the man, revealing him in a real world, not one of illusion. Few people observing the urbane artist on the platform, for instance, would imagine that a foundry job once left scars from many a burn or from a more terrible experience when he was dragged through a conveyor belt at the age of fourteen.

Mr. Hayes's musical life, from the bird calls and folk songs of the South up to the world opened to him when he first heard records of famous singers, is of course of chief interest. He paid for the music lessons which he determined to have by singing in small churches while he was training in Boston with Arthur J. Hubbard. In 1918 he made his first transcontinental tours, managing them himself; and it was then that he began to understand the musical value of his heritage from his own race. It was typical of his mother's wisdom — which always meant much to him — that she commented, "I knowed what was what all the time, but I wasn't going to tell you. Now go ahead and work hard and be your own man." Strange to say, however, it was in Prague that Mr. Hayes found "the real beginning of his intellectual and musical maturity." Thereafter he sang in London, Paris, Italy, Germany, and Russia, gradually overcoming the handicap of prejudice not only by his art but by the warmth of a personality which the present volume portrays with full sympathy. (*R. G. A.*)

Alfred Nobel. By Herta E. Pauli. Fischer. 1942. 325 pp.

ALFRED NOBEL, dynamite king and millionaire, left his millions to be bestowed as prizes for workers for peace and enlightenment. Herta Pauli's biography chronicles these two phenomena, which were compatible in Nobel's mind but in actual development became as the poles apart. In a brisk, almost staccato style the book details the varying fortunes of the Nobel family, father and brothers, in Russia and in their native Sweden, until Alfred's genius went on alone and after his discovery of dynamite built, with astonishing rapidity, an industry that spread over Europe and crossed the Atlantic Ocean to the United States. The ramifications of this industry lead the author into a discussion of French politics and the devious ways of big business, and there is much factual information, although practically no sources are quoted, on the growth of the dynamite industry, particularly in the United States. The history of the huge combines that grew out of Nobel's

original companies is sketched with little sympathy toward their international trade in munitions, and the author feels that this would have been Alfred Nobel's own reaction. Certainly in his later years the cause of international peace took hold of the inventor's thoughts. Baroness Bertha von Suttner, Austrian pacifist, was his friend and she fostered this ideal. In 1893 Nobel wrote to her: "I should like to allot part of my fortune to the formation of a prize fund . . . This prize would be awarded to the man or the woman who had done most to advance the idea of general peace in Europe." The last chapters describe how this plan was carried out. (E. D.)

Victor Hugo. By Matthew Josephson. Doubleday. 1942. 514 pp.

THIS biography takes its place besides the author's earlier studies of great French writers — *Zola and His Time* and *Jean Jacques Rousseau*. The most complete existing biography of Hugo in English, written by A. F. Davidson in 1912, was taken entirely from four uncomplimentary volumes by Edmond Biré. On the basis of much recently discovered material, Mr. Josephson attempts to rehabilitate Hugo's character. In great detail he pictures his personal life — the estrangement of his parents, his marriage to Adèle Foucher, and his relationship with the actress Juliette Drouet, which lasted for fifty years. He analyzes Hugo's quarrel with Sainte-Beuve, whom he presents as a venomous, treacherous friend, and is convinced that there was no real foundation for the spiteful gossip which linked the critic's name with that of Madame Hugo. Mr. Josephson considers Hugo primarily as a national poet rather than as a great novelist. With insight he examines Hugo's political career and is assured of the sincerity of his frequently shifting views. Brought up by a royalist mother, Hugo as a young man accepted the ideas of his family; gradually, however, he alienated himself from the Bourbons, and showed an increasing sympathy for the revolutionists. *Hernani* caused furor in French political circles, but the public, delighted with his romanticism, acclaimed him "the French

Shakespeare." Although Hugo was made a peer of France in 1845, he was rapidly becoming a man of the people. By 1851 his revolutionary pamphleteering and speeches resulted in a break with Louis-Napoleon — and exile in Jersey and Guernsey. From then on the world watched his onslaughts against the Little Napoleon with sympathy and amusement. These years also saw the publication of *Les Contemplations* and the rich *La Légende des Siècles*, as well as his great masterpiece *Les Misérables*. (M. C. J.)

The American Spirit. By Charles A. and Mary R. Beard. Macmillan. 1942. 674 pp.

IN their three previous volumes the Beards have dealt largely with the outward expression of American culture in government, economy, arts, and sciences; now they turn to an analysis of the American spirit. "The keyword civilization," they point out, "is a newcomer in the long history of thought." It was in the American vocabulary early in the Revolution, having made its first appearance in French about 1750; and from the beginning it had "the highly dynamic and political sense" now generally associated with it — a sense affirmed by such influential citizens as Jefferson, Paine, and John Adams. It involved certain general propositions: a theory of history based on the idea of progress and a social principle; the cultural divergence of American from European ways; and a belief in the will and the obligation of the American people to advance their type of civilization. The individualism of the post-Civil War era gave it a new direction; but the rise of socialism at the turn of the century impelled a sort of counter-reformation. Today Woodrow Wilson's emphasis on democracy is being renewed, with a transfer of outlook from "American civilization" to "world civilization" — a shift which the authors appear to view with some apprehension. Inclusive as it is, the book is little more than a compilation of the written and spoken views of various American and foreign writers, quoted sometimes without much discrimination. (H. McC.)

Library Notes

The Death of Louis E. Kirstein

WE record, with deep regret, the death of Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, for twenty-three years a trustee of the Boston Public Library. After a brief illness, he died on December 10 at the age of seventy-five.

More authoritative pens will later appraise here Mr. Kirstein's unforgettable service to this institution, just as long editorials and whole pages of obituary notes in the Boston and New York press have memorialized his remarkable personality and his work as one of the great merchants and philanthropists of the country. In this modest place we merely quote a few facts about his connection with the Library.

Mr. Kirstein was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees on May 1, 1919, and in the course of his long tenure he served for four separate periods as its President. Of all his multifarious interests, of all his associations with innumerable business, industrial, educational, and charitable enterprises, the Library is said to have been closest to his heart. With faithful regularity he attended the bi-weekly meetings of the Board — the last on December 4, the day before he was taken ill.

On May 7, 1930, there was opened without any ceremony, at 20 City Hall Avenue, the Kirstein Memorial Library, erected by Mr. Kirstein in memory of his father, Edward Kirstein, whose early business connections were largely with Boston. On the first two floors of the beautiful building was installed the new Business Branch and on the third floor, a general Branch Library. Eventually the latter had to give way to the increasing use of the Business Branch and was discontinued on July 1, 1940, since which time the whole building has been occupied by the Business Branch, offering a field of service that has proved invaluable to the community.

Besides substantial gifts of books, chiefly on business, Mr. Kirstein also

established a trust fund of \$5,000, "for any purpose of the Library that the Trustees see fit to put it to."

Always simple and unassuming, Mr. Kirstein took exceptional interest in the welfare of the employees of the Library. No one who ever came into contact with him could help feeling the power of his personality — his strong will, his penetrating mind, and that innate kindness and generosity which he tried so hard to hide. He was a man of wide influence, but first of all a human being. Others have paid homage to the memory of an outstanding citizen; the members of the staff mourn the passing of a friend.

By order of the Trustees, the Central Library and the Branch Libraries were closed on the afternoon of December 11 from three to four o'clock, the time of the funeral. A memorial service was held on Sunday afternoon, December 13, at the Temple Israel Meeting House.

An Illustrated Haggadah

AMONG medieval illustrated books of ritual an important place belongs to the Jewish Haggadah, the book setting forth the ceremony for the family celebration on the eve of the Passover. The Library has purchased an excellent facsimile of the *Pessach-Haggadah*, known as *Codex Orientalis 8* in the State Library at Darmstadt, a large folio volume including leaves with magnificent miniatures and spacious decorations. A companion volume contains critical articles by four experts, under the editorship of Bruno Italiener. The work was printed in a limited edition at Leipzig in 1927 — and one cannot help reflecting that five years later such a publication would have been inconceivable within the borders of the Reich.

The Darmstadt codex consists of fifty-eight parchment leaves, on which the sacred text of the Haggadah is written in large decorative Hebrew characters known as the "square" script, while the marginal text of the commentary by Eleasar Rokeach is in a

smaller cursive hand. The scribe gave his name as Israel ben Mëir of Heidelberg, who, according to Dr. Italiener, must have written the text in the first half of the fourteenth century.

The illustrations were made considerably later, possibly not till about 1420. Dr. August L. Mayer suggests that they may have been the work of at least three artists. He describes the codex as a type intermediate between the older Spanish and the later German one. "This Haggadah," Dr. Mayer comments, "deserves to be called the most distinguished of all northern Haggadoth and altogether the most representative." A number of illustrations represent the ritual acts in the celebration — men and women drinking the kiddusch cup or expounding from an open book, and the family seated at the festival table. The rest are mostly decorative designs with many animal and bird motives. The last two full-page miniatures have apparently no connection with the text. One, a conventionalized representation of a hunt, may have been copied from a tapestry; the other, a Gothic "Fountain of Youth," is supposedly the earliest miniature illustrating this popular medieval legend.

M. M.

A Sixteenth-Century English Binding

THE Library's group of early English bindings is now much improved by the addition of a beautiful volume bound probably for Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State under Edward VI.

The book is Johann Carion's *Three books of Cronicles* [*G.405.41], translated from the Latin in 1550 by the London printer Walter Lynne. The brown calf sides are decorated with black fillets outlined in gold. The outer fillet, a rectangle with fleurons at its outer corners, combines with an inner lozenge, and the spaces between the two contain graceful arabesques. In the center are stamped the initials "TS" within two interlaced squares enclosed in a circle. Above and below this circle are gilt arabesques and stars. The edges of the leaves are gilt and "gauffred" —

that is, stamped lightly with conventional designs.

The binding is of a style formerly ascribed to the workshop of the King's Printer, Thomas Berthelet. Some of the tools, however, are known to have been used by an artist whom the English expert G. D. Hobson identifies only as "Queen Mary's binder," and who worked from about 1550 to 1555.

Walter Lynne, a printer and translator of ardent Protestant sympathies, believed it his duty to render the chronicle into English because "the knowledge of thynges past is most necessary for such as woulde pass over the tyme to come in a decent and Godly order." The chronicle was, indeed, one of the most popular products of the Reformation interest in history. Carion, the alleged author, was a professor of mathematics at Frankfurt an der Oder, where he taught Philipp Melanchthon. In the 1520's he composed a history in German, which he gave to his pupil to edit. Melanchthon, however, as he afterwards told one of his friends, "re-wrote the whole work." In fact, a later editor asserted that he discarded Carion's book entirely. Nevertheless, it was printed in Wittenberg in 1538 under the latter's name, and he signed the dedication to Joachim, margrave of Brandenburg. The book achieved great success and was translated into several languages. In 1558 Melanchthon himself published a Latin version.

H. McC.

The Castle of Indolence

THE Library has acquired a first edition of *The Castle of Indolence* [*A.8875.6], by James Thomson, the poet of *The Seasons*. The volume, published by A. Millar of London in 1748, is a large quarto of eighty-four pages.

Thomson began this allegorical poem as a few stanzas written in sport for some of his friends, who had reproached him for being indolent, while he thought them no less so. He expanded the theme, however, and worked over it for some fifteen years. A second edition was called for soon after the appearance of the first. These early editions retain stanzas 55 and 56, which George Lyttleton saw fit to omit when editing his

friend's works in 1750; it was nearly a hundred years before these outcast stanzas were restored to the text.

The poem was written in imitation of Spenser, not only in its allegorical treatment, but also in the use of archaic terms and, more significantly, in the Spenserian stanza. Byron thought *The Castle of Indolence* superior to the more widely popular *Seasons*. Even the present-day reader can derive pleasure from the melodious rhyme-pattern and the sensuous imagery.

Critics seem to agree that Thomson, who pointed a moral as well as adorned a tale, was more felicitous in the latter function as he practised it in the first Canto, on the charms of indolence. The second narrates the victory of the Knight of Arts and Industry over the fraudulent magician who held the inhabitants of the Castle Indolence in thrall. Among these victims the poet placed himself and several of his friends, including his future biographer Patrick Murdoch. The stanza describing Thomson was written by a friend, except for the first line: "A Bard here dwelt, more fat than Bard be seems." M. M.

England — Sole Mistress of the Cod

THE Treaty of Paris, which closed the Seven Years War, was popular in England only with the Tory followers of Lord Bute, who had negotiated it. Pitt, who was then out of office, opposed it both for its spineless surrender of the West Indian conquests and for the extensive privileges it granted the French fishermen. Forced through Parliament by wholesale bribery, it occasioned a host of denunciatory pamphlets — among them *The Ancient Right of the English Nation to the American Fishery*. This particular tract [**H.82.72], recently added to the Library's collection of Americana, was published anonymously at London in 1764 by William Bollan, the Massachusetts agent.

Bollan, who had come to New England as a young man, was one of the most able colonial lawyers, but, a loyal churchman and the son-in-law of Governor Shirley, was not over popular with the Puritan faction. Nevertheless,

he represented the colony in London for nearly twenty years and was largely responsible for securing the reimbursement for the Louisburg expedition.

The present work is a carefully supported argument, justifying England's exclusive claim to all the North American fisheries. Bollan quotes at length from the collections of Ramusio and Hakluyt, reprints a large part of Richard Whitbourne's *Discourse and Discovery of Nevv-found-land*, and makes extensive use of the *Memorials of the English Commissioners*, drawn up in 1751 to define the limits of Acadia. In retelling the events of the intercolonial wars, he stresses the continuous encroachments of the French, the vast wealth they were taking from the shores of the St. Lawrence, and their repeated boasts that France would become "sole mistress of the cod." Feeling that he has proved England's historic rights to the control of the fisheries — and their annual profits of nearly a million pounds sterling — Bollan sees no need of sharing them. France's insistence on both St. Pierre and Miquelon he considers an attempt to retain a territorial base, a view which was supported by her refusal to permit English naval inspections. Now that his country has once more surrendered its victories at the council table, Bollan can only lament "the noble figure which the American fishery entire would have made in the plan of a naval empire."

The volume is illustrated with an engraved map of "The Cod Fishery in America" drawn by Thomas Kitchin, the Royal Hydrographer. According to a contemporary critic who noted the publication in the *Monthly Review* for April 1764, it was "replete with valuable information and entertaining anecdote, which the writer conveys in a methodical, perspicuous, judicious, and dispassionate manner." E. L. A.

Lectures at the Library

DURING January the following free lectures will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library:

Yeats and the Irish Drama. John V. Kelleher, Harvard University. Not illustrated. (Boston Drama League Course.)

3.30 Sunday, January 3.

My Homeland, the Crimea. Genia Miloradovich. In costume. 3.30 Sunday, January 10.

Reading of Alice Duer Miller's poem, "The White Cliffs." Marjorie Keith Stackhouse. 8.00 Sunday, January 10.

A Poetic Pilgrimage. Mrs. Arthur Dudley Ropes. Poems written by Arthur Dudley Ropes on England, Scotland, Italy and lovely New England. Illustrated. (Boston Ruskin Club Program.) 3.00 Monday, January 11.

Writing of Plays. Miss Lydia Le Baron Walker, Jr. Not illustrated. 8.00 Thursday, January 14.

Colonial Williamsburg and Florida Fairyland. Robert Stanton. Illustrated with colored film. 8.00 Thursday, January 21.

More than Conquerors. Poetry of victory and peace. Alice Mansur. 3.30 Sunday, January 24.

Famous Women of America. Mme. Aino Saari, dramatic interpreter. In costume. (Boston Ruskin Club Program.) 3.00 Monday, January 25.

Southwestern Recreational Areas. Mary Tucker. Illustrated with colored moving pictures. Shown through the courtesy of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company. 8.00 Thursday, January 28.

Recitals at the Library

DURING January the following free recitals will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library:

Concert. Artists, pupils of Mme. Luisa Tosi. 8.00 Sunday, January 3.

Lecture-Recital — Norse Poetry. Axel Gerhard Dehly, author, teacher and

lecturer. Assisted by Dorothea Bertelson, violinist; Gertrude Sundlie, pianist. 8.00 Thursday, January 7.

Concert. String orchestra of the Boston Music School, Inc. Linwood D. Scriven, conductor. 3.30 Sunday, January 17.

Song Recital. Camille Snow, soprano. George Pettitt, tenor. Assisted by Rowena Robbins, violinist; Robert Ewing, accompanist. 8.00 Sunday, January 17.

Song Recital. Sylvia Lewis, soprano; Abigail Lazelle, accompanist. 8.00 Sunday, January 24.

Concert. Donna Jacques, mezzo-soprano; Marian Ziemba, accompanist. 3.30 Sunday, January 31.

Lecture-Recital. Jewish Music. Professor S. G. Braslavsky. Assisted by Chorus and Soloists. 8.00 Sunday, January 31.

The Lowell Lectures

DURING January the courses of lectures offered by the Lowell Institute will be continued in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library as follows:

Romanticism and the Modern Ego. Jacques Barzun, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History, Columbia University. *First Lecture:* "Romanticism, Dead or Alive?" 5.00 Monday, January 11. *Second Lecture:* "Rousseau and Modern Tyranny." 5.00 Thursday, January 14. *Third Lecture:* "The Classic Objection." 5.00 Monday, January 18. *Fourth Lecture:* "Romantic Art." 5.00 Thursday, January 21. *Fifth Lecture:* "Romantic Life." 5.00 Monday, January 25. *Sixth Lecture:* "The Four Phases of Romanticism." 5.00 Thursday, January 28.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library



SYNOPSIS OF CLASSIFICATION

<i>Open Shelf Room</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Navigation</i>
<i>Bates Hall</i>	<i>Essays. Literature</i>	<i>Periodicals</i>
<i>Agriculture. Sport</i>	<i>Fiction: French & Spanish</i>	<i>Poetry</i>
<i>Bibliography. Libraries</i>	<i>Fine Arts</i>	<i>Politics & Government</i>
<i>Business</i>	<i>Geography. Heraldry</i>	<i>Psychology</i>
<i>Biography</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Religion. Theology</i>
<i>Children's Books</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Science</i>
<i>Domestic Science</i>	<i>Medicine. Hygiene</i>	<i>Sociology</i>
<i>Drama. Stage</i>	<i>Military Science</i>	<i>Technology</i>
<i>Economics</i>	<i>Music</i>	<i>Travel & Description</i>

In this list, the books are arranged under subject headings. Those in the Open Shelf Department precede the rest.

The Library is at present engaged in the large task of providing an improved arrangement of its book collections. For most of those in the Central Library, and also at the Business Branch, there is being adopted the form of cataloging and classification in use in the Library of Congress. For the Open Shelf Department and the Young People's Room in the Central Library, and for the thirty general branch libraries, there is being adopted a simplified form of the Dewey Decimal Classification.

During this process it is necessary that many new books be cataloged and classified only in temporary form. They are therefore listed below without call numbers. These books are available for use, however, and readers may obtain their call numbers from the card catalogs in the various departments.

Open Shelf Room

Army and Navy

- Andrews, Marshall. Our new army. Little, Brown. 1942. 355 A5680
 Corey, Herbert. The army means business. Bobbs-Merrill. [1942.] 355 C797
 How the army has been re-organized on a business basis to conduct total war.
 Dilts, Marion May. Army guide for women. Longmans, Green. 1942. 355 D579
 Miller, Harold Blaine. Navy wings. New and revised edition. Dodd, Mead. 1942. 629.13 M647n
 The origin and development of naval aviation.
 Potter, Jean. Alaska under arms. Macmillan. 1942. 355 P867

Biography

- Brooks, William E. Grant of Appomattox; a study of the man. Bobbs-Merrill. [1942.] 92 G7635br
 Chevigny, Hector. Lord of Alaska; Baranov and the Russian adventure. Viking. 1942. 92 B225c
 Colorful account of the fabulous fur trading em-

pire created in the American northwest during the eighteenth century by an intrepid Russian adventurer.

- Josephson, Matthew. Victor Hugo; a realistic biography of the great romantic. Doubleday, Doran. 1942. 92 H895j
 Lerman, Leo. Michelangelo. A Renaissance profile. Knopf. 1942. 92 B943L
 Mann, Klaus. The turning point; thirty five years in this century. Fischer. [1942.] 92 M2817a

An interpretation of the forces that influenced the between-Wars generation of German youth and paved the way for Hitler.

- Maurois, André. I remember, I remember. Harper. [1942.] 92 M457
 Mellow recollections of the writer's life and work in pre-war France.

- Morison, Elting E. Admiral Sims and the modern American navy. Houghton Mifflin. 1942. 92 S6145m

- Pearson, Hesketh. G. B. S. a full length portrait. Harper. [1942.] 92 S5345p
 A witty, intimate biography of George Bernard Shaw.

- Verneuil, Louis. The fabulous life of Sarah Bernhardt. Harber. [1942.] 92 B527v

Fiction

- Adams, Samuel Hopkins.** *The Harvey girls.* Random House.
The Fred Harvey chain of restaurants forms the background for this story of a typical southwestern desert town.
- Allen, Sally Elliot.** *Not hers alone.* Liveright.
Unusual treatment of the triangle theme coupled with the story of an unconventional child.
- Atherton, Gertrude.** *The horn of life.* Appleton-Century.
A picture of the social and business life of San Francisco in the twenties.
- Carr, John Dickson.** *The emperor's snuff-box.* Harper.
A cleverly constructed mystery in which a lovely English girl is falsely accused of murdering her fiancé's father.
- Christie, Agatha.** *The moving finger.* Dodd, Mead.
Miss Maple, with her usual perception, discovers the writer of a series of anonymous letters.
- Cole, C. D. H., and Margaret Cole.** *Toper's end.* Macmillan.
When an eccentric chemist housed several refugees he found himself in the centre of a web of intrigue and murder.
- Cook, Whitfield.** *Violet.* Coward-McCann.
Twelve-year-old Violet manages the affairs of her family, with humorous situations from start to finish as a result.
- Davenport, Marcia.** *The valley of decision.* Scribner.
Outstanding novel of the development of the steel industry by four generations of a Pennsylvania family.
- Davis, Frederick.** *Deep lay the dead.* Doubleday, Doran.
Concerning an important government cipher and the murder of a secret courier.
- Disney, Dorothy, and George Perry.** *Thirty days hath September.* Random House.
Unusual mystery of a Labor Day week-end party which ends in the death of a prominent New York beauty specialist.
- DuMaurier, Angela.** *Treveryan.* Doubleday, Doran.
After the peculiar death of the young Treveryans' father, mystery surrounds their ancestral estate on the Cornish Coast.
- Eisenberg, Frances.** *My Uncle Newt.* Lippincott.
Humorous account of the adventures and misadventures of Uncle Newt, by the author of "There's one in every family."
- Ermine, Will.** *My gun is my law.* Morrow.
A family feud with all the western trimmings.
- Falstaff, Jake.** *Come back to Wayne County.* Houghton, Mifflin.
Continues the story of Lemuel of "Jacoby Corners."
- Fletcher, Inglis.** *Men of Albemarle.* Bobbs-Merrill.
The author of "Raleigh's Eden" writes of North Carolina in the early 18th century.
- Foster, Bennett.** *Winter quarters.* Doubleday, Doran.
A series of robberies and shootings occur in the wake of a rodeo's tour.
- Gilman, LaSelle.** *The golden horde.* Smith and Durrell.
A story of a group of White Russians who founded an ideal community in India.
- Glaspell, Susan.** *Norma Ashe.* Lippincott.
The story of Norma Ashe — one of five pupils selected to carry on the ideals of an inspired teacher.
- Gruber, Frank.** *The gift horse.* Farrar and Rinehart.
A mystery with a race track setting.
- Jameson, Storm.** *Then we shall hear singing.* Macmillan.
Symbolic fantasy of a German protectorate with the theme that free people cannot be enslaved.
- Komroff, Manuel.** *All in our day.* Harper.
Thirty stories selected by the author as among his best tales.
- Lawrence, Josephine.** *There is today.* Little, Brown.
Candance and Andy crammed into a year the happiness and experiences of a lifetime because of the threatening draft.
- Lockridge, Frances and Richard.** *Hanged for a sheep.* Lippincott.
A poison plot and two murders, involving Mr. and Mrs. North.
- McCloy, Helen.** *Cue for murder.* Morrow.
A mystery in which an actor is actually murdered during a play.
- MacGlaahan, Katrine.** *Horseless buggy.* Little, Brown.
Life in a small town at the turn of the century.
- Meredith, Anne.** *The family man.* Howell, Soskin.
Charming Victorian novel dealing with a mother, three sons and three daughters, all dominated by the father.
- Parks, Edd Winfield.** *Long hunter.* Farrar and Rinehart.
The story (based on fact) describes the winter Big-Foot Spencer and his faithful dog spent in the trunk of a sycamore tree on the Tennessee frontier.
- Proctor, Ellen.** *Turning leaves.* Dodd, Mead.
This \$10,000 Dodd, Mead prize novel is the story of James and Mary Livingston, their seven children and their friends.
- Raddall, Thomas.** *His Majesty's Yankees.* Doubleday, Doran.
A story of the Yankees in Nova Scotia who tried to join with the rebels of Massachusetts.
- Sackville-West, V.** *Grand Canyon.* Doubleday, Doran.
Post-war (1945) fantasy in which the United States is attacked by Germany at the two-year conclusion of a false peace.
- Singmaster, Elsie.** *A high wind rising.* Houghton, Mifflin.
Story of the German settlers in Pennsylvania and their relations with the Indians during the period 1730-1755.
- Stern, G. B.** *The young matriarch.* Macmillan.
Continues the story of the Rakonitz family.
- Stevenson, D. E.** *Crooked Adam.* Farrar and Rinehart.
How Crooked Adam thwarted a clever Nazi spy-ring, told against a Scottish background.
- Taylor, Ross McLaury.** *The saddle and the plow.* Bobbs-Merrill.
Against a vivid background of Texas in the old days this sequel to Brazos tells of Brazo and Mary's struggle to establish a home.
- Turnbull, Agnes.** *The day must dawn.* Macmillan.
Excellent picture of the hazardous life in a small outpost of Pennsylvania during the period when the frontier was left unguarded while the men were fighting in the Revolutionary War.

History and Travel. The War

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More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

FEBRUARY, 1943



Walt Whitman and the Marine Band

By HANS NATHAN

Whitman to Traubel in 1889: "Sitting here of late, calling up, as often occurred, old times — these among them: this article reminding me for one thing: I have felt a curious hunger to possess a file of *The Herald*: get hold of my pieces again; re-read." (*With Walt Whitman in Camden*, III, 511.)

ONE of the main attractions during the hot summer months in Washington, from the early eighteen-forties on,¹ were the Saturday afternoon concerts of the Marine Corps in the parks surrounding the White House. They were a splendid, lively show; the musicians in blue trousers and scarlet coats,² the bandmaster "gorgeously decked out with epaulettes and aiguillettes,"³ all performing with both musical and military discipline; the glitter and din of the instruments, the large crowd promenading in leisurely fashion, children, from infants to adolescents, playing their games, high dignitaries and perhaps even the President (Lincoln, for example) informally strolling about.

Among the visitors at these concerts was a government clerk and poet, Walt Whitman. Peter Doyle, his friend, a street-car conductor with whom he often took "long jovial walks,"⁴ later remembered distinctly that "the concerts of the Marine Band always tempted him. He never failed these concerts — we usually strayed in there together. The old man Scala led the band. He used to play a piece called *The Rival Birds* — Walt could get it off almost as good as the band."⁵ Whitman, who, incidentally, had heard the Marine Band at one of Lincoln's levees as early as March 1865,⁶ attended these open air concerts between 1866 and 1872, approximately. In midsummer 1866 he deemed it important enough to mention in a letter⁷ that he went to the "Base Ball matches and the music performances in the Public Grounds — Marine Bands, etc." Early in 1873 he fell seriously ill, and soon afterwards he left Washington.

These experiences on Saturday afternoons — like all of Whitman's musical experiences — were lasting. Many years afterwards he recalled every-

thing as vividly as if no time had elapsed. "The concerts were always a treat: I was always on hand: the players were most of them Italian: spoke miserable English — a mere show of it: but I got along very well with them, as I always did, do: I struck up acquaintance with all of them. They were likeable fellows: I think they thought I was a likeable fellow . . . I can now see one of those Italian players: he played E flat cornet, I think they called it: very bright, animated: one of the best if not the best. I was always loafing about: had a quick if not a technical ear. This man would come to the crucial passages with immense gusto — would often play solo interludes, whatnot: then would come the lull — a chance for the others to whack away — he being silent for a space. Then it was I would see his dark eyes glancing about — catch me — as if to say, how was that? do you approve? are we agreed?"⁸

Brass bands always had stirred him. Music of great volume appealed to his robust, inflammable soul. He was impressed by tumultuousness, by breathless stretti, towering climaxes. The blare of brass music, its well-rounded muscular sound, straightforward and direct, touched him who was always ready to feel overwhelmed. The word "strong" often occurs in his remarks on music he likes.⁹ The finali of operas of his time, their climactic endings, heroic or tragic, the uproar of the orchestra, the outcries of soloists and chorus, were unforgettable experiences to Whitman, himself the creator of fortissimo verses.¹⁰

Sounds of brass and drums also woke in him buried memories of the Civil War — they were to him the symbols of pangs and death for a righteous cause;¹¹ or they meant to him an appeal to the people — an exhorting, irresistible voice which overrides individual fears for the sake of the common sacrifice.¹²

He was very fond of the combination of music and the outdoors. He loved to breathe freely and to feel healthy at all times, not excluding the moments of artistic entrancement. The morbid and blasé "nibbling" at works of art, most characteristic of Parisian salons, or the quasi-religious, sullen submission to "experiences" — "Erlebnissen" — as practiced in Bayreuth, were foreign to him. He was happy when he could have air and sound intermingled. The Band Concerts in Washington were, in his memory, bound up with "open air — the nights often so beautiful, calm."¹³ Of his evenings in New York in 1846 and 1847, he recalled ". . . the fine band, the cool sea breezes, the unsurpass'd vocalism."¹³ He was very sensitive to the contrast of music and the dying day, and the incongruity of human bustle and the passivity of the darkening scene:

*Through the soft evening air entwinding all,
Rocks, woods, fort, cannon, pacing sentries, endless wilds,
In dulcet streams, in flutes' and cornets' notes,
Electric, pensive, turbulent, artificial, . . .*

*Ray'd in the limpid yellow slanting sundown
Music, Italian music in Dakota.*

("Italian Music in Dakota")

Though he certainly had no profound musical knowledge he was a fervent lover of music. As the young editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, he had reported on operas, oratorios, singers, and violinists, but never had he aspired to be a real expert. In a footnote to an article in the *Broadway Journal* he had the editor, Edgar Allan Poe, emphatically state that the author "pretends to no scientific knowledge of music. He merely claims to appreciate so much of it . . . as affects, in the language of the deacons, 'the natural heart of man.'"¹⁴ In talking reminiscently about the concerts of the Marine Band, he admitted that "my enjoyment was altogether untechnical: I knew nothing about music: simply took it in, enjoyed it, from the human side: had a good natural ear — did not trouble myself to explain or to analyze."¹⁵

With brass bands, however, he was well acquainted; he had heard many during the war. His judgments sound very positive. For example, for a band in Camden he had only angry ridicule, "poor music, all brass, a lot of young Dutchmen blowing as if they would burst, and making a hell of a hullabaloo";¹⁵ but he called "The Seventeenth — the finest Regimental Band I ever heard,"¹⁶ and, with an air of competence, assured the Marine Band in Washington of his admiration.¹⁷

WHITMAN, frequent visitor at the Marine Band Concerts, poet and journalist, keen observer and intensive listener, could be put to good use by I. N. Burritt, the editor and proprietor of the Washington *Sunday Herald*. Only a short time after this paper first appeared (April 1, 1866), Whitman began to send in his reviews of the concerts of the Marine Band. Traubel, his friend and secretary in Camden days, remembered a clipping from the *Herald* with a review by Whitman of "some year during or after the war."¹⁸ Whitman's last review — the otherwise incomplete file of the *Herald* in the Library of Congress is almost complete for the issues of 1870 to 1873 — was that of August 4, 1872. Half a year later, February 2, 1873, the following notice in the *Herald* told of a paralytic stroke, which was to be the beginning of Whitman's long sickness:

PARALYSIS OF WALT WHITMAN. We are able to state that though Mr. Whitman still remains confined in bed at his residence in a very enfeebled condition from the paralytic stroke which has prostrated him during the past week, his physician, Dr. Drinkard, considers him gradually improving, and is confident that his powerful constitution will restore him before long to his wonted health. His mental faculties remain entirely unaffected. The paralysis is of the left side only, and indirectly results from a very severe case of fever from hospital malaria, years ago, during the war,

the first real sickness of Whitman's life, and the seeds of which have never been entirely eradicated.

When in 1889 Whitman came across some old clippings from the *Herald*, he remarked to Traubel with his customary intensity, "I have felt a curious hunger to possess a file of the *Herald*: get hold of my pieces again: re-read."⁸ He did not consider them great achievements — apologetically he called them "oddities at least" — but in conjuring up the days in Washington those reviews appeared to him as living tokens of a vital time.⁹

He never signed his reviews. As a newspaperman he was reconciled to the prospect that they would be edited before being printed. It happened this way. The editor "Burritt would often come in of a Saturday night: take his coat off: set lustily to work. He probably got hold of my pieces — knew I had been present at the concert, my habits, enjoyment: inserted that line or two."⁸

The following review²⁰ was possibly printed as Whitman had written it. Are these not the characteristics of his style: the incisive opening sentence, the breezy enumeration, the meaty colloquialisms?

THE MARINE BAND punctual to time, ascended the stand, formed its scarlet ring, and commenced with a rattling quickstep, at six o'clock last evening, at the President's grounds. Then a polonaise. Then a good slice of something not new by any means, but always fresh, always exhilarating — some Massaniello [Masaniello] music. Yes, always welcome. If Auber does not bring classic power and deepest emotion, he brings the carol of birds and the skipping of kids, under the sun.

The following Belisario music, of a different quality, superbly simple and broad — and the beautiful "Wing-of-the-Night" waltz²¹ — served to give due variety to the feast; though variety or offsetting contrast is not wanting, but is bountifully supplied at these gatherings. For, while you are rapt on your left ear with a tremulous, sweet throb of the E-flat cornet, (like some passionate voice of the heart, lifting you out of your boots), you are also treated, on your right, to a perpetual loud chattercawing of the scores of cheeky young negresses, who assemble here, carrying in their arms, or wheeling upon you, in wagonettes, their charge of beauteous white infantry. Anon, red-faced, muscular boys bump fearfully against you, running races; while frequent bebies of from three to thirteen girls (neither children or women), tirelessly perambulate, and are determined to go through no other mortal passageway, only that narrow interstice between you and the adjoining individual.

Characterizations like "superbly simple and broad" and "tremulous sweet throb" are frequent in his poetry and prose. They reveal his predilection for robustness and large, healthy physique, even in artistic media, and for sweetness, if it is dynamic. He dreamed of all these qualities blended — a combination of vigor and charm ("strongest and sweetest songs," from end of preface of "November Boughs"; "blithe and strong," "strong melodious songs," from "I Hear America Singing").

The clipping of a report on the Marine Band which Whitman handed Traubel had this reference: "The tall grey-clad figure of Walt Whitman with his red and tan face was faithful to the last."¹⁸ He emphasized that the report was written by himself and that the quoted sentence was "interpolated" by Burritt.²² The following review¹⁷ may be an example of this practice.

THE BEST CONCERT YET. We believe we shall have to put the above heading for the music of the Marine Band, under Professor Fries, last evening during the two beautiful hours from six to eight o'clock, on the South Lawn at the President's grounds. Every piece was a success, and the performers were especially fine in rendering the music of Verdi and Gung'l. The parts for the drums were given with a spirit, precision, and effect never surpassed. At the conclusion of a capital performance of one of Meyerbeer's compositions we saw Walt Whitman go up and shake hands with Leader Fries and other of the Marines, telling them that though he had just returned from hearing the great foreign bands, he could still listen with satisfaction and delight to them, undisturbed by the well-deserved prestige of those corps. The concert of last evening proved, indeed, that a moderate sized band here, on our own ground, is just as capable of perfect musical expression as one five times its size, hailing from a far off land. It is proportion, quality, spirit, and grace that tells more than numbers or volume. "Pan is a god — Apollo is no more."

The sober, conventionally worded report is probably based on information furnished by Whitman himself. In the reviews of May 26 and June 2, 1872 there is more of Whitman's personal style:

*THE MARINE BAND CONCERT*²³ yesterday afternoon on the south lawn of the President's was a real success. The gathering proved the fullest of the season. There were all the features of former concerts — the preponderance of ladies, most of them young, and in gay attire, and all full of animation; the soft turf to walk upon; the vistas of trees, and the distant outlook; the circle of promenaders, with the sparkling eyes that meet one everywhere; the strings of Verdi, Mayerbeer [Meyerbeer] or Strauss wafted to the ear. Then the afternoon, neither too cool nor too warm, and the partially clouded sky, made the affair just right.

The programme was well rendered throughout, especially the tender and graceful "Thou Art so near and yet so far," and selections from *Trovatore* and *Huguenots*.

We welcome the return of all our old friends, members of this band, especially the soloists, Petrola, Neckar, Thuerback, and Prosperi — not forgetting young Will Haley; but, in fact, nearly every player in the band would deserve to be creditably named.

As usual, some of the finest passages in the music were lost to hearers near the stand by the noisy interruptions and rough play of youngsters, and especially by the loud, crowlike jabber of the numerous just-grown negresses, fat, silly, and impudent, who come here in swarms in charge of little children. The police at these concerts are utterly useless. Or is it the fault of those who should give them such orders as prevail at the public concerts in other cities?

*MARINE BAND CONCERT.*²⁴ The public generally and music-lovers especially, who gathered on the south lawn of the White House grounds yesterday afternoon, were treated to another fine performance. The red-coats opened with some of Rossini's music, the much thrummed, but always welcome, overture to *Tancred*, which they gave capitally. Among the pieces that followed the delicious and dreamy murmurs of certain passages from *Der Fruschutz* [*Freischuetz*], blending the different forms, and giving the wild melodies of the German forests, fitful and mystic, deserve special praise. Indeed, the band behaved well yesterday throughout.

Besides the members alluded to last week, we should mention the b-flat of Menzoul, the base [bass] of Pistori and the alto of Samuels. Nor should we forget to mention among the pleasures of yesterday afternoon, the beautiful ballad of "How Fair Thou Art," the air carried by Petrola with his usual touch and execution, which are invariably perfect.

To what idiot are the public indebted for the persistent closing and locking fast of the great gate at the east entrance? Hundreds of people are delayed, jammed; ladies' dresses torn, causing from fifteen to twenty minutes' serious discomfort by the barred egress at this gate, when the concert is over. This is not a very soothing finale to the music, especially when a thunderstorm is coming up fast.

In each review there are a number of features which evidence Whitman's hand. In the May review it is the intensity and directness of observation and feeling; in the June review it is the word "delicious" as applied to music. It is not rare in Whitman's writings (see for example, "the delicious singing of the mother" from "I Hear America Singing"); always in search of fresh and piquant overtones, he did not hesitate to employ it.

These band concerts apparently lacked proper organization. The bustle of the audience was not in keeping with the dignity of the place. Concerts of former years, however, must have been different; before Whitman's day, reports of the 'fifties offer a considerably pleasanter picture. They speak of the "particularly fine appearance" of the grounds around the White House on Saturday afternoons, the "fashionable promenade" of "hundreds and thousands" of citizens²⁵ and of the "large, cheerful, well-dressed and well-behaved crowd of both sexes and ages."²⁶ "There is no guard, no police; all behaving themselves properly. No one . . . fears any annoyance or rudeness from any person"; ". . . everybody walking in and out and about without restriction; the President perhaps strolling over the lawn among the company, ready to shake hands with any one who chooses to introduce himself, or whom any citizen, however humble, may please to introduce."²⁷

Years later in Camden, when Whitman looked back with delight on the Marine Band concerts in Washington, he remembered vividly an Italian player, his "E-flat cornet . . . very bright, animated," his "immense gusto," his "solo interludes." It is safe to assume that it was

Petrola; in almost every one of Whitman's reviews in the *Herald* there is a reference to him. In the review of August 1871 Whitman mentioned the "tremulous sweet throb of the E-flat cornet"; in that of May 1872 he spoke with praise of the soloists, listing Petrola first; in that of June 1872 he reported on "the usual touch and execution which are invariably perfect" of the same player. Petrola was later entrusted with the temporary leadership of the band, a promotion which lasted no longer than a week, climaxed by a public performance. Afterwards he became assistant to the conductor.²³ The conductor Fries had left his post on August 27, 1873,² and the new one, Louis Schneider, arrived in Washington on August 30,²⁹ but did not take over until September 2.² This one concert under Petrola "with a new set of pieces," according to a review in the *Sunday Herald*,²⁹ must have been a special success, for "there was a universal clapping of hands, something quite unusual at these promenade concerts." Whitman, who had left Washington several months before, did not of course see Petrola in the role of bandmaster.

WITH a great part of the repertoire of the Marine Band — selections from operas — Whitman was familiar even before he started to write for the *Herald*. Since his Brooklyn *Eagle* days opera had aroused his greatest interest, and whenever he felt relaxed and happy he would sing snatches from operas. Peter Doyle introduced his report on Whitman's visits to the Band Concerts with the words, "It was surprising what he knew of the operas";⁵ ". . . he was devotedly fond of operas, and many were the pleasant scraps and airs with which he would enliven us in a round, manly voice," as a sailor on an East River ferry boat remembered, "when passengers were few, and those few were very likely to be asleep on the seats."³⁰ Auber's "Masaniello," Verdi's "Trovatore" and other works of the composer's early and middle period were among his "special enjoyments."³¹ He admired Rossini and Donizetti (the Marine Band played the latter's "Belisario") and was well acquainted with Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" and Weber's "Freischuetz." Strauss's waltzes of course were popular, and so were the cruder but just as fresh dances by Josef Gung'l, a band master in the Austrian Army who had come to the U.S.A. in 1848 with his own band.³²

Whitman's instinct for genuineness and vitality in music failed him occasionally, as in the case of the songs³³ by two, now deservedly forgotten, German composers, Alexander Reichardt ("Thou art so near") and Heinrich Weidt ("How fair thou art"). How could these tunes, hopelessly conventional and even outright trashy, impress Whitman? How could he call them "graceful" and "beautiful"? Was it not the blunt, bare-faced display of sentiment, heightened by the lonely, glaring sound of the solo cornet, that moved him? Like most laymen and many professionals, he lacked melodic sense, that is, the immediate grasp and

evaluation of melodic "texture."³⁴ Thus, instead of being warned by the obviousness and cheapness of the tunes, he was disarmed by the directness of their expression.

Musically speaking, there was no equilibrium between Whitman's sensorial and intellectual capacities, between feeling and knowing; his sensitivity needed to be balanced by insight into media, styles, cultural and historical perspectives. He was not as fortunate as Nietzsche; he had no musician among his friends to advise expertly and inspire him in matters of musical taste.

One has to be cognizant of the fact, however, that music was only a part of Whitman's auditory experiences. It was sound mainly to which he responded: the speaking voice which to him was even a criterion of personality, the shouts of workmen and the echoes of their work, whistles of factories,³⁵ the rumble of trains, the turbulence of the seashore, the rustle of bushes, the songs of birds. The constant vigilance of his ear left deep marks on his writings; he himself called for the "philosopher musician" to point out the influence of his early musical experiences on his style. Musical terms and comparisons are more abundant in his works than in that of any other poet; they do not serve as idyllic, petty ornamentation but are stark and real like most of his comparisons. "I sing . . ." or a similar term is the most frequent opening of his poems. Moreover, many of his verses are based on descriptions of sounds, as for example, the eighth verse of the "Song of Myself," which enumerates all the imaginative sounds of a big city. His poems have no melody in the Keatsian sense, but they possess some sort of volume and body; when being recited — he favored recitation — none but a powerful, firm, clear voice, both sober and elated, would do them justice.

Whitman knew music only from listening. What he had heard constituted a limited repertoire of styles, made up first of the Italian and French operas of the mid-nineteenth century (of German opera he liked the early romanticist, Weber, but was puzzled to the point of suspicion by Wagner); then of patriotic tunes, negro tunes, hymns, revival hymns, the ballads of the native singing troupes, the Hutchinsons, Alleghanians, and Cheneys, minstrel songs, and lastly of marches and dances. All this music, associated with words and much of it with physical action, was easy to grasp. Most of it appealed to certain of his emotions always ready to burst forth: to his passion, his sensuousness, his humor, his "Americanism," and his feeling for local color.

What then, was his response to formally and emotionally more complicated music? It was not until he was over sixty that, probably for the first time in his life, he was confronted with chamber music and polyphonic texture. Although, in listening to Beethoven's Septet, no words and no programmatic indications showed the way to his imagina-

tion, he was nevertheless not only deeply impressed by the "impossibility of statement"³⁶ — probably reminding him of the margin of obscurity, the "dim escapes and outlets" which he considered indispensable in "human thought, poetry or melody"³⁷ — but he was really capable of feeling and putting into words certain striking characteristics of the music. He did not hand himself over to mere fancy. Since he lacked conceptions of form and material, he of course viewed the Septet merely as a panorama of different moods.

These moods of Beethoven's score are hard to recognize and harder to describe. With the help of choice adjectives and plain associations — nature, sun, wind, forest, waves, birds, children — he indeed approached the main idea very closely. He discovered that the Septet possessed not only "dainty abandon" but also the perfection of naïveté and repose, a type of grace of highest moral qualities, and he felt rightly that even the heavy accents were "spontaneous, easy, careless." In other words, he sensed — without sufficiently emphasizing it, however — that laughter and seriousness were not as strictly separated here as in formally simpler music. His remark of "pensiveness, joyousness" touched lightly on the basic features of the score: its Mozartian blend of "surface" and depth (I say "Mozartian," without denying the original character of the music), of harsh and happy, of meditation and elation. "Never did music more sink into and soothe and fill me," he stammered.³⁶ He possessed the impressibility and the fire of a musician, but his strictly musical senses remained mere instincts, powerful and untrained as they were.

• Notes

1. *The Story of the White House*, by Esther Singleton, New York, 1907, Volume I, p. 285; "Francis Maria Scala," by Allen C. Clark, in *Records of the Columbia Historical Society*, Volume 35/36, p. 228. This article contains a picture of the conductor Scala.
2. *The United States Marine Band, Its History and Achievements* [by Edwin N. McClellan], Washington, D. C., 1941.
3. E. Singleton, II, 51.
4. *Walt Whitman. Complete Poetry and Selected Prose and Letters*, edited by Emory Holloway, London, 1938. Letter to Doyle, June 1883.
5. *The Complete Prose Works of Walt Whitman*, New York and London, 1902, V, p. 9.
6. *The Complete Prose Works*, I, Specimen Days, "The Inauguration."
7. *Whitman and Burroughs, Comrades*, by Clara Barrus, Boston and New York, 1931, p. 42.
8. *With Walt Whitman in Camden*, by Horace Traubel, New York, 1914, III, 511.
9. "People, endless streaming . . ." from "Give Me The Splendid Silent Sun;" H. Traubel, III, 104.

10. *The Uncollected Poetry and Prose of Walt Whitman*. Collected and edited by Emory Holloway, New York, 1921, II, "A Visit to the Opera."
11. "To A Certain Civilian"; "Dirge For Two Veterans."
12. "Beat! Beat! Drums!"
13. *The Complete Prose Works of Walt Whitman*, I, 27.
14. "Art-Singing and Heart-Singing" (1845) in *The Uncollected Poetry and Prose of Walt Whitman*, E. Holloway, I.
15. *The Complete Prose Works of Walt Whitman*, V, letter of September 26, 1873.
16. "Italian Music in Dakota."
17. *The Sunday Herald*, Washington, D. C. August 4, 1872.
18. H. Traubel, III, 501.
19. As many of those reviews as could be found are reprinted here. Possibly others may turn up later.
20. *The Sunday Herald*, Washington, D. C. August 20, 1871.
21. "On The Wings of Night Waltzes" by C. Faust, in "The Circle of Brilliants: A Collection of Instrumental Music, for the Piano." Published by Elias Howe, Boston, 1868.
22. H. Traubel, III, 510.
23. *The Sunday Herald*, Washington, D. C. May 26, 1872.
24. *The Sunday Herald*, Washington, D. C. June 2, 1872.
25. E. Singleton, II, 28.
26. E. Singleton, II, 45.
27. E. Singleton, II, 8.
28. "Marine Band History and Its Leaders," by John Clagett Proctor (mimeographed copy of an article in the *Sunday Star*, Washington, D. C., May 8, 1932, pp. 17 and 18).
29. *The Sunday Herald*, Washington, D. C., August 31, 1873, p. 4.
30. *New York Dissected by Walt Whitman*. Introduction and notes by Emory Holloway and Ralph Adimari. New York, 1936, Note, p. 203.
31. *Complete Prose Works of Walt Whitman*, I, 24.
32. One of his dances, published by G. P. Reed, Boston (copy in the Boston Public Library) is a Railroad Galop for piano and "locomotive." It was a unique and naive concession to his new, railroad-conscious public. This is the composer's direction: "To imitate the puffing of steam and smoke of the Engine take a piece of hard wood and strike, on a piece of sheet iron or tin, in strict time with small notes, slacken the time in returning to the [repeat] for stopping the train at the pleasure of the performer."
33. There are copies in the Boston Public Library.
34. Melodic texture is much more than mere "timbre." It is the sum total of the following qualities: volume, weight, gait, density or transparency, resilience, and luster.
35. "Walt Whitman and Music," by Clifton Joseph Furness in *News Bulletin of the Special Libraries Association* (Boston Chapter), IV, No. 2.
36. *Complete Prose Works*, I, "Beethoven's Septette" in "Specimen Days," February 11, 1880.
37. *Complete Prose Works*, II, preface of 1876 to *Leaves of Grass* and *Two Rivulets*.

The Correspondence of R. W. Griswold

The catalogue of the correspondence of R. W. Griswold, which is continued below, was begun in MORE BOOKS for March 1941. Three consecutive instalments were published thereafter, the last appearing in June 1941.

The present issue takes the list through the letter G, covering about a third of the collection. It is hoped that further instalments can be published within a short time, so that the catalogue may soon be completed. About eight hundred manuscripts remain to be listed.

Everts, William Wallace, 1814-1890. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 7 x 4 in. Mar. 12, 1849.

[New York.] Asks for the manuscript of Griswold's *Police of the Press* [for *Tracts of the Churches?*].

Ezekiel, pseud. Ms. poem. 1 p. 9 x 8 in. N.d.

"Answer" [to a quatrain entitled "Friendship"].

"Friendship" is in a different hand, and is dated 1836.

FAIRFIELD, Jane (Frazee), b.1810. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. July 23, 1841.

[Philadelphia.] Describes the sufferings of her husband [Sumner Lincoln Fairfield] and her own unhappy situation. Asks for a copy of Griswold's notice of Fairfield [in the *Boston Times and Notion?*].

Fairfield, Sumner Lincoln, 1803-1844. Ms. (writer unidentified). 4 pp. 11 x 8 in. [1846?]

Portion of the biography of Sumner Lincoln Fairfield.

Copied in the same hand as the letter from Sir Walter Scott to Henry Brevoort, Apr. 23, 1813, and others in the collection. Printed in Mrs. Fairfield's *The Life of Sumner Lincoln Fairfield*, New York 1847, pp. 32-34.

— See also Fairfield, Jane (Frazee).

Fairfield, Mrs. Sumner Lincoln. See Fairfield, Jane (Frazee).

Fay, Theodore Sedgwick, 1807-1898. A.L.S. To John Wakefield Francis. 2 pp. 9 x 6 in. Jan. 2, 1854.

[Berne, Switzerland.] Promises to write an article for the [Lewis Gaylord] Clark memorial volume [the *Knickerbocker Gallery*, New York 1855].

Fay's contribution was "The Death of Ulric," p. 269.

Fennell, William A. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Dec. 28, 1840.

[New York.] Explains the delayed publication of "our book" [Griswold's *Biographical Annual*, New York 1841?].

Field, Maunsell Bradhurst, 1822-1875. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 4 pp. 8 x 5 in. Oct. 24, 1853.

[Stockbridge, Mass.] Expresses regret at Griswold's accident. Hopes that his general health is improved.

— Ms. poem. 2 pp. 12 x 7 in. N.d.

"They laid her, they say, 'neath the crusted sod."

Fields, Annie (Adams), 1834-1915. See Fields, James Thomas.

Fields, James Thomas, 1817-1881. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 4 pp. 10 x 8 in. July 20, 1841.

[Portsmouth, N. H.] Sends a poem, "The Widow's Reply," for the [Boston] *Times*

and *Notion*; "I can just guess the author, but dare not put her name to the piece." Describes his holiday.

The poem is copied at the end of the letter.

Gris. Corr., p. 94.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Sept. 15, 1841.

[Boston.] Inquires about two lost letters. Discusses [S. S.] Soden's grave illness, and the news that Griswold is being considered for a post as co-editor of the "new magazine" [the *Boston Miscellany*].

Gris. Corr., p. 97.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Dec. 12, 1841.

[Boston.] Asks if he shall send [Chester] Harding's portrait of Charles Sprague, just completed, for reproduction in Griswold's book [*The Poets of America?*]. Advises him not to print [Edward] Everett's sonnet. Sends messages from [Charles Anderson] Dana, [Henry Wadsworth] Longfellow, and [Henry Theodore] Tuckerman. Hilliard, Gray, & Co. are "in hot water." Encourages Griswold about his health.

Gris. Corr., p. 103.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 8 x 5 in. May 6, 1842.

[N.p.] Dr. [John Gorham] Palfrey will review *The Poets of America* in the *North American Review*, and John Sullivan Dwight, in the *Christian Examiner*.

Dwight's review appeared in the *Christian Examiner*, September 1842, p. 25.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Apr. 12, 1843.

[Boston.] Sympathizes with Griswold on the death of his wife. Will write something for the *Souvenir* if possible. Announces the publication of several books from the Ticknor press: Whittier's *Lays of My Home*, Isaac McLellan's *Mount Auburn*, Barry Cornwall's *English Songs*, etc.

Gris. Corr., p. 142.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Mar. 14, 1844.

[Boston.] Asks for some prints published in *Graham's Magazine*.

- Ms. poem. 1 p. 11 x 8 in. Feb. 12, [1844].

[Boston.] "Distant, secluded, down in the isle of Manhattan lives Rufus the thoughtful!"

Gris. Corr., p. 151.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Sept. 13, 1844.

[Boston.] Discusses the publication of Griswold's *Christian Ballads* by L[indsay] & B[lakiston]. Asks for copies of *Poetry of the Sentiments* [Poetry of the Affections, New York 1844?] and *Poetry of the Passions* [Philadelphia 1845] when published.

Griswold's *Illustrated Book of Christian Ballads* was published by Lindsay and Blakiston, Philadelphia 1844.

Gris. Corr. p. 159.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold, 2 pp. 8 x 6 in. Mar. 18, 1845.

[N.p.] Asks for Henry Alford's *Poems*. Mentions his wife's increasing illness, and gives news of [Edwin Percy] Whipple.

Gris. Corr., p. 172.

- Ms. poem. 3 pp. 8 x 6 in. December, 1846.

Christmas week. "Dear Rufus, while the midnight chimes

In belfrys weave their merry rhymes, . . ."

Gris. Corr., p. 219.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 8 x 5 in. Sept. 17, 1847.

[Steamer *Britannia*, off Halifax.] Describes his European trip.

Gris. Corr., p. 230.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 6 x 4 in. June 1, 1848.

[Boston.] Sends a manuscript "done brown" by [Edwin Percy] Whipple. Describes Whipple's son. Offers New Hampshire material for *The Female Poets of America*.

Gris. Corr., p. 235.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Aug. 15, 1848.
[Boston.] Approves of Griswold's plans for *The Female Poets of America*. Recommends some poems by [Susan Ayer] Barnes.
Gris. Corr., p. 242.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Jan. 17, 1849.
[Boston.] Explains the careless revision of an article in the [*Boston Daily*] *Atlas*. Encloses an article for Perley's *Pic-Nic*; begs Griswold not to be alarmed by "Ellet & Co."
Gris. Corr., p. 248.
In regard to "Ellet and Co.," cf. *Gris. Corr.*, p. 247, and Griswold's letter to Mrs. Ellet, Jan. 21, 1849.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 4 pp. 7 x 5 in. Feb. 28, 1849.
[Boston.] Encloses proof sheets of his new book [*Poems*, Boston 1849]. Mentions [Charles Fenno] Hoffman's sad fate [he went mad about this time]. Longfellow's *Kavanaugh* [Boston 1849] "is fine."
Gris. Corr., p. 250.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 8 x 5 in. Feb. 19, 1850.
[Boston.] Inquires about New York hotels, and announces his coming marriage [to Eliza Josephine Willard].
Gris. Corr., p. 260.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 7 x 5 in. Nov. 11, 1850.
[Boston.] Asks Griswold to explain a statement in the *International Magazine* that Ticknor & Fields are publishing [William Cullen] Bryant's poems. Has Hawthorne been paid for his article in the *Memorial*? Offers a poem by G. P. R. James and a story by Grace Greenwood, also for the *Memorial*.
Gris. Corr., p. 268.
The *Memorial* (New York 1851) contained on p. 41 *The Snow Image*, by Hawthorne; and on p. 75, "The Pure Spot in the Heart," by James.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 7 x 4 in. Sept. 2, 1851.
[Boston.] Thanks Griswold for a letter of condolence during his wife's fatal illness.
Gris. Corr., p. 276.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 4 pp. 6 x 4 in. Sept. 2, 1851.
[Boston.] Encloses some poems by Barry Cornwall and William C. Bennett [for the *International Monthly Magazine*]. Will send advance sheets of [Nathaniel] Hawthorne's *Wonder Book*. Asks about New York hotels.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 8 x 7 in. Feb. 29, 1852.
[Rome, Italy.] Encloses a letter, for publication if Griswold likes. Has arranged for the *International* [*Monthly Magazine*] to copy a new poem, "Verdicts," by an anonymous London author.
Gris. Corr., p. 283.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 7 x 4 in. Oct. 28, [1853].
[Boston.] Inquires about Griswold's accident.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 7 x 5 in. Jan. 30, 1854.
[Boston.] Arranges for his coming visit. Describes a literary dinner given by Ticknor and Fields for George [William] Curtis.
Gris. Corr., p. 293.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 7 x 5 in. July 21, 1854.
[Boston.] [Alice] Cary's *Clovernook Children* has gone to the stereotypers. The firm is too busy to handle [Charles Godfrey] Leland's book [*Meister Karl's Sketch-Book*, Philadelphia 1855?].
Gris. Corr., p. 296.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 7 x 5 in. Aug. 11, 1854.
[Boston.] Advises delay in the publication of [Alice] Cary's *Poems*. Sends the proofs of [Thomas William] Parsons's *Poems* [Boston 1854], to appear shortly. Asks if his portrait will be wanted [for the *Knickerbocker Gallery*, New York 1855].

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 7 x 5 in. Oct. 26, 1854.
[Boston.] Announces his coming marriage to Miss [Annie] Adams.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 5 x 4 in. Feb. 1, 1855.
[Boston.] Promises to do everything possible for Miss [Alice] Cary's *Poems* [Boston 1855]. Does not expect a second edition yet.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 8 x 5 in. Feb. 28, 1855.
[Boston.] Comments on [Richard Henry] Stoddard's [unfriendly?] article on Alice Cary's book [*Poems*, Boston 1855?], in the *Albion*.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 7 x 4 in. June 5, 1855.
[Boston.] Answers Griswold's inquiries about several poets.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 7 x 4 in. July 10, 1855.
[Boston.] Offers [James Russell] Lowell's daguerreotype but cannot get [John Greenleaf] Whittier's. Might find [Henry] Pickering's *Buckwheat Cake*.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 8 x 5 in. July 18, 1855.
[Boston.] Sends a copy of [Henry] Pickering's *Buckwheat Cake*. Praises Alice Cary's poetry.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 6 x 4 in. Nov. 3, 1855.
[Boston.] Describes the favorable reception of Griswold's new book [the sixteenth edition of *The Poets of America*?]. Has sent a review to the *Boston Transcript*.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 8 x 5 in. Nov. 12, 1855.
[Boston.] Explains the *Boston Transcript's* opposition to printing his review of Griswold's book [*The Poets of America*].
Gris. Corr., p. 300.
- L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 7 x 5 in. Jan. 26, 1857.
[Boston.] Asks about Griswold's health.
Gris. Corr., p. 307.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. N.d.
[Boston.] Saturday. Encourages Griswold against critics.
- Letter to. See Peabody, Ephraim.
- Fisher, E. Burke. A.L.S. To Edgar Allan Poe. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. July 9, 1839.
[Pittsburgh, Pa.] Commends a review [of Nathaniel Parker Willis's *Tortosa, the Usurer*], written by Poe for the [Pittsburgh *Literary*] *Examiner*. The [Southern *Literary*] *Messenger* is "shocked to twaddleism with lemonade stories." Discusses the future conduct of the magazine, and Poe's projected work for it.
Poe's review of *Tortosa, the Usurer* appeared in the *Literary Examiner and Western Monthly Review*, vol. 1, p. 209 [July 1839?].
- See also Everest, Charles William.
- Flagg, Edmund, 1815-1890. A.L.S. To [George Rex] Graham. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. July 4, 1842.
[Marietta, O.] Offers some of his tales [for *Graham's Magazine*]. Describes his literary career.
- Flint, Timothy, 1780-1840. A.L.S. To Thomas W. White. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Nov. 20, 1834. Signature cut out, mutilating text of p. 1.
[Alexandria Red River, La.] Praises the [Southern *Literary*] *Messenger*.
- Forester, Frank, *pseud.* See Herbert, Henry William.
- Fosdick, William Whiteman, 1825-1862. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 8 x 5 in. N.d.
[No. 347 Broadway, (New York?).] Thursday morning. A letter of thanks for a favor [a criticism?].
- Foster, George G., c. 1810-1856. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Sept. 30, 1834.
[Oswego, N. Y.] Expresses his warm affection for Griswold. Begs him to come to Oswego.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Oct. 16, 1837.
[Mobile, Ala.] Wishes to renew their correspondence "now that time and fate have wrought upon us both." Approves of Griswold's plan for a magazine.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Feb. 20, [1854].
[Moyamensing Prison.] Asks Griswold's help towards his release.
Gris. Corr., p. 294.
- A.L.S. To —. 1 p. 7 x 5 in. Mar. 14, [1854?].
[Moyamensing Jail.] Asks for a definite answer to his appeal.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 9 x 7 in. Mar. 12, 1855.
[Moyamensing.] Asks Griswold's help in getting him \$200 for bail.
Gris. Corr., p. 298.
- Ms. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. N.d.
Autobiographical data.
- See also Burton, William Evans; Leland, Charles Godfrey; and Peebles, C. Glen.
- Foster, Sally. See Otis, Sally (Foster).
- Francis, John Wakefield, 1789-1861. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 8 x 7 in. Dec. 15, 1854.
[New York.] Praises Griswold's *Republican Court* [New York 1855]. Thanks him for the dedication.
- Letters to. See Duer, William Alexander; and Fay, Theodore Sedgwick.
- Francis, Lydia Maria. See Child, Lydia Maria (Francis).
- Frazee, Jane. See Fairfield, Jane (Frazee).
- Freeman, Anna Mary. Ms. poem. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. N.d.
"Lines on seeing some Jessamine Flowers."
- Freneau, Philip. See Hildreth, Richard; Hoffman, Charles Fenno; and Lloyd, William.
- Frothingham, Nathaniel Langdon, 1793-1870. A.L.S. to R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. June 27, 1848.
[Boston.] Reports his call on Miss Eliza Townsend, with information about her life and poems.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 4 pp. 10 x 8 in. Jan. 13, 1855.
[Boston.] Gives autobiographical data, with permission to use his poems for *The Poets of America*.
- Fuller, Frances A. See Victor, Frances A. (Fuller) Barritt.
- Fuller, Hiram, c. 1815-1880. A.L.S. To Frances Sargent (Locke) Osgood. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. [1842?]
[N.p.] Praises [Charles] Dickens's *[American] Notes*. Reports Mr. Osgood's lecture on "Destiny." Encloses a note from Mrs. Elliott. Comments on "Ellen," and bespeaks Mrs. Osgood's interest in her.
- A.L.S. To Frances Sargent (Locke) Osgood. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Feb. 5, 1843.
[Providence, R. I.] Comments on a recent letter from her, and writes at length of "Ellen." Praises the Boston *Pioneer*. Will send her a letter to introduce F. Rakenau, a young musician.
Gris. Corr., p. 137.
- Furness, William Henry, 1802-1896. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 8 x 5 in. Oct. 3, 1855.
[Philadelphia.] Asks for the pamphlet edition of his translation of *The Poor Vicar* [by Johann Heinrich Zschokke].
On the same sheet is a letter from Parry & McMillan to R. W. Griswold, Oct. 3, 1855.
- Furness, Mr., letter to. See Norton, Andrews.

GAINES, Mrs. Edmund Pendleton. See Gaines, Myra (Clark).

Gaines, Myra (Clark), 1805-1885. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 9 x 7 in. Jan. 26, 1848.

[Washington City.] Thanks him for his support [in her recent lawsuit].

Gales, Joseph, 1786-1860. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 9 x 8 in. Mar. 7, 1851.

[Washington.] Is gratified by Griswold's review of his writings.

Griswold's note on Gales' article appeared in the *International Monthly Magazine*, vol. II (1850-51), p. 456.

Gales & Seaton. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. June 19, 1845.

[Office of the *National Intelligencer*.] Accept Griswold's proposed weekly contributions on literature and philosophy for the *National Intelligencer*.

Gallagher, William Davis, 1808-1894. A.L.S. To Edgar Allan Poe. 2 pp. 11 x 9 in. Mar. 10, 1841.

[Cincinnati, O.] Asks to have his paper [the *Cincinnati Daily Gazette*] added to the exchange list of the *Penn Magazine*. Sends a copy of *Selections from the Poetical Literature of the West* [Cincinnati 1841; compiled by Gallagher].

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 11 x 8 in. May 4, 1852.

[Washington.] Is pleased by the sympathetic feeling between Griswold and [T. H.] Shreve. Regrets Hine's attack on Alice [Cary]. Praises her *Lyra* [New York 1852], and Griswold's vindication of Miss Cary in the *New York Mirror*. Griswold's article on American female writers in the *Westminster [Review]* "raised a storm."

Gris. Corr., p. 283.

— Letters to. See Shreve, Thomas H.

Gillespie, William Mitchell, 1816-1868. A.L.S. To Edgar Allan Poe. 2 pp. 6 x 4 in. N.d.

[N.p.] Saturday morning. Asks for an opportunity to copy Poe's remarks in praise of [Frances] Osgood.

Gillis, Charles J. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 11 x 8 in. July 20, 1848.

[Lowell, Mass.] Requests Griswold's supervision and the use of his name for *Poets and Poetry of Massachusetts*, compiled "by a young man of no particular literary reputation."

Gilman, Caroline (Howard), 1794-1888. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Dec. 9, 1851.

[Charleston, S. C.] Consults him about the publication of a uniform edition of her works.

— A.L. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. July 1, [1852?]. Signature cut out.

[Charleston, S. C.] Asks him to see the Harpers on her behalf in regard to a new edition of her writings. Seeks advice about publishing *Thoughts of Poets on the Poets*.

Gilman, Samuel, 1791-1858. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 4 pp. 9 x 7 in. Nov. 28, 1851.

[Charleston, S. C.] Discusses his translations of Boileau and other writings which he wishes to publish in his collected works. Asks Griswold's assistance.

Gilman, Mrs. Samuel. See Gilman, Caroline (Howard).

Gleason, Frederick. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Feb. 7, 1849.

[Boston.] Regrets his inability to use the writings of the Misses Cary [in *The Flag of Our Union?*].

Gobright, Lawrence Augustus, 1816-1879. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Aug. 4, 1843.

[Washington, D. C.] Submits a poem for *Graham's Magazine*.

Gris. Corr., p. 145.

Godey, Louis Antoine, 1804-1878. A.L.S. To George Rex Graham. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Oct. 18, 1841.

[Philadelphia.] Asks for an explanation of Graham's "unfair interference" between the writer and Ladd.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 11 x 8 in. Feb. 1, 1848.

[N.p.] Asks for Griswold's article "about the Pious Women."

Griswold's article "The Heroism of the Knights Errant and of the Female Missionaries of America" appears in *Godey's Lady's Book*, August 1848, p. 61.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 11 x 8 in. June 3, 1848.

[N.p.] The corrections have been made in Griswold's article. Asks for the conclusion.

— Letter to. See Poe, Edgar Allan.

Godwin, Parke, 1816-1904. A.L. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 8 x 5 in. Dec. 31, 1851.

[N.p.] Autobiographical data.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 5 x 4 in. N.d.

[N.p.] Monday morning. Cancels a dinner engagement.

Goodrich, Samuel Griswold, 1793-1860. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 8 x 5 in. June 22, [1856?].

[New York.] Asks for data for a tribute to Griswold's work, to be included in his *Recollections* [New York 1856].

Goodrich's *Recollections* (vol. II, p. 382) includes a brief commendation of Griswold.

Gove, Mary S., letter to. See Neal, John.

Gould, Kendall, and Lincoln. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Sept. 29, 1843.

[Boston.] Need copy for *Poetry of Love* and *The Mourner's Gift*.

Gowen, Maria. See Brooks, Maria (Gowen).

Graham, George Rex, 1813-1894. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Apr. 19, 1842.

[Philadelphia.] Has a proposal to make, if Griswold has not abandoned editorial work. Approves of Griswold's book [*The Poets of America?*].

Gris. Corr., p. 106.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. May 3, 1842.

[N.p.] Acknowledges Griswold's acceptance of Poe's place as editor of *Graham's Magazine*.

Gris. Corr., p. 106.

— A.L.S. To Frances Sargent (Locke) Osgood. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Jan. 8, 1843.

[Philadelphia.] Apologizes for a previous curt letter regarding a draft. Asks for a story "to match 'First Love.'"

Gris. Corr., p. 134.

Mrs. Osgood's poem "First Affection," with the engraving, appears in *Graham's Magazine*, April 1843, p. 214.

— Letter to. See Benjamin, Park; Elliott, Jesse Duncan; Flagg, Edmund; Herbert, Henry William; Hildreth, Richard; Ingraham, Joseph Holt; Lee, Arthur; Leslie, Eliza; Lewis, Sarah Estelle Anna Blanche (Robinson); Sargent, Epes; Sedgwick, Catherine Maria; Sigourney, Lydia (Huntley); Stephens, Ann Sophia (Winterbotham); Whitehead, E.; and Willis, Nathaniel Parker.

See also Leland, Charles Godfrey.

Graham, W. H., letter to. See Meredith, John H.

Grandey, George W. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Oct. 23, 1839.

[Vergennes, Vt.] Asks Griswold to send him the *New World*.

Grattan, Thomas Colley, 1792-1864. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 8 x 5 in. June 6, 1843.

[Washington House.] Accepts terms for a story, at \$5 a page, and sends the manuscript.

Probably refers to Grattan's "A Tale of Chamouny," published in *Graham's Magazine*, October-December 1843.

Gray, Jane (Lewers). See Gray, John.

Gray, John. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. July 5, 1848.

[Easton, Pa.] Gives information about his wife, Jane (Lewers) Gray, and her poetry, for *The Female Poets of America*. Includes a copy of her poem, "Morn, in imitation of 'Night,' by Montgomery."

Mainly printed, with the poem, in *The Female Poets of America*.

Gray, Mrs. John. See Gray, Jane (Lewers).

[Gray, John A.?] A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 8 x 5 in. Nov. 2, 1854. Signed with initials.

[New York.] Excuses his brother's annoyance with Griswold for delaying the publication of a book [the *Knickerbocker Gallery*, Nov. 7, 1854?]. Asks Griswold to call and settle his account.

Gray was the stereotyper for the *Knickerbocker Gallery*.

Greeley, Horace, 1811-1872. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Feb. 17, 1840.

[Albany, N. Y.] Suggests that he may want Griswold's services [for the *New Yorker*].

Gris. Corr., p. 37.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Dec. 3, 1840.

[New York.] Commends Griswold's work on the *New Yorker*, but rebukes his recklessness in leaving [Henry Jarvis] Raymond undirected.

Gris. Corr., p. 48.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 9 x 8 in. Dec. 5, 1840.

[New York.] Asks about a missing book, and two articles by [Henry William?] Herbert. Is doing well on the *Log*.

On the same sheet is a letter from H. J. Raymond to Griswold, n.d.

Gris. Corr., p. 49.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Feb. 20, 1841.

[New York.] Estimates Griswold's abilities: "You won't do for a politician, yet you are rather tall in your own department of Literature." Complains about the inexperience of [Henry Jarvis] Raymond, and the rest of the *New Yorker* staff. "The great beasts [Brother Jonathan and the *New World*] murder me in the way of circulation." Discusses the affairs of Epes [Sargent], who has left the *New World*. Asks about the coming Philadelphia Trade-Sale. Recommends his friend W. Falconer to translate Béranger.

Gris. Corr., p. 58.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Feb. 26, 1841.

[New York.] Suggests an appendix to *The Poets of America*, for casual poets and young writers. Explains his unwillingness to be a candidate for office. Defends *The Future*, which Griswold has criticized.

Gris. Corr., p. 60.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Feb. 28, 1841.

[New York.] Recommends Dr. William H. Ellet for a professorship in chemistry at Jefferson Medical College, and asks Griswold to inquire about it.

Gris. Corr., p. 62.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. July 26, 1841.

[New York.] Inquires if Griswold means to take over the *New Yorker*. Asks for a copy of [Theodore] Parker's *Sermons*.

Gris. Corr., p. 94.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Nov. 5, 1841.
[New York.] Explains his failure to get data on [Lydia Howard (Huntley)] Sigourney.
[Henry Jarvis] Raymond is ill.
Gris. Corr., p. 101.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Feb. 18, 1842.
[New York.] Would like to repeat his "lecture" in Philadelphia. Mentions biographical sketches for [L. I.] Bisbee, which he is willing to write with Griswold's coöperation.
Gris. Corr., p. 104.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. May 16, 1842.
[New York.] Asks Griswold to take over the [New York] *Tribune* for a few days.
Gris. Corr., p. 107.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. May 20, 1842.
[New York.] Plans to start on a western tour. Asks for a copy of *The Poets of America*.
Gris. Corr., p. 107.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Apr. 6, 1843.
[New York.] [Ralph Waldo] Emerson has withdrawn the "Introductory" to his lectures from publication in *Graham's Magazine*. Contemplates a sketch of the leading Transcendentalists.
Gris. Corr., p. 142.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Nov. 13, 1843.
[New York.] Sharply criticizes Griswold's edition of Béranger [*The Songs of Béranger in English*, Philadelphia 1844]. Asks about Griswold's edition of [Winthrop Mackworth] Præd [New York 1844], and some literary letters [to be published in the New York *Tribune*?]. Scolds him for repeating a confidence.
Gris. Corr., p. 146.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Jan. 15, 1845.
[New York.] Sends a notice of a book by Margaret Fuller [*Woman in the Nineteenth Century*?].
Gris. Corr., p. 163.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. May 23, 1845.
[New York.] Asks Griswold's influence with Carey & Hart on behalf of [George G.] Foster's edition of Shelley.
Gris. Corr., p. 184.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. July 3, 1845.
[New York.] Asks for a copy of [Thomas] Hood's works.
Gris. Corr., p. 186.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. July 29, [1845].
[New York.] Summarizes his views on the political economists of the United States. Asks for [Robert] Browning's poems, especially *Sordello*.
Gris. Corr., p. 187.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. July 22, 1846.
[New York.] Asks him to read [*Papers on Literature and Art*] by Margaret Fuller. Suggests selections from his own work for *The Prose Writers of America*.
Gris. Corr., p. 204.
- A.L.S. To George Rex Graham. 2 pp. 11 x 8 in. Aug. 25, 1846.
[New York.] Sends an essay on Thomas Carlyle by [Henry David] Thoreau ["Thomas Carlyle and his Works?"] for *Graham's Magazine*.
Gris. Corr., p. 206.
Thoreau's article appears in *Graham's Magazine*, March-April 1847. For its further history cf. *Gris. Corr.*, p. 208.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Nov. 21, 1846.
[New York.] Sends some notes on Emerson and suggests that Griswold consult [Henry David] Thoreau for further information.
Gris. Corr., p. 212.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Dec. 16, 1846.
[New York.] Asks why [George Rex] Graham has failed to publish Thoreau's article on Carlyle and a notice of [Dionysius?] Lardner by Griswold. Inquires about a lost manuscript lecture of his.
Gris. Corr., p. 213.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Jan. 12, 1847.
[New York.] Asks for the manuscript of his lecture, in Griswold's possession. Recommends Emerson's *Poems* [Boston 1847].
Gris. Corr., p. 221.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Mar. 1, 1847.
[New York.] Suggests that Griswold write a literary column for the New York *Advertiser*. Asks for a brief collection of epigrams.
Gris. Corr., p. 223.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Mar. 13, 1847.
[New York.] Has already written his notice of Griswold's book [*The Prose Writers of America*].
Gris. Corr., p. 220.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Dec. 7, 1848.
[Washington.] Recommends the work of H. E. G. Avery, known to Greeley as Harriet E. Groussis, for *The Female Poets of America*.
Gris. Corr., p. 243.
- A.L. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Jan. 7, 1849.
[Washington.] Sends a paragraph about "Bayard's book" [Bayard Taylor's *Rhymes of Travel*, New York 1848?].
Fragment, a few lines only.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Jan. 21, 1849.
[Washington, D. C.] Criticizes *The Female Poets of America* — "a good collection, although your style is stiff"; especially admires the format. Disapproves of [Sarah Helen] Whitman's marriage to [Edgar Allan] Poe. Describes his struggle over the mileage question [in the House of Representatives].
Gris. Corr., p. 248.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Oct. 30, 1851.
[Tribune Office.] Cancels an engagement.
- Letters to. See Clay, Henry; Corwin, Thomas; Pickering, Octavius; Seward, William Henry; Thoreau, Henry David; Raymond, Henry Jarvis; and White, Thomas Willis.
- Greeley & McElrath. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. May 25, 1843.
[Tribune Office] Ask for complete copy for *Curiosities of American Literature* [in Isaac D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*, New York 1843].
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Aug. 11, 1843.
[Office of the *Tribune*.] Suggestions for the title and format of *Curiosities of American Literature*.
- Green, H. A.L.S. To Horatio Greenough. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Apr. 7, 1852.
[N.p. (Boston?)] Disapproves of the size of a colossal statue to be made by Greenough [the James Fenimore Cooper memorial?].
- Greene, Albert Gorton, 1802-1868. Ms. poem. 1 p. 10 x 7 in. Aug. 6, 1845.
"While strains, to every heart that speak."
- Greene, Frances Harriet (Whipple). See McDougall, Frances Harriet (Whipple) Greene.
- Greenough, Horatio, 1806-1852. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 9 x 7 in. Nov. 19, 1851.
[Washington, D. C.] Offers \$50 to help pay any debts left by [James Fenimore] Cooper. Approves of bronze for Cooper's statue, but objects to placing it in Wash-

ington, where "there is neither respect for such objects as public property nor interest in them as works of art."

— Letters to. See Green, H.; and Ticknor, George.

Greenwood, Grace, *pseud.* See Lippincott, Sarah Jane (Clarke).

Griswold, Harriet Stanley (McCrillis), letters to. See Ellet, Elizabeth Fries (Lummis); and Hooker, Herman.

See also Carey, Henry Charles.

Griswold, Rufus. L. S. [Signed "Father."] To R. W. Griswold. 7 pp. (4 mounts.) 10 x 8 in. Jan. 9, [1843?]. Headed "Paris, 1842." P. 1 mutilated.

[New York.] Entitled "An Incident of Mortality." Describes the funeral of the Duke of Orleans, 1842.

Griswold, Rufus Wilmot, 1815-1857. Ms. draft. 7 pp. 10 x 8 in. October 1841.

Unsigned, but apparently in Griswold's hand.

[New York.] Biographical sketch of Arthur Cleveland Coxe [for *The Poets of America?*].

— A.L.S. To Edgar Allan Poe. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Jan. 14, 1845.

[New York.] Wishes to include Poe in *The Prose Writers of America* in spite of their personal quarrel.

Poe, *Works*, 1902, XVII, p. 197.

— A.L.S. To Edwin P. Whipple. 3 pp. 8 x 5 in. [Nov. 25, 1848?]

[N.p.] Saturday. Encloses a note from [Elizabeth (Lummis)] Ellet. Protests against [Francis] Bowen's permitting her to review *The Female Poets of America*, because of her ignorance and contentious disposition. Asks Whipple to dissuade him.

— A.L. To Elizabeth (Lummis) Ellet. 1 p. 4 x 5 in. Nov. 25, [1848]. Written in the third person.

[No. 7, N. Y. University.] Declines to furnish Mrs. Ellet with proofs of *The Female Poets of America*, and questions the propriety of her reviewing the book on several grounds.

— A.L. To Elizabeth (Lummis) Ellet. 1 p. 4 x 5 in. Dec. 30, [1848?]. Written in the third person.

[University.] Demands immediate disavowal of an enclosed article from *Neal's Gazette*, allegedly written by Mrs. Ellet [attacking *The Female Poets of America*].

— A.L. To Elizabeth (Lummis) Ellet. 3 pp. 8 x 5 in. Jan. 21, 1849. Written in the third person.

[New York.] Denies Mrs. Ellet's charges that he was angry at her omitting any acknowledgment to him in her book *The Women of the American Revolution*; that he "attacked" Miss [Caroline] May in *The Female Poets of America*; and that he plagiarized from Mrs. Ellet's work and misrepresented her.

— A.L. To —. [Addressed "Gentlemen."] 1 p. 8 x 4 in. [1849?] Rough draft, incomplete.

[N.p.] Defends the Harpers' use of Webster's orthography in their edition of [Thomas Babington] Macaulay's *History [of England?]*, criticized in the [New York] *Courier and Inquirer*.

— A.D.S. To Moss & Brothers. 1 p. 5 x 8 in. May 20, 1850.

[Philadelphia.] Receipt on behalf of the Carys for \$100, for the sale of the copyright of *Poems by Alice and Phoebe Cary*.

— Autograph ms. To —. 4 pp. 6 x 4 in. [After 1853.]

[N.p.] A detailed chronological account of Griswold's quarrel with [Elizabeth (Lummis)] Ellet, with references to the correspondence between them.

The correspondence appears to be complete in the Griswold Collection except for no. 10, an anonymous letter presumed to be by Mrs. Ellet.

— A.L. To D. Appleton & Co. 1 p. 7 x 4 in. Mar. 7, 1855. Unsigned copy.

[New York.] Agrees to the terms of their offer for *The Republican Court*, though he thinks it was originally designed by them as a series of biographies by different hands.

- A.L. To [Nathaniel Parker Willis?]. 2 pp. 6 x 4 in. Mar. 27, 1856. Fragment or rough draft.
 [Philadelphia.] Explains his inability to do justice to [Elkanah?] Watson's *Memoirs*. [New York 1855] because of his recent prominence in the public eye [the reopening of his divorce suit of 1852].
- L. To Virtue, Emmins, & Co. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. May 22, 1856. Copy by J. Emmins.
 [New York.] Engages to write a life of Washington in three volumes, to be published in parts, for \$80 a part.
 Copied on the verso of J. Emmins's letter to Griswold, May 23, 1856 [q.v.].
- A.D.S. To —. 2 pp. 8 x 6 in. N.d.
 [N.p.] Memorandum regarding the proposed publication of the works of C[harles] B[rockden] Brown by Baker & Scribner, in which Griswold acted as intermediary between the firm and W. L. Brown.
- Autograph ms. 2 pp. 8 x 5 in. N.d. Rough draft.
 [N.p.] Refutes [Elizabeth (Lummis)] Ellet's accusations as to his moral conduct.
- Griswold, William McCrillis, letters to. See Dillingham, F. A.; Potter, Emma Isadore (Chivers); Richardson, Charles Francis; and Richardson, Warfield Creath.
- Groussis, Harriet E. See Avery, Harriet E. (Groussis).
- Grund, Francis Joseph, 1805–1863. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 11 x 8 in. Oct. 30, 1841.
 [Philadelphia.] Promises to pay his debt to Griswold.
- Guayaquil, *pseud.* See C.

HONOR McCUSKER

Exhibitions from the Wiggin Collection

Prints by Félix Buhot

IN presenting the prints of Félix Buhot for exhibition during the month of February, we introduce an artist whose work is entirely different from the rigorous plates of Forain, Legros, Bone, Cameron, or McBey hitherto shown. In comparison his work is like a jewel, done in a smaller combination of techniques, far from simple, but at the same time very free. Buhot was not a slave to rules and formulas and had little respect for set laws: therefore his work is a faithful reflection of the artist himself. That he was sensitive to a degree is evident in this selection from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection, in which he vividly set down with needle and acid his ever-changing reveries and visions, as well as his many experiments in various forms of the bitten line.

One has only to study both his writings and his art to realize that here was an artist who was a martyr to his creative talents. Buhot described himself as "a morose ascetic monk," and his records and letters tell us of his difficulties and artistic torments. To a friend he wrote, "Proofs have devoured me entirely, time and brain"; and from these proofs we learn all that is hidden of incessant experiment, care, and research. The uncertainty of the drawing on the blackened ground, which is always in reverse both in design and in color value, and the dangers of mordant acids seemed a constant source of worry to Buhot's poetic mind.

It is interesting to note that each Buhot impression is printed upon a specially-selected piece of old paper in every variety of tone and texture. These precious sheets were picked up in bookstalls along the quais of the Seine in Paris, or purchased from some old bibliophile or print seller in the Rue Bonaparte or Rue de Seine. Buhot's choice of inks and papers was studied with great care to give his designs the most perfect interpretation possible. It is needless to remark that routine printers, whom he called "those wretches who massacred my plates," had no place in his profound and delicate creations. The printing of his closely-drawn etchings called for a sensitive touch, depending greatly on the treatment of light and shade; and the wrong adjustment could easily change the desired result.

A state of anxiety is evidenced in practically all Buhot's plates from the very first conception of the composition on copper. His exacting mind changed repeatedly through states, trial proofs, modifications, and alterations, with the consequence that each proof which the artist considered satisfactory had a quality and individuality all its own. Although Buhot's early states were often brilliant, his definitive states must be studied to appreciate all their refinement, transparencies, depths, and strength. Buhot, unlike his contemporaries, used all the tools known to the copper plate media: etching point, burin, dry-point, roulette, burnisher, and scraper. He also used fowl biting, soft ground, aquatint, and mezzotint, and often obtained delicate tones with washes of flowers of sulphur. He could rebite a plate with consummate skill and many of his states are difficult to analyze because of his intricate technique. Certain plates begun as dry-points were developed with the roulette and later etched

through transparent ground, converting them into etchings — the direct reverse of the methods employed by Rembrandt and Whistler.

Perhaps Buhot's indirect way of working can best be made clear by stating that he was above all a painter in black and white, and that he used his tools as a painter would his brush, thinking of tonal and color value from the very beginning. "Taverne du Bagne," in the gallery of paintings, should be studied along with the print, which will illustrate how nearly Buhot's etched work compares with his painting. Normandy inspired Buhot with such fine plates as "Les Oies," "Petites Chaumières," and "Voisins de Campagne." Picturesque Paris did not escape his insight and observation, particularly the scenes one saw in Montmartre — for instance, "Place Pigalle" with its bright sunlight, the snowy effect in "Place Bréda," "Quais in Winter," wet and cold, and the feeling of evening shower in "Retour des Champs Elysées." There are a number of others, all living and spontaneous interpretations. Several of Buhot's sea impressions, executed almost entirely in aquatint, which have charm are "Baie de St. Malo" and "Lever de la Lune à Dinard."

We recall Meryon in two large plates, "Westminster Palace" and "Clock Tower, Westminster," which may be classified with Buhot's masterpieces. In "Westminster Palace" he attains a grandeur rarely seen in a print. The hazy light of a burdened sky, with the mass of imposing architecture on the bank of the Thames silhouetted against the clouds, is fascinating and beautifully drawn. And what work of art has given us with truer feeling the foggy sky and smoky London atmosphere than "Clock Tower, Westminster," with its busy thoroughfare full of coaches, cabs, and busy pedestrians on the damp pavement? Besides these plates, which have become classic, Buhot has left interesting records which are on the walls of the gallery and in the Wiggin Collection for further study — highly artistic plates done to illustrate Victor Hugo, Barbey d'Aurevilly, and Daudet.

There is valuable knowledge to be gained from the marginal notes or "remarques" which Buhot called "symphonic margins." These are little studies made by the artist in the margin of the plate, setting down notes of interest relative to the main composition, or perhaps trying out the needle or the strength of the acid. These light sketches, which form a kind of frame about a number of Buhot's plates, seem almost like relaxations from the main subject, recollections which come to his mind during the long hours of work. They show us the inner working of the artist's thought, all that underlies the life and spirit behind the subject. These candid notes fit Buhot's work perfectly, and in this case refute Whistler's statement in the list of Propositions issued with his First Venetian Set: "That the custom of 'Remarque' emanates from the amateur, and reflects his foolish facility beyond the border of his picture, thus testifying to his unscientific sense of its dignity."

Félix Buhot was born in 1847 at Valognes, a small town in Normandy. In his early years he was equally attracted to the career of an artist and that of a professor. For a time he favored the latter and studied for a degree, but after a time realized his mistake and turned toward art. He had the good fortune to work with Lecoq de Boisbandrau, who was one of the best teachers in Paris at the time and whose thoroughness did much to develop and lay the foundation for his sensitive talent. After this period of study he passed through

the studios of Pils at the École des Beaux Arts, then received instruction from the marine painter Jules Noël.

About the time when he was beginning to express himself in lithography the war of 1870 interrupted his experiments. Like many of his associates he volunteered, and earned the stripes of a sergeant major. After the war he re-entered the Collège Rollin in Paris as assistant professor and, together with his other duties, directed a course in drawing. His original ideas troubled the orthodox officials, and he was finally forced to resign. Thenceforth he sought his living by art alone. However, this unassuming and reticent man wrote many forceful articles for the *Journal des Arts* in order to obtain print rooms in galleries throughout France, and the recognition of fine prints by libraries and museums was largely due to his initiative. He always retained a great affection for London, which inspired a number of his masterpieces, and he never forgot his beloved Valognes and his villa L'Abri at Dinard. He died in Paris in 1898.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Ten Books

Let the People Know. By Norman Angell. Viking. 1942. 245 pp.

SIR NORMAN ANGELL'S latest work is an attempt to answer the disturbing questions "in the minds of immense numbers of average Main Street Americans." Isolationism may have been silenced by the tragedy of Pearl Harbor, but John Citizen now wants to know how to prevent a recurrence of such disasters, what course our relations with Russia and China will take, and what will be the outcome of our present alliance with Great Britain. The distinguished internationalist attributes the Nazis' successes to their use of the "oldest device of tyranny," the principle of "divide and conquer." "No nation can defend itself merely by its own strength," he warns, and all must act together out of common self-interest. Foreseeing the inevitable anarchy and confusion that must accompany an armistice, he does not advocate any specific league or federation but only remarks that "any sound foundation for peace must rest on a united international order." If the allied nations had had the use of such "preventive powers," there would have been no conquest of Ethiopia, and if the nations now at war had said beforehand what they would do, "they would not have had to do it." Unlike many members of the British Labor Party, the author sees no need to make social revolution the starting point for this "political" revolution in the international field, since it can be accomplished simply by a continuance of war-time ties. For those Americans with an hereditary distrust of Imperial Britain, he once more calls attention to the Statute of Westminster, the "independence" of the Dominions, and the amazing social progress of the mother country. Aware of the human tendency to find a scapegoat, he senses the danger of "Anglophobia" and begs us to carry our religious tolerance over into this sphere. (*E. L. A.*)

Make This the Last War. By Michael Straight. Harcourt, Brace. 1942. 417 pp. WE can make this the last war, only if the post-war years give to the peoples

of the world freedom, integrity, and economic security. If they do not, then we have lost the peace. The author, Washington correspondent of the *New Republic* and formerly an economist in the Department of State, makes an impassioned plea for world unity. His thesis is that this war arose from an unbalance in social relations within all countries. He points out that coöperation exists already among the United Nations as far as the war effort is concerned, and gives an account of the Pacific War Council, the Combined Chiefs of Staff Group, and the various supply boards to show how much can be done and how much more should be done. He goes on to an indictment of the weaknesses within the United Nations; cites internal strain in China, in Great Britain, and in our own country; yet sees, in the democratic way of life, a hope for the future. His last chapters outline the new order that "our war of liberation" can produce. There will be the period of rehabilitation and that of transition, using controls developing out of war-time controls set up by the United Nations; and these periods must resolve gradually into the "affirmative society" guided not by self interest, however enlightened, but by the consideration of decent living for all. (*E. D.*)

Warning to the West. By Krishnalal Shridharani. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. 1942. 274 pp.

"THE WEST" to the average Westerner is becoming more and more exclusive: the remainder of the world is classed together indifferently as "the East." This is a policy by which Asia has been in the past a consistent loser, and from which many of today's difficulties have sprung. Mr. Shridharani, an active student of world politics and a follower of Gandhi, has traced the varying impact of western civilization on India, Japan, and China. As a result of their grievances, which go back some hundreds of years, he prophesies a grouping or bloc of the Asiatic peoples, which he calls Asia's answer to the West. Though few Indians could be expected to write

dispassionately of British rule in India, there seems to be much justice in his criticism of the recent British proposals, especially the shifting attitude of Sir Stafford Cripps; and he explains very clearly the viewpoints of the three leading personalities in the field of native politics: Gandhi, Nehru, and Subhash Chandra Bose. There is not a nation today that India trusts, he declares, unless it be the United States. Hence it is to the American people, in their task of reshaping the world, that this warning is addressed — but with the sharp reminder that “only a friend warns; the enemy strikes.” (C. H.)

German Strategy of World Conquest. By Derwent Whittlesey, Charles C. Colby and Richard Hartshorne. Farrar & Rinehart. 1942. 293 pp.

PROFESSOR WHITTLESEY, with the help of two other geographers, here provides a lucid explanation of the still novel science of geopolitics and its vital role in the Nazi program of conquest. Geopolitics — a science of political action in relation to geographical areas and natural resources — arose at the beginning of the present century and was first formulated by the English geographer Halford Mackinder; but the idea of world domination which accompanies it, the authors state, can be traced back through a thousand years of German history. The chief popularizer of geopolitical ideas in Germany is Karl Haushofer, whose influential publications have circulated effective propaganda among the more educated public and made such catchwords as *Lebensraum*, *Blut und Boden*, and *Pan-Deutschland* widely current. The geopoliticians start with the hypothesis that a Great Power nation must expand in order to exist, and if it is hemmed in it must do so by conquest. Small nations or decadent nations, unable to expand, have no historic right to existence. The practical upshot is the consolidation of Europe as a German protectorate, and German control of Africa, which is to be developed as a source of raw materials. But a German-dominated Europe must extend its influence to the Orient, and in this world strategy Germany confronts

the British Empire, which holds the monopoly of world trade. As the geopoliticians must consistently plan for Britain's loss of India and dissolution as a world power, it is for the present expedient for them to support Japan in her “heroic” schemes of conquest. Needless to say, hostility to the British Empire extends to the United States as part of “Anglo-Saxondom.” The authors point out the need of matching the geopoliticians in scientific map-making and of educating the public, after a democratic pattern, in political geography. (M. M.)

Crazy Horse. By Mari Sandoz. Knopf. 1942. 428 pp.

MARI SANDOZ, whose *Old Jules* showed such vision and distinction of style, has again fulfilled the expectations or her readers in this forceful biography of Crazy Horse, the famous Sioux Chief. She had an abundance of material: the research of Miss Eleanor Hinman as well as accounts of old-timers and buffalo-hunters who were acquaintances of the Chief himself. To all this Miss Sandoz has added her own knowledge of the Sioux country and her understanding of the psychological make-up of the Indian. Here is a complete treatment of the warrior-hero from his early days as Curly, the light-haired boy who had already killed his buffalo and had been the first on a wild horse, to his development into the natural leader of his people. With the spread of the white man through the Dakota region, uprisings were numerous and bloody. The increasingly important role of Crazy Horse is seen through the various wars, the Hayfield Fight, the Wagon-Box Fight, and the crushing victory over General Custer at Little Big Horn in 1876. The violent death of the Chief, struck down by one of his own tribesmen, ended a career filled with turbulence and action. The greatness of the Indian, deprived of his essential freedom, pushed back further and further, emerges clearly from the text. With directness and with authentic handling of details by means of idioms which belong to the Indian pattern of thought, the author has succeeded in presenting a full-bodied account of a way of life which had

strength and beauty of its own. "Some day their greatness will reach full flowering again in their children as they walk the hard new road of the white man." (*E. J. A.*)

Willard Gibbs. By Muriel Rukeyser. Doubleday, Doran. 1942. 465 pp.

TODAY Josiah Willard Gibbs is hailed widely as "the father of physical chemistry," but there is little real understanding of his achievements even among scientists. Born in New Haven in 1839, he left the college town for only one extended trip, the years he studied in Germany, and he occupied only one position, the chair of mathematical physics at Yale. Unable to write a conventional biography of Gibbs because of the outward narrowness of his life, Muriel Rukeyser has used her own poetic talents to translate the flights of his genius, to project him among the warring forces of his time, and to mark the ever-widening circles of his influence. His was "a gift of the imagination, made by a modest man," and today the mathematical concepts published so obscurely in the *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy* are at the base of our greatest war industries. Untouched by the conflicts that harassed his contemporaries, Henry Adams and William James, Gibbs worked alone in his Yale study, until he could offer his paper on heterogeneous substances to an unnoticed world. A master of synthesis, he laid down in this memoir the fundamental law of energy and entropy, the celebrated Phase Rule, whose implications were to be felt not only in mathematics and physics, but in chemistry, metallurgy, physiology, and even politics and history. Fellow-workers, however, found it easier "to re-discover Gibbs than to read him," and recognition at first came only from the dynamic Clerk Maxwell of Cambridge and the Dutch and German translators who labored with his compact style. Piecing his life together from "the husk of legend, the cast-off and repudiated anecdotes," Miss Rukeyser finds its key in three unrelated statements which taken as a whole reveal his passionate search for unity and his assurance that mathematics was its language. (*E. L. A.*)

Shakespeare and the Nature of Man. By Theodore Spencer. Macmillan. 1942. 233 pp.

THE technical side of Shakespeare has been investigated so much that it is refreshing to have one book which leaves all this aside and concentrates on "Shakespeare's vision of life." So huge a topic, in the hands of an amateur, would produce only banalities; but Mr. Spencer's knowledge and experience make his research richly fruitful. "There are periods in recorded human history," he writes, "when the essential problems that concern human nature come to the surface with more than usual urgency." Such a period is ours; and such was the Renaissance, when the orderly picture of the world, the individual, and the state inherited from the Middle Ages was shattered by the discoveries of Galileo and Bacon, the skepticism of Montaigne, and the brutal realism of Machiavelli. It was inevitable that Shakespeare's genius should express the conflict of his day in great tragedy. *Hamlet* reflects the Elizabethan's dismay at the breach between appearance and reality. The difference between outer show and inner truth is the essence of *Othello*; and in *King Lear*, the most profound of all his plays, the dramatist points out how the evil in man's nature can bring chaos. Yet Shakespeare's view of mankind "transcends anything given him by his time." In his last plays he accepts things as they are, and this sense of reconciliation is in some measure inherent even in the tragedies. (*H. McC.*)

An Anthology of Contemporary Latin-American Poetry. Edited by Dudley Fitts. New Directions. 1942. 667 pp.

THIS anthology comes opportunely as a means of increasing unity of feeling with Latin America and knowledge of its poetical expression. Mr. Fitts, a poet and literary critic of note, has limited his choice to the period of the last twenty-five years, since the death of Rubén Darío in 1916. More than twenty countries are represented by outstanding poets of each — nearly a hundred in all. A few of those to whom more space is allotted in the book are Manuel Bandeira of Brazil, Jorge Luis

Borges of Argentina, Nicolás Guillén of Cuba, Vicente Huidobro of Chile, and Jaime Torres Bodet of Mexico. The poems of all are rendered literally into English by a dozen translators, among them John Peale Bishop, Langston Hughes, Dudley Fitts, Muna Lee de Muñoz Marín, and Donald D. Walsh. To Mr. Walsh, formerly of this Library, Mr. Fitts in his excellent preface pays this tribute in part: "It is to his scholarly intelligence that this anthology owes much of whatever merit it may possess." The original texts in Spanish, Portuguese, or French are printed on the left-hand pages with the translations opposite them. Dudley Poore selected and translated the Brazilian poems, and H. R. Hays contributed extensive biographical and bibliographical notes. All those interested in the poetry of other languages besides English will welcome this anthology. (*E. B. T.*)

Mediaeval Art. By Charles Rufus Morey. Norton. 1942. 412 pp.

PROFESSOR MOREY, one of the foremost scholars in mediaeval art, is also a keen historian and a penetrating philosopher. Though his latest work is an authoritative study of a vast and technical subject, it is also most readable and unusually attractive in format, with many photographs and line drawings. He presents a stimulating analysis of his chosen period in all its schools — Early Christian, Byzantine, Romanesque, and Gothic. Each is defined and commented upon with such understanding and critical power that the essential characteristics of each are made perfectly plain to the reader. Further the author correlates in masterly fashion the infinitely varied aspects — moral, political, intellectual, and emotional — of the life of the Middle Ages, tracing with special thoroughness the part of Christianity in the spirit and iconography of the time. Then, after showing the whole mediaeval picture, he investigates the history of Greece, Rome, Egypt, and the Orient for roots and influences, and, finally, discovers the

strains in mediaeval art from which contemporary art has evolved. These, he believes, were the transcendental, emotional, and realistic values which were peculiar to the mediaeval outlook as contrasted with the cold, formal, and logical art of the ancient world. (*F. E. F.*)

Art and Freedom. By Horace M. Kallen. Duell, Sloane & Pearce. 1942. 2 vol.

THIS is a veritable modern "Mirror of the World" — a synthesis of philosophical theories, political movements, social mores, and art forms extending to a thousand pages. The work is divided into twelve books, and its synopsis alone occupies as many pages. Obviously, it is impossible to attempt here anything more than the merest indication of its subject. The history begins with Plato, and traces the place of beauty and art through antiquity, giving a noteworthy view of Plotinos's spiritual aesthetic. It explains the "heavenly beauty" of St. Augustine, the iconoclastic storms, the craft guilds, and St. Thomas Aquinas's thought of beauty as *resplendentia formae*, with its final expression in Dante. In the Renaissance, the arts are shown in their process of secularization; baroque is foreshadowed by Michelangelo and comes into flower with El Greco. Arriving at modern times, the author gives an excellent appraisal of Rousseau, the English empirical philosophers, the Kantian revolution, the various currents of thought in France headed by Comte, Lamennais, Lamartine, Hugo, Gautier and the cult of "art for art's sake," and the Schopenhauer-Nietzsche antithesis. Further, he discusses the impact of Darwinism, the rise and influence of psychology, the effect of mechanization on life and art, modern mathematicians, and the teachings of Freud and John Dewey. Finally he describes the death of art and freedom in the Fascist countries, Bolshevik propaganda-art, censorship in Boston, the emergence of "social significance" in American art, and the upward trend of art as the weapon of freedom. (*M. M.*)

Library Notes

Staff Members in the Armed Forces

READERS entering the front door of the Library must often have noticed the service flag hanging over the great staircase, and the steady increase in the number of service men whom it represents.

At the time of writing fifty-two members of the Library staff are serving in the armed forces. The largest group — thirty-one in all — are in various branches of the Army, including nine in the Army Air Force. Fourteen men, among them one aviation cadet, are in the Navy. The Marine Corps has three and the Coast Guard one.

Two staff members have joined the Waves, and one is with the Waacs.

The Leading Article

MR. HANS NATHAN, the author of the leading article in this issue, was formerly a music critic in Berlin, where he received his Ph.D. in 1933. He came to America in 1936, and is now living in Boston. In 1941 he gave the Mozart Anniversary Lecture at the Germanic Museum at Harvard University on "Mozart and the History of Musical Taste." At present he is engaged on a biography of Dan D. Emmett, the American composer and author of "Dixie," and is also doing research on American folk music and French music of the Middle Ages.

Besides publications in Europe, Mr. Nathan has contributed a number of articles to American musical magazines, the latest among them being "The Function of Text in French 13th-Century Motets" in the *Musical Quarterly* for October 1942.

In view of the Library's special collection of Whitman, rich in original editions of the poet as well as in autograph letters and manuscripts, MORE Books is glad to publish Mr. Nathan's paper on "Walt Whitman and the Marine Band in Washington." The article is based on material which has

hitherto all but escaped the attention of Whitman scholars. A large part of Mr. Nathan's research was done in the Library's Whitman Collection and Allen A. Brown Music Library.

North-West Passage

THE acquisition of *An Account of a Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage* [**G.309.214], by Theodore S. Drage, the Clerk of the ship *California*, printed in London in 1748-49, rounds out the Library's collection of journals and controversies pertaining to the fruitless attempt to find a northern passage to the Orient.

Arthur Dobbs, later Governor of North Carolina, was the chief instigator in the search. At his recommendation Christopher Middleton led an expedition to Hudson's Bay in 1740, and reported that the opening which might have proved a passage to the western sea was only a river. Dobbs then gave credence to an anonymous letter which accused Middleton of accepting a bribe from the Hudson's Bay Company to make a false statement in their interest. As public opinion sided with Dobbs, a company was soon formed to send out another exploring expedition, and in May 1746 the *California*, with Captain Francis Smith, and the *Dobbs*, with Captain Moor, sailed from the Orkney Islands for Hudson's Straits. The first report of this enterprise appeared in 1748 under the title *A Voyage to Hudson Bay*, by Henry Ellis, the draftsman and geologist of the ship *Dobbs*. (The Library also has this volume.) Drage, however, maintained that his own was the official and genuine relation, as he himself had kept nearly all of the original logs, while Ellis had seen only copies.

The book, besides being enlivened by engravings of an Eskimo canoe, a log-tent, etc., contains seven folding maps, one showing those parts of the Canadian coast discovered by Captains Smith and Moor. The text is a plain, detailed record of the incidents on the voyage from May 26, 1746, to October

1747, with special emphasis on weather conditions. In the first volume the clerk describes preparations for winter quarters at Port Nelson, and the customs, houses, and behavior of the Indians. It is surprising to read that the name *Eskem-aux*, which signifies eaters of raw food, was derived from the language of the New England Indians, who were probably once their neighbors.

The most important part of the second volume describes the exploration of the Wager River, which again offered no passage to the western sea, and the observations of the tides. The result was that the northern tide was ascertained to be coming from the Atlantic and not the Western Ocean, and Middleton was vindicated.

M. M.

Prices of Steam Engines in 1853

GORDON MCKAY, whose inventions were to revolutionize the shoe industry, became treasurer and general manager of the Lawrence Machine Shops in 1852. Born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1819, he had worked with the engineers of the Boston and Albany Railroad and the Erie Canal and at the age of twenty-four had opened his own repair works. The Lawrence plant employed at this time well over five hundred men and was turning out the locomotives and heavy machinery needed by the expanding mills and railroads of New England.

Among the Library's manuscripts of technical interest is a business letter by McKay describing three of their models and the usual terms of sale. It is dated August 2, 1853, and addressed to George H. Gilbert of Ware, a manufacturer of fine flannels. Gilbert, who had recently broken with his partner Charles Stevens, was reconditioning his share of the property and was purchasing his heavy equipment from the Lawrence firm. He had evidently written a few days earlier for a quotation on their steam engines, and McKay replied:

"I hereby propose to sell you one steam Engine 15" Cylinder and 35 inches stroke and Balance wheel 10 ft Diameter 18" belt face turned, and Regulator and Throttle valve and Gate,

and bolts for the foundation boxed and delivered in the Cars at this place — for (\$2000) Two thousand Dollars — and I will send a man to set up this machine for \$2.50 a day and his expenses. This engine rotates at 35 h.p. and will work to 45 h.p. Or I will build you an engine 18" Cylinder 40" stroke, Balance wheel 14 ft Diameter 18" face turned, & Regulator and foundation bolts & Gate, and throttle valve — boxed and delivered as before — for \$2400. Two thousand four hundred Dollars. This Engine rotates 52 h.p. and will work 70 h.p. setting up as before. Or I will sell you — an Engine 16" Cylinder 40" stroke balance wheel 14 ft Diameter 16" face & Regulator & throttle valve. Boxed and delivered as before for \$2100. This engine rotates 40 h.p.

"Terms in all cases cash, or approved notes not over 4 months' Interest added. Either of these can be done in 2 months from receipt of order. All these Engines will have cutoff valves and ground steam joints. There is an engraving of a similar machine on this sheet. The bed plate is cast in one piece."

The engraving on the last page is of a 25 h.p. horizontal steam engine, of the type used to drive looms. It was manufactured by McKay and Hoadley in their Pittsfield shop.

E. L. A.

Costumes of the Old and New Worlds

HABITI ANTICHI et Moderni di tutto il Mondo [****G.389a.257**] by Cesare Vecellio is a collection of more than five hundred woodcuts from drawings of costumes, accompanied by descriptions in Italian and Latin. As copies of early editions are rare, the Library has been glad to acquire a copy of the second edition, printed by Sessa at Venice in 1598. This edition has eighty-seven woodcuts more than the first edition of 1590, and it presented for the first time the costumes of the New World. Cesare Vecellio — painter, draughtsman, and engraver — was a kinsman of Titian, whose name was Tiziano Vecellio.

The costumes are arranged according to countries. More than a third are Italian, beginning with the vestments

of the Pope, and depicting the styles of men and women of various cities and different social strata. This set includes some charming street scenes of Venice. Then follow people from the other European countries, among them those of the northern Baltic regions, who are shown on snowshoes and driving reindeer sledges; and many curious costumes of Africa and Asia. The last part introduces the native inhabitants of America, including, besides the indigenous types of Peru and Mexico, those of the "Island Virginia . . . discovered in 1587," and of the "Island Florida." Among these are an idol, a king, a queen, a chief, other warriors with bow and club, a priest, and a squaw with a papoose. It must be admitted that the faces of the savages are quite European, the Indian queen, in spite of her pelt and anklet, looking like a Renaissance Venus. M. M.

Naval Sketches by Cruikshank

GREENWICH Hospital, "a series of naval sketches descriptive of the life of a man-of-war's man," is a welcome addition to the Library's numerous books illustrated by George Cruikshank. Published in London in 1826, it contains twelve full-page colored etchings and sixteen woodcut vignettes by the great English illustrator. The copy is bound in the original boards.

The anonymous author, the "Old Sailor" of the title-page, was Matthew Henry Barker, who wrote several books of naval tales, also illustrated by Cruikshank. The Greenwich Hospital stories, told by pensioners of the home for naval veterans, have the mixture of broad humor and sentimentality characteristic of the period. Their key-note is struck by the verse printed over one of them:

The sign of a true-hearted sailor
Is to give and to take a good joke.

The etchings and woodcuts belong to the earlier and more jovial period of Cruikshank's life, before his conversion to teetotalism. He entered with zest and complete understanding into the spirit of the rollicking yarns. On his plates are flesh-and-blood Englishmen — the sailors carousing with their more than buxom dancing partners, or "on a

cruise" in a stage-coach with fiddle, pipe, and mug; and the old pensioners swinging their crutches in wild ecstasy as they celebrate, in reminiscence, "The Battle of the Nile." The actors in such scenes as "The Point of Honour," "Jack's Trump of Defiance," or even in a fantasy like "Crossing the Line," where Neptune, having boarded the ship, sits enthroned on a barrel, are no less contagiously human. M. M.

Lectures at the Library

DURING February the following free lectures will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library: *The Colorful Seasons in New England*. Christine M. Ayars. Illustrated with natural color slides. 8.00 Thursday, February 4.

Some Comments on Shakespeare's More Popular Plays. Professor M. R. Copithorne. Not illustrated. (Boston Drama League Course.) 3.30 Sunday, February 7.

The Historical Development of Hair-styling. Andre H. Behns, director, Wilfred Academy of Hair and Beauty Culture. Not illustrated. 8.00 Thursday, February 11.

Diet and Humor. C. Howard Saunders. Not illustrated. 3.30 Sunday, February 14.

Daylighting the Padre's Missions, Texas, Arizona and California. Courtesy of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Illustrated with colored moving pictures. 3.00 Monday, February 15.

Those Plantation Patriots. H. Harding Hale. Illustrated with slides and music. 8.00 Thursday, February 18.

Beacon Hill, Past and Present. Fanny Goldstein. Illustrated with slides. 8.00 Sunday, February 21.

Debate (Subject to be announced.) Harvard University Debating Council. 8.00 Thursday, February 25.

Recitals at the Library

DURING February the following free recitals will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library:

Festival of Song. The Bessie Poole Vocal Studio. 8.00 Sunday, February 7.

John Ruskin's Birthday Observance. Ruskin and the Great American Experiment. Thorp Lanier Wolford, winner of the Harvard-Ruskin Prize. Mary Ferri, soloist. (Boston Ruskin Club Program.) 3.00 Monday, February 8.

Piano Recital. Palmira Dellamano. 8.00 Sunday, February 14.

Concert. South End Music School. George Faulkner, conductor. 3.30 Sunday, February 21.

Recital. Alexander Romanesque, Roumanian violinist. 3.30 Sunday, February 28.

Song Recital. Ruth Gevalt, soprano; Wilfred Baetz, baritone. 8.00 Sunday, February 28.

The Lowell Lectures

DURING February the courses of lectures offered by the Lowell Institute will be continued in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library as follows:

Romanticism and the Modern Ego. Jacques Barzun, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History, Columbia University. *Seventh Lecture:* "The Modern Ego." 5.00 Monday, February 1. *Eighth Lecture:* "The Three Revolutions." 5.00 Thursday, February 4.

The Value of the Organisms and Individuality. André Mayer, M.D., S.L., Professeur au Collège de France, Membre de l'Académie de Médecine de France. *First Lecture:* "Living Organisms and the Constituents of their Value." 5.00 Mon-

day, February 8. *Second Lecture:* "Stability and Plasticity of the Cells in the Organism." 5.00 Thursday, February 11. *Third Lecture:* "Constitution, Balance and Range of Variation of the Superior Organisms." 5.00 Monday, February 15. *Fourth Lecture:* "Measurement of the 'Functional Value' of the Organisms. Maintenance of the Balance, Adaptation to the Environment and Variations of Nutrition." 5.00 Thursday, February 18. *Fifth Lecture:* "Measurement of the 'Functional Value' of the Organisms. Maintenance of the Balance and Motion." 5.00 Thursday, February 25.

The Romance and Precedent of the Printed Book. William Dana Orcutt, A.B., Author and Book Designer. *First Lecture:* "Francis Petrarch: Who Prepared the Way for the Invention of Printing." 8.00 Tuesday, February 9. *Second Lecture:* "John Gutenberg: Who Discovered that Individual Letters Might Be Used to Print Words." 8.00 Friday, February 12. *Third Lecture:* "Aldus Manutius: Who Made Printing the Handmaiden of Learning." 8.00 Tuesday, February 16. *Fourth Lecture:* "Robert Etienne: Who Devised the Modern Printed Volume." 8.00 Friday, February 19. *Fifth Lecture:* "Christophe Plantin: Who Divorced Publishing from Printing." 8.00 Tuesday, February 23. *Sixth Lecture:* "John Baskerville: Who Rescued Printing from its Low Estate." 8.00 Friday, February 26.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

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SYNOPSIS OF CLASSIFICATION

<i>Open Shelf Room</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Music</i>
<i>Bates Hall</i>	<i>Essays. Literature</i>	<i>Navigation. Aviation</i>
<i>Bibliography. Libraries</i>	<i>Fine Arts</i>	<i>Poetry</i>
<i>Biography</i>	<i>Genealogy. Local History</i>	<i>Politics & Government</i>
<i>Business</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Religion. Theology</i>
<i>Children's Books</i>	<i>Journalism</i>	<i>Science</i>
<i>Domestic Science</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Sociology</i>
<i>Drama</i>	<i>Medicine. Physiology</i>	<i>Technology</i>
<i>Economics</i>	<i>Military Science</i>	<i>Travel & Description</i>

In this list, the books are arranged under subject headings. Those in the Open Shelf Department precede the rest.

The Library is at present engaged in the large task of providing an improved arrangement of its book collections. For most of those in the Central Library, and also at the Business Branch, there is being adopted the form of cataloging and classification in use in the Library of Congress. For the Open Shelf Department and the Young People's Room in the Central Library, and for the thirty general branch libraries, there is being adopted a simplified form of the Dewey Decimal Classification.

During this process it is necessary that many new books be cataloged and classified only in temporary form. They are therefore listed below without call numbers. These books are available for use, however, and readers may obtain their call numbers from the card catalogs in the various departments.

Open Shelf Room

Aviation. Navigation

- Banning, Kendall. Submarine! the story of undersea fighters. Random House. 1942. 623.9 B219s
- Booth, H. H. Book of modern warplanes; a collection of paintings of the world's latest fighting aircraft. Garden City. 1942. 629.13 B725b
- Steinbeck, John. Bombs away. Viking. 1942. 358 S819g
- The story of a bomber team. Written for the U. S. Army Air Forces..
- Whelan, Russell. The flying tigers; the story of the American volunteer group. Viking. 1942. 358 W566f
- Winston, Robert A. Aircraft carrier. Illus. With official U. S. Navy photographs. Harper. [1942.] 359 W783
- A veteran naval aviator describes the vital role played by U. S. aircraft carriers in the war of the Pacific.

Biography

- Courtney, Charles. Unlocking adventure. Whittlesey. [1942.] 92 C685
- Absorbing adventures of a world famous locksmith.

- Eisenschiml, Otto. Without fame; the romance of a profession. Alliance. [1942.]
- The autobiography of a research chemist. 92 E36
- Green, Julian. Memories of happy days. Harper. [1942.] 92 G7966
- Nostalgic reminiscences of the author's childhood and youth in pre-war France. Co-winner of the Harper anniversary award.
- Helm, MacKinley. Angel Mo' and her son Roland Hayes. Little Brown. 1942. 92 H41855h
- Hurston, Zora Neale. Dust tracks on a road. Lippincott. 1942. 92 H9665
- Autobiography of a negro writer who has become a leading spokesman for her race.
- Irwin, Will. The making of a reporter. Putnam. [1942.] 92 I729
- Rice, John Andrew. I came out of the eighteenth century. Harper. [1942.] 92 R496
- Memories of the author's youth and teaching experiences in the south. Co-winner of the Harper anniversary award.
- Wade, Mason. Francis Parkman, heroic historian. Viking. 1942. 92 P2495w
- Winkler, John K. Tobacco tycoon; the story of James Buchanan Duke. Random House. [1942.] 92 D877w
- Ybarra, T. R. Young man of the world. Washburn. [1942.] 92 Y36ay

Domestic Science

- Bauer, W. W., and Florence M. Eat what you want: a sensible guide to good health through good eating. Greenberg. [1942.] 641 B344e
- Maddox, Gaynor. Eat well for less money. Dutton. 1942. 641 M179e
- "The American guide to modern nutrition, a practical handbook of basic foods for everyday living."
- Robertson, Helen, and others. What do we eat now? A guide to wartime housekeeping. Lippincott. 1942. 641.5 R649w
- Whitman, Roger B. First aid for the ailing house. 3d edition revised. Whittlesey. [1942.] 643.7 W615f
- Woman's home companion cook book; with a foreword by Willa Roberts. Collier. [1942.] 641.5 W872

Fiction

- Allis, Marguerite. The splendor stays. Putnam. Adventures of seven Connecticut girls in the period following the War of 1812.
- Boyle, Kay. Primer for combat. Simon and Schuster. The effect of the Nazi conquest on the life of the French people, told in diary form.
- Brickell, Herschel, editor. Prize stories of 1942. Doubleday, Doran. Modern stories — world wide in scope and characterization.
- Carpenter, Margaret. Experiment perilous. Little, Brown. Psychological mystery with good character portrayal.
- Hilliard, A. R. Outlaw Island. Farrar and Rinehart. Mrs. Van Pelt disappears while en route to Outlaw Island to prevent her daughter's marriage.
- Jones, Idwal. The Vincyard. Duell. A novel based on California's wine industry.
- Keyes, Frances Parkinson. Crescent Carnival. Messner. The New Orleans Carnival season forms the background for this three-generation family story.
- Knight, Kathleen Moore. Bells for the dead. Doubleday, Doran. A mystery with a Guatemala setting.
- McGratty, A. R., S. J. Face to the sun. Bruce. 1931. Detailed picture of Spain during the years 1931 to 1939, centering around the activities of one nationalist family.
- Matschat, Cccile. A Tavern in the town. Farrar and Rinehart. Entertaining family story of pre-Revolutionary days in Alexandria.
- Morley, Christopher. Thorofare. Harcourt, Brace. An English boy's reaction to life in a Baltimore college town in pre-war days.
- Ritner, Ann. Shelter without walls. Mill. A family story with a western university town as a setting.
- Sims, Marian. Beyond surrender. Lippincott. The post Civil War reconstruction period in South Carolina, told from the southern viewpoint.
- Standish, Robert. The three bamboos. Macmillan. Saga of a powerful, unscrupulous Japanese family.

- Stong, Phil. One destiny. Reynal and Hitchcock. A picture of the American farmer in the present world crisis.
- Swinerton, Frank. Thankless child. Appleton. Psychological novel of a strange triangular relationship — for discriminating readers.
- Tucker, Augusta. The man Miss Susie loved. Harper. Appealing story of "Miss Susie Slagle's" girlhood days.
- Vance, Ethel. Reprisal. Skillfully developed, psychological story of a small French village suspected of the murder of a German sergeant.
- Williams, Ben Amos. Time of peace. Houghton Mifflin. Portrayal of the average American citizen during the last ten years. A fine father-and-son relationship.

History and Travel. The War

- Adams, Grace and Edward Hutter. The mad forties. Harper. [1942.] 973t A213m
- Entertaining story of the exotic ideas and cults which flourished during the 1840s in America.
- Beard, Charles A., and Mary R. The American spirit; a study of the idea of civilization in the United States. 973 B368r Vol. 4
- Volume 4 in *The rise of American civilization*.
- Beattie, Edward W., Jr. Freely to pass. Crowell. [1942.] 940.548 B369f
- An ace United Press correspondent relates his experiences on world battle fronts from 1937-41.
- Beston, Henry, pseud. The St. Lawrence. Farrar & Rinehart. [1942.] 971.4t S539s
- Rivers of America* series.
- Bloomfield, Howard. Sailing to the sun. Dodd, Mead. 1942. 973t B655s
- Light hearted account of a trip by sloop along the Inland Waterway from Long Island to New York.
- Byas, Hugh. Government by assassination. Knopf. 1942. 952 B993g
- A discussion of Japanese political philosophy and aspirations and the terroristic methods by which the military clique usurped power.
- Carse, Robert. There go the ships; with drawings by Gordon Grant. Morrow. 1942. 940.545 C321t
- Thrilling narrative of the American seamen who travel the submarine and plane infested supply route to Murmansk.
- Close, Upton, pseud. Behind the face of Japan. Appleton-Century. 1942. 952 H177
- Detailed analysis of Japan's desire for world domination and why her prompt defeat is of vital concern to us.
- Dennison, L. R. Devil mountain. Hastings. [1942.] 987t D411d
- An American mining engineer describes a daring expedition to a remote plateau in Venezuela reputed to be fabulously rich in gold and diamond deposits.
- Leacock, Stephen. Montreal; seaport and city. Doubleday, Doran. 1942. 971.4t L434m
- Leonard, Royal. I flew for China. Doubleday, Doran. 1942. 951 L581i
- The exploits of a veteran American flyer, who since 1935 has acted as Chiang Kai Shek's personal pilot.

- Lochner, Louis P. What about Germany?
Dodd, Mead. 1942. 943 L812w
An intimate record of Hitler's seizure and consolidation of power by the veteran chief of the Associated Press in Berlin from 1921 to Dec. 1941.
- Mann, Thomas. Order of the day; political essays and speeches of two decades.
Knopf. 1942. 943 M282o
A definitive statement of the author's views on civilization, society and culture.
- Mead, Margaret. And keep your powder dry; an anthropologist looks at America. Morrow. 1942. 973t M479
An analysis of the fundamental qualities of the American character, pointing out how they may be best utilized in winning the war and re-organizing the post-war world.
- Mitchell, Kate L. India without fable. Knopf. 1942. 954 M68ri
An analysis of the political, social and economic problems of India today and an appraisal of her potential role in global strategy and the coming reconstruction of the East.
- Nevins, Allan, and Henry Steele Commager. America; the story of a free people. Little, Brown. 1942. 973 N527
- Oechsner, Frederick, *editor*. This is the enemy. Little, Brown. 1942. 943 o28t
Five former Berlin correspondents collaborate in presenting a complete, first hand picture of Nazism in all its political, economic and social ramifications.
- Rich, Louise Dickinson. We took to the woods. Lippincott. [1942.] 974.1t R498w
Enthusiastic account of the author's adventures in home-making in the Maine woods.
- Spellman, Francis J. The road to victory. Scribner. 1942. 940.53 S743r
The military vicar of the U. S. armed forces discusses what victory means to us in the preservation of our national ideals.
- Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. Greenland. Doubleday, Doran. 1942. 998 S816g
The history and strategic importance of the great outpost now under the protection of the United States.
- Webb, Sidney and Beatrice. The truth about Soviet Russia. With an essay on the Webbs by Bernard Shaw and a summary of the Constitution and working of Soviet Communism: a new civilization by Beatrice Webb. Longmans, Green. 1942. 947 P287t
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This volume of the American Folkways series tells the history of the Mormon migration and pioneering achievements and gives an account of their way of life, industries and towns, and their eccentric characters.

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Hambro, Carl Joachim. How to win the peace. Lippincott. 1942. D815.H3

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An eye-witness account of the U. S. S. Lexington's decisive battle in the Coral Sea — "the first engagement fought between aircraft carriers."

Linklater, Eric. The northern garrisons; the defense of Iceland and the Faeroe, Orkney, and Shetland islands. Garden City. Pub. Co. [1941.] D763.I 2L5 1941

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As Associated Press correspondent from 1924 till his internment in December, 1941, Mr. Lochner has had exceptional opportunity to know the cross-currents of German life. He makes use of valuable documentary material which he succeeded in bringing out of Germany.

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"This is the story of the duel between Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler for the continent of Europe. It is told as seen from the east rather than the west because I happen to have spent most of the time between 1938 and 1941 in Moscow." —Preface.

Starhemberg, Ernst Rudiger, Prince. Between Hitler and Mussolini. Harper. 1942. DB98.S7A44 1942

The author, an Austrian nobleman, former follower of Hitler, then, as leader of Austrian patriots, his ardent enemy, wrote this book in England, where he was an officer of the Free French Air Force. As Prince Starhemberg was Vice-Chancellor of Austria at the critical period, his memoirs afford valuable inside information on Nazi infiltration and on the position of Mussolini at the time.

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Third of a series of handbooks on defense production compiled by the magazine Steel.

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Barrozo Netto, Nair B., 1887-1941. Cavallinho de pau. (Meia força.) Piano a 2 maos. Rio de Janeiro. [1935.] [5] pp.

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No. 2

—A minha casinha. (Meia força.) Piano a 2 maos. Rio de Janeiro. [193-?] [3] pp.

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No. 4

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No. 5

—Scherzetto. Piano a duas mãos (difficil.) Rio de Janeiro. [193-?] 5 pp.

No. 6

—Sinos da aldeia. (Meia força.) Piano a 2 mãos. Rio de Janeiro. [193-?] [3] pp.

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Gilman, Benjamin Ives. Hopi songs. A journal of American ethnology and archaeology. Fifth and concluding volume. Houghton Mifflin. 1908. 8057.616

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Cleveland, Reginald McIntosh. America fledges wings. Pitman Pub. Corp. [1942.] TL521.C55

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Illustrated by Frederick Trench Chapman.

Ranlett, Charles Everett, 1816-1917. Master mariner of Maine; being the reminiscences of Charles Everett Ranlett, 1816-1917, as told to his son, Frederick Jordan Ranlett, with additional chapters by his daughter, Susan Alice Ranlett; an introduction and notes by his grandson, L. Felix Ranlett and notes by Lincoln Colcord. Portland, Maine, Southworth-Anthoensen Press. 1942. *G540.R35

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Politics and affairs in Washington since 1932, with many sketches of characters on the scene. Includes chapters on war production and the Office of Civilian Defense.

Lawrence, David. Diary of a Washington correspondent. Kinsey. 1942. E806.L34

Foreign Nations

Cole, George Douglas Howard. Europe, Russia, and the future. Macmillan. 1942. HX40.C66 1942

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Hancock, William Keith. Survey of British commonwealth affairs . . . with a supplementary legal chapter by R. T. E. Lat-ham. Oxford Univ. 1937-42. *DA18.H26
Contents. — I. Problems of nationality, 1918-1936. — II. Problems of economic policy, 1918-1939.

Langford, R. Victor. British foreign policy: its formulation in recent years. American Council on Public Affairs. [1942.]

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Political Science

Barker, Ernest. Reflections on government. Oxford Univ. 1942. JC423.B26

Finger, Benjamin Sardon. Friends of freedom. Houston, Tex., Finger. 1942. W E. Branch JC571.F5

Neumann, Sigmund. Permanent revolution; the total state in a world at war. Harper. [1942.] JC481.N37

A scholarly study, illustrated by recent and contemporary events, which explains the author's thesis that "the first aim of totalitarianism is to perpetuate and to institutionalize revolution."

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A condensed history of the Papacy.

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Orgain, Alice Lucile. Angelic overtures of Mary Baker Eddy's "Christ and Christ-mas." New York, A. L. Orgain. 1941. BX6941.C48

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The Archbishop of New York, who is Military Vicar of the Armed Forces, discourses on faith and freedom and the relation of patriotism and religion.

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Union of orthodox Jewish congregations of America. A model program for the Talmud Torah. New York. [1941.] W. E. Branch

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- Adams, Roger, *editor*. Organic reactions. Wiley, 1942. 8286.36
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- Brunt, David. Weather study. Ronald Press. [1942.] QC863.B886 1942
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 Whitmore, George Dewey. Geodetic surveying . . . Parts 1-4. International Textbook Co. [1942.] QB301.W45

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- Dingle, Herbert. Mechanical physics. Ronald Press. [1942.] 8203.95
 "This book forms volume I of a complete course of Physics for aeronautical students by Professor Dingle . . ."
 Skilling, Hugh Hildreth. Fundamentals of electric waves. Wiley. 1942. 8253.3

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- Arco publishing company, New York. Assistant statistical clerk. New York, Arco. 1942. 9310.22A11
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Social Ethics

- Harriman, Grace Carley. Mrs. Oliver Harriman's book of etiquette; a modern guide to the best social form. Greenberg. 1942. Comprehensive and up-to-date. BJ1853.H35

Keller, Albert Galloway. New impressions. Yale. 1942.

The Professor of the Science of Society Emeritus of Yale University discourses on questions of marriage, youth, religion, etc., and on the social sciences.

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- Ashkouti, Joseph A. Aircraft mechanic's pocket manual. Revised and enlarged (latest AND specifications and AN parts). Pitman Pub. Corp. [1942.] 4036B.89R
 Clark, Norman J., and Howard E. Corbitt. Aircraft electricity, for electricians and designers. Revised edition. Ronald Press. [1942.] 4036B.75R
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- Hardenbergh, William Andrew. Sewerage and sewage treatment . . . 2d edition. International Textbook Co. [1942.] 4029.193R
 Whitman, Roger Bradbury. First aid for the ailing house. 3d revised edition. Whittlescy House. [1942.] 4023F.35S

Electricity. Radio

- Beitman, Morris N. Service notes on record players, automatic changers, wireless units and home recorders. [Chicago, Supreme Publications. 1941.] 8017K.24
 Morgan, Howard Key. Aircraft radio and electrical equipment. Pitman Pub. Corp. [1941.] 8017E.16R
 Richter, Herbert P. Practical electricity and house wiring. Chicago, Drake. [1941.] 8014.373S
 "A practical book of instruction covering in detail every branch of electrical work as applied to the wiring of small buildings."

General Engineering. Ships

- Hauber, Widd. How to build boats. [Cleveland Boat Blueprint Co. 1941.] 4019C.68
 Third edition.
 Holmes, Harry Nicholls. Strategic materials and national strength. Macmillan. 1942. 4014.402
 [Landau, D.] Fatigue of metals. New York, Nitralloy Corp. [1942.] 4018A.17
 Thompson, James Edgar. A manual of the slide rule, its history, principle and operation. Van Nostrand. [1942.] 4010D.52S

Van Leuven, Edwin Perry. General trade mathematics. Whittlesey House. [1942.] 4010D.114

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 Brodie, Harold J. Engineering drawing and mechanism. Harper. [1942.] 4031.217
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 Rivers of America series.
 Chamberlin, William Henry. Canada today and tomorrow. Little, Brown. 1942. F1034.C49
 Derleth, August William. The Wisconsin, river of a thousand isles . . . illustrated by John Steuart Curry. Farrar & Rinehart. [1942.] F587.W8D4
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 A journalist's first-hand experiences and interviews.

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MORE BOOKS is published monthly, except in July and August, by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library, 15-17 Blagden St., March, 1943, Vol. XVIII, No. 3

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More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

MARCH, 1943



Minute on Louis E. Kirstein

At their meeting on January 15, 1943, the Board of Trustees adopted the following minute:

Throughout this community and far beyond its borders, the death of Louis E. Kirstein is strongly and deeply felt but nowhere is the sense of his loss more real or more abiding than in this Library. His term of service as a Trustee began on the first of May, 1919 and continued for twenty-three years across the administrations of five Mayors of this City. It would be inadequate to say that his work as a Trustee was assiduous. In season and out this Library was in the forefront of his mind. To him it represented the cause nearest of all causes to his affections — the right of every citizen, regardless of race, creed or color, to share in the satisfactions of the common life. In his mind the Public Library was the university of all the people. Especially was his concern manifest for the less fortunate among his fellow citizens. The under-paid and the under-privileged habitually found in him their ready spokesman and this Board can bear witness to his unwavering interest in the advancement of labor toward a more perfect partnership in the social well-being.

Faith and works were, in Mr. Kirstein, part and parcel of a single idea. He was a practical man and his thought took practical form. The Kirstein Memorial Library, housing the Business Branch and built in remembrance of his father, is his own fitting memorial, not only in its beauty and its order, but in the completeness of its adaptation to the diverse interests of the community. It was characteristic that, before the gift was made, the plan for its diverse usefulness was worked out by him in consummate detail.

The trustees likewise wish to record their continuing gratitude for his establishment of the Kirstein Fund, a gift twice valuable because its usefulness is unrestricted by special terms.

In recognition of the long and unremitting services of Louis E. Kirstein to the Public Library of the City of Boston, be it resolved that this minute be spread upon the records of this Board and that a copy thereof be sent to his family.

The Botticelli Dante and Other Fifteenth-Century Books

THE six items described in these notes should appeal to every book lover. Dante's *Divine Comedy* of 1481, with illustrations which have been associated with Botticelli, is one of the best-known fifteenth-century books. An endless amount of discussion has been devoted to the problem of determining just what was the share, if any, of the great Florentine painter in these engravings. The Brescia edition, the second with illustrations, has no less than sixty-eight full-page woodcuts, although one would be satisfied with fewer if the quality were better. And there are two atlases of unusual importance: the *Isolario* of Bartolommeo dalli Sonetti and the *Geographia* of Francesco Berlinghieri. The *Isolario*, one of the rarest of books, is the first printed portolano, containing forty-eight woodcut maps of the islands of the Aegean Sea. The *Geographia*, a versified Italian adaptation of Ptolemy's work, includes four modern maps — those of Spain, France, Italy, and Palestine — in addition to the twenty-seven traditional ones. Besides, it is one of the three earliest atlases printed from copper engravings. And there is also the Venice *Portolano* of 1490, designed to supply the navigator with the measurements of distances which the charts themselves lacked. The last item in the group is Leo Baptista Alberti's treatise *On Building*, the first printed book on architecture.

FLORENCE

NICOLAUS LAURENTII

DANTE ALIGHIERI. *Divina Commedia*. [With the commentary of Cristoforo Landino.] August 30, 1481.

Hain *596; *B.M.C.* VI, 628-9; *G.W.* 7966; *Stillwell* D23.

Printed with roman types of two sizes, the commentary in smaller type surrounding the text. It has 372 leaves, ff. 1, 14, 15, 169, 371, and 372 blank; the first and the last two blanks are lacking. The size of a leaf is 423 × 285 mm., and the printed text measures 273 × 163 mm. The first leaf has an illuminated initial

and is surrounded, with the exception of the outer margin, by an illuminated border design; there are similar large initials and also border designs at the beginning of the *Inferno*, *Purgatorio*, and *Paradiso*, as well as innumerable red and blue initials throughout the book. Bound in contemporary vellum.

THE volume owes its great fame to the copper engravings which have been attributed, in one way or another, to Sandro Botticelli, the painter of the *Primavera*, the *Birth of Venus*, the *Madonna with Angels*, *Moses in Midian*, the *Temptation of Christ*, and other masterpieces.

The attribution is based upon a passage in the *Lives* of Vasari, who relates that Botticelli, having completed his work in the Sistine Chapel, returned to Florence, where, "being a whimsical person, he commented on a part of Dante, made illustrations for the *Inferno*, and put them into print; over all of which he wasted much time . . . He likewise printed many of the designs he had executed, but in an inferior manner, the work being badly cut." The statement is definite; its most important part should perhaps be quoted also in the original: . . . *commento una parte di Dante, e figuro lo Inferno, e lo mise in stampa*. Art historians have naturally assumed that Vasari referred to the series of copper engravings which are included in the present edition of the *Divine Comedy*. Only nineteen such engravings were printed, one for each of the first nineteen cantos of the *Inferno*; and only the first two were done directly on the page, the rest being produced separately and pasted in the volume. The vellum copy which Landino presented to the Signoria of Florence, now preserved in the National Library there, does not have even a single illustration. Copies containing all the nineteen plates are extremely rare; most of them — like the one here described — have only the first two, while in a few others the second is repeated at the beginning of the third canto.

It is easy to see that Nicolaus Laurentii, excellent craftsman though he was, had considerable difficulty in applying the new art of copper engraving in his volume. Four years earlier he had published a book, Antonio Bettini's *Monte Sancto di Dio*, in which three engravings were printed directly on the page — apparently the first such experiment ever essayed in bookmaking. But only one of the prints, the one representing the torments of Hell, appeared on a page of text; and the difference is important, for the presence of text involves a double printing of the page. In the *Divine Comedy* the printer started out with the same experiment, but had to abandon it after the second illustration and be satisfied with pasting in the other prints — a method which had been employed five years before by Colard Mansion at Bruges in his French edition of Boccaccio's *De la Ruine des Nobles Hommes et Femmes*.

The engravings measure 172 x 95 mm. and are executed in brownish ink. The first is placed in the bottom margin of the opening page of the text and its lower part is seldom intact. Happily, no modern binder had a chance to mutilate it in the present copy; the margin extends five millimeters beyond it. The print shows a forest to the left and a mountain, struck by the rays of the sun, to the right. Dante is seen three times: wandering in the dark forest; emerging from the forest on open ground; and trying to ascend the mountain but driven back by the panther, the lion, and the wolf, while Virgil appears and offers him his guidance. The scene of the second print is a "dark coast," not far from the entrance to Hell, with the first words of the third canto "Per me" over the lintel.

Dante and Virgil are represented twice; the first time Dante shows signs of doubt whether to follow Virgil any farther; the second, Virgil points to a vision of Beatrice in the skies. Both plates are lightly colored, in part, by a contemporary hand.

The illustrations, as may be seen, are descriptive. They want to tell the story, and therefore the artist, although he well knew that a picture demanded unity, did not refrain from crowding several scenes on to the same plate. The discursive style was helpful in depicting continuous action. It was an odd device used frequently by the miniaturists of manuscripts; and it was especially suitable for portraying the tumultuous happenings of the *Divine Comedy*. Technically, the prints are in the "fine manner"; that is, the shadows consist of close, fine cross-hatchings, often giving the effect of cloudy patches. In contrast, in the prints made in the "broad manner" the shading is in open parallel lines, with the light showing through. The fine-manner prints are the earlier of the two. Their character is similar to the style which goldsmiths were accustomed to use in niello engravings; and one may note here that Tommaso Finiguerra, a goldsmith, had the first workshop at Florence. In the broad-manner prints, on the other hand, the style of the painter using pen or silver-point is apparent. Botticelli worked in both styles; yet he seems to have been more closely associated with the fine-manner group. Vasari also offers the information that a certain Baccio Baldini, also a goldsmith, was the first to make copper engravings after Finiguerra. "Being weak in design," he writes, "he was helped by Botticelli"; and "all his prints were made after the drawings" of the latter. This is how the names of Botticelli and Baldini became coupled in connection with the Dante of 1481.

Another reference to Botticelli's work on Dante had also been known. In a sixteenth-century manuscript containing "Notices on Artists from Cimabue to Michelangelo," the anonymous author states that Botticelli "painted and illustrated a Dante on parchment, made for Lorenzo di Piero Francesco de' Medici, which was accounted a most marvellous work." The codex itself — the "Dante on parchment" — was sold in 1802 to the Duke of Hamilton by an Italian bookseller; and it was at Hamilton Palace in England that C. F. Waagen, director of the Royal Gallery in Berlin, identified it as Botticelli's work. In his *Treasures of Art in Great Britain*, published in 1854, the German scholar gave a concise account of the manuscript. He thought erroneously that he recognized "various hands, of various artistic skill" in the drawings; but rightly added, "That of Sandro Botticelli is very obvious." His appreciation was keen: "While many of the drawings of the early part of the work are very interesting and spirited, the larger figures in the latter part are the finest and most original with which this poem has ever been illustrated."

In 1882 the manuscript was purchased by the Berlin Museum, and the drawings were reproduced in reduced facsimile and described by Friedrich Lippman. The codex, measuring 370 x 320 mm., contains eighty-five drawings made for as many cantos. A few years later Joseph Strzygowski discovered in the Vatican Library eight more drawings, which once belonged to Queen Christina of Sweden. The drawings are lightly sketched in silverpoint; yet they all bear the mark of Botticelli's hand. Their artistic interest can hardly be overestimated. "They are the most spontaneous product," Bernhard Berenson wrote, "of the greatest master of the single line that our modern Western world has yet possessed."

Naturally there was great curiosity about the relation of the drawings to the copper engravings. Lippmann was the first to make a careful comparison of the two sets. Unfortunately, only eleven pairs are available, since all the missing drawings are from the first half of the *Inferno* — those for Cantos II-VII, XI, and XIV. Even so, it is exciting to follow Lippmann's findings: The composition of the first print "agrees with that of the drawing in arrangement and many of the details"; and the eighth, as regards "several of the chief episodes"; the ninth "differs a good deal from the drawing"; the tenth "repeats nearly all the motives of the drawing, although it differs considerably in arrangement"; the twelfth "follows the drawing very closely, reproducing the main motives"; the thirteenth is "a condensed version of the chief motives of the drawing"; the fifteenth "gives a selection from the leading motives of the drawing"; the composition of the sixteenth "differs considerably from that of the drawing"; there is a similarity of motives in the seventeenth; the eighteenth "gives a very inadequate idea of the general composition of the drawing"; and finally the nineteenth "adheres pretty closely to the drawing, omitting, however, some of the figures." To sum up, four engravings adhere closely to the drawings; three differ considerably; and four at least repeat their chief motives.

In spite of the dissimilarities, Lippmann concluded that "the affinity between these plates and Botticelli's drawings is unmistakable." As he put it: "The engraver was intimately acquainted with Botticelli's compositions, and must have made use of them for his own work. He did not actually copy them, but he borrowed the chief features of the arrangement and grouping. These he crowded together in the narrow space at his command, occasionally adding some feeble invention of his own, and so piecing out his illustrations more or less successfully." One should note the qualifications. It would be crude over-simplification indeed to regard this as a direct attribution of the engravings to Botticelli.

NOW there is no proof, apart from Vasari's testimony, that Botticelli was engaged on any Dante drawings as early as 1481; on the contrary, Lippmann used the date of the printed books as an evidence that "Botti-

celli must have begun to work on the Dante before 1481." And on this supposition he built the further theory: "His journey to Rome in the summer of 1481, and the execution of the Vatican frescoes, no doubt caused him to lay aside the drawings for a time. Very probably he had only completed the illustration of the first nineteen cantos when he left Florence. The engraver was therefore unable to proceed with his work; but the printer having already completed the text, brought out the volume in 1481, while Botticelli was in Rome, without waiting for the rest of the drawings." All this may be true. Yet it is possible that the printer did not plan, from the beginning, for more than a fragmentary illustration. Most of the manuscripts have only a few miniatures, usually for the *Inferno*, although spaces are left for the rest. In supplying some illustrations and leaving spaces for others, the printer — like all the printers of his time — may have merely imitated the manuscripts.

Hermann Ulmann in his *Sandro Botticelli*, 1893, made a new searching analysis of the connection between the engravings and the drawings. "Stylistic relationship and similarity of subject does, to be sure, exist," he acknowledged, "but this leads only to the assumption that the engravings are also based on drawings by Botticelli." But why just on those made for Lorenzo Piero Francesco de' Medici? Not one of the nineteen engravings agrees entirely with its respective drawing. The deviations in the engravings do not consist merely of details of costume, or in changes of posture and movement; the arrangement of the groups and the position of the individual figures are different. Further, the engravings include new figures. And is it not unlikely that Botticelli should have taken drawings made at the order of Piero Francesco, and presented them to the public in a printed book? Ulmann proposed a new solution. When Landino or the printer thought of illustrating the volume with engravings, they asked Botticelli, a friend of Landino, to draw the models. This was before or about 1481. The artist complied; but the engraver proved too incapable, or other obstacles arose, so that only part of the *Inferno* was furnished with engravings and the rest of the illustration was abandoned. Soon afterwards, upon his return from Rome, Botticelli received from Piero Francesco a commission to illustrate a neatly written manuscript of the whole poem. The artist in this second series of drawings turned back to the first, enlarged the earlier designs, and made changes in detail — hence the general similarity between the engravings and the drawings. "Not the drawings were executed first, but the engravings. The year 1481 thus gives not the *terminus ante* but the *terminus post quem* for the origin of the drawings." Neither does Ulmann share the opinion that Botticelli worked on the drawings for years. "Is it probable," he asks with justice, "that a patron, particularly so influential a person as a Medici, would let a book intended for his use lie for decades at the house of the artist?"



Copper Engraving from the Botticelli Dante, Florence 1481 — Dante and Virgil Emerging from the Dark Forest

In his book on Botticelli, published in 1908, Herbert P. Horne examined, in the most elaborate way, the relationship of the drawings and the engravings, and came to precisely the same conclusions as Ulmann. Surprisingly enough, the distinguished English scholar, usually so generous with his acknowledgments, does not mention Ulmann's name in this connection — a sign that he must have arrived at the theory independently. It was also adopted — and credited to Horne — by Arthur M. Hind in the *Catalogue of Early Italian Engravings in the British Museum*, 1910.

All writers have noted the affinity of the drawings with the traditional illustrations of Dante: the imagery suggested by the *Divine Comedy* had become fixed by Botticelli's time. "As regards the personages of the *Inferno*," Volkmann observed in his *Iconografia Dantesca*, 1899, "there was very soon developed a set of well-defined types which everybody knew and helped to develop further; while in the *Purgatorio*, where there are fewer, and in the rarely illustrated *Paradiso*, individual conception comes best to light." Volkmann also noted that the illustrations of the early printed editions were "founded on the manuscripts"; in fact, they were "evolved immediately" from them.

Forgetting for a moment the discussions of scholars and looking at the engravings with unbiased eyes, one must confess that they do not inevitably impress one as Botticelli's work. It is rather doubtful if any one would take them for his, on the ground of their artistic qualities. Their similarity to the drawings is largely mechanical; and the aesthetic emotion which the drawings communicate is lacking. It would certainly be futile to seek in them that purity and beauty of line, that lyrical mood which lend the drawings their inimitable charm. It might, therefore, seem justifiable to ask, why cling to their age-old association with Botticelli's name? Vasari's *Lives* appeared in 1550, sixty-nine years after the Dante edition and forty years after the artist's death; and Vasari, well-meaning though he was, has often been found inaccurate, incomplete, or vague. In this case, for instance, he reports the illustrations for the *Inferno* which were "put into print," but leaves the incomparably more important drawings for the codex unmentioned. Would it not be simpler to ignore his statement altogether and ascribe the engravings to any of the draughtsmen working in the fine-manner style — to one of the anonymous artists of the *Prophets* and *Sybils* in the workshop of the successors of Finiguerra? Or to any of the numerous miniaturists engaged on Dante manuscripts at the time?

The temptation is there; yet the present writer is not prepared to succumb to it. Drawings sometimes suffer enormously at the hands of the engraver, a fact which should be especially taken into account when considering one of the earliest sets of engravings to appear in a book. There is also the circumstance that most of the plates give the subject in reverse, which may lessen the effect usually associated with Botticelli.

Two of the drawings, those for Cantos XV and XVIII of the *Inferno*, are painted; and although Botticelli himself may have done the coloring, they have lost much of their sensitiveness. How much more deterioration must one expect, then, at the hands of a goldsmith-engraver? Besides, art historians have been somewhat harsh to these engravings. They are not so bad as they are made out to be — hardly inferior to other fine-manner prints. Their faults are those of the style, somewhat archaic by that time, yet still more common than the really beautiful works of the broad manner. The figure of Dante is attractively handled throughout, and Virgil is very much like the drawings. The vision of Beatrice, in the second print, is no disgrace to Botticelli. Of course that small picture offers no competition to Beatrice as she appears, the full-grown Botticellian woman, in the drawings of the *Paradiso*. Unfortunately the *Inferno*, with which the engravings deal, was populated chiefly by males, and in their delineation Botticelli never displayed the same indisputable characteristics.

The question, therefore, is not whether the engravings could have been made by an anonymous artist of the Finiguerra school, but whether Botticelli could have had anything to do with them; and the answer, in this limited sense, is not necessarily negative. And as regards the extant manuscripts of the *Divine Comedy*: the resemblance of the engravings to the drawings is so much greater than to the miniatures of the manuscripts that it would be arbitrary to regard it as purely coincidental. Years ago the writer of these notes had a chance to see a good many Dante manuscripts; his recollection, however, is too hazy for him to pass judgment, and the facsimiles which he has recently examined prove the existence of a tradition, but do not affect the comparative individuality of the engravings. Further, the one scholar who has made a thorough study of the manuscripts, Ludwig Volkmann, remained convinced that Botticelli was responsible for the models of the engravings.

So until fresh research provides a plausible clue to some other draughtsman, one may rest content, with the British Museum *Catalogue of Fifteenth-Century Books*, that the engravings were made "after designs by Botticelli."

THE first edition of the *Divina Commedia* was printed in 1472 in Foligno; and two other editions were published in the same year, one at Mantua and the other probably at Venice. There were single editions in 1473 and 1474, two in 1477, and two in 1478, before in 1481 Nicolaus Laurentii published his. This was the tenth edition, but the first with illustrations, and the first to contain the commentary of Christoforo Landino — a work which enjoyed great popularity until the end of the Renaissance. It was reprinted five times during the fifteenth and nine times during the sixteenth century.

Landino was thirty-three years old when, in 1457, he was called to the professorship of poetry at the University of Florence. A member of the Platonic Academy established by Cosimo de' Medici, he busied himself with interpretations of Latin poets, especially Virgil and Horace. He also made a translation of Pliny's *Natural History*. But his most memorable work was on Dante.

Commentaries on the *Divine Comedy* began to appear soon after Dante's death. The first four, including one by the poet's son Jacopo, were limited to the *Inferno*. The Bolognese Jacopo della Lana was the first to offer a complete exposition, which, though full of historical errors, is far superior to the earlier ones. The so-called "Ottimo Commento," composed by Andrea Lancia, also a contemporary of Dante, was based on Lana. Seven more commentaries appeared during the fourteenth century, the most important by Boccaccio, who concerned himself mainly with the poetical values of the poem. But even on the historical side Boccaccio presented new data, for he was able to make use of Giovanni Villani's then recent *Chronicle of Florence*. Benvenuto da Imola and Francesco da Buti were the most noteworthy among the later interpreters. Landino drew much of his material from his predecessors, especially Boccaccio. He was even accused of having plagiarized from the latter. His work, however, differs from the others in that it emphasizes the allegorical elements of the poem to the utmost. In Landino's hands the *Divine Comedy* becomes a colossal abstraction, in which everything has some hidden meaning. Of course, Dante himself invited such an interpretation. As he wrote to his patron, Can Grande della Scala: "It is to be observed that the sense of this work is not simple, but on the contrary manifold. For one sense is that which is derived from the letter, and another from the things signified by the letter. The first is called literal, the second allegorical or moral . . . The subject of the whole work, taken literally, is the condition of souls after death. But if the work be taken allegorically, the subject is Man, and how in the exercise of his free will he exposes himself to the rewards or penalties of Justice." The poet fully shared the love of his contemporaries for symbolism, and besides the allegorical he also distinguished between "tropological" and "anagogical" interpretations. So there is some excuse for Landino's method. Only he went too far. Robbed of its poetical beauty, the *Divine Comedy* appears in his glosses as the skeleton of a gigantic ethico-philosophical system.

The comments on the first *terzina* — quoted here in the original as well as in Longfellow's translation — may serve as an example:

*Nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita
Mi ritrovai per una selva oscura,
Ché la diritta via era smarrita.*

(Midway upon the journey of our life
I found myself within a forest dark,
For the straightforward pathway had been lost.)

This is how Landino elucidates the lines: "*Nel mezzo*. That is, in the midst of the course of human life, in which reason begins to awake in man, having up to that point been almost extinguished, and, as it awakes, it is aware of error and takes the salutary way, in that he does not let himself be so much overcome by sensuality as not to be able to proceed forward but returns into the darkness of the forest . . . *Del cammin*. Admirably expressed, because our life is not placed in eternity, where everything is stable and in eternal calm, but in time, which is nothing but a constant flux and course . . . *Mi ritrovai*, and not 'entrai,' because the soul enters the body immediately when it is created, but is not aware of its ignorance till it is half way on its road; nor is it without a reason that he put 'wood' for 'body,' and consequently for vice, because Plato and many other philosophers called corporeal matter in Greek 'hyle' and in Latin 'silva'; and as the soul has every happiness through its nature, so, on the other hand, it has every calamity and every vice through the wood, that is through the body, which is corruptible . . . *Per una selva oscura*. He puts, then, the wood for the contagion of the body and for the darkness and ignorance, imitating his master Virgil, who said: 'Tenent media omnia silvae.' . . . *Smarrita*, and not 'perduta,' because whoever is already deep in the vices and at some time or other turns to virtue has not lost but only 'lost sight of' his way."

Contemporaries, however, found pleasure in Landino's profundities. As Marsilio Ficino affirms, "the publication caused as great joy in Florence as if Dante himself had appeared, returning in bodily form, restored to his country and crowned with laurel." In the proem the scholar paid eloquent tribute to the genius of Florence, to her pre-eminence in religion, rhetoric, painting, sculpture, music, law, and commerce; and the Signoria felt so much honored that, in gratitude, they decided to embellish the scholar's house near Pratovecchio with a tower. Landino's accuracy of text and wisdom of analysis began to be seriously questioned by the middle of the sixteenth century, until he was supplanted by others. The great variorum edition of the *Divina Commedia* by Guido Biagi, 1924, includes twenty-three different commentaries.

The printer Nicolaus Laurentii, a German from the diocese of Breslau, was a craftsman of great distinction. The first book bearing his name appeared in 1477; but evidently he issued four or five unsigned volumes before that time. Illustration by way of copper engravings greatly interested him, as he was the publisher of the first book to contain such plates, the *Monte Sancto di Dio*; and soon afterwards he started on the great *Geography* of Berlinghieri with its thirty-one two-page maps, as also on the present volume. Shortly before the *Dante* appeared, Lauren-

tii entered into partnership with the Ripoli press, called so because it was operated by the Dominican nuns of San Jacopo di Ripoli. Fra Domenico da Pistoia, the procurator of the convent, made the business arrangements. A paper merchant, Bartolo di Guido, and the humanist Bartholomaeus Fontius were also associated with the press called "Bartolus, Dominicus et socii." Laurentii withdrew in 1484, and continued under his own name for two more years. He signs himself in his colophons "Nicholaus Laurentii" or "Nicholaus Alemanus," but also uses the Italian "Nicolo Todescho" or "Nicolo di Lorenzo della Magna" (for "del' Allemagna"). Sometimes "Nicolaus" or "Maestro N." or even the mere "N" suffice him.

Bought in December 1942.

BRESCIA

BONINUS DE BONINUS

DANTE ALIGHIERI. *Divina Commedia*. [With the commentary of Cristoforo Landino.] May 31, 1487.

Hain 5948; *B.M.C.* VII, p. 971; *G.V.* 7968; *Stillwell* D25.

Printed with roman types of two sizes, the commentary surrounding the text. It has 310 leaves; the last a blank, is lacking. The size of a leaf is 350×232 mm., and the printed text measures 282×178 mm. Woodcuts, and spaces left for initials. Modern leather binding by Gruel.

THIS is the twelfth edition of the *Divine Comedy*, and the second to contain illustrations. Indeed, no other fifteenth-century edition of the poem was illustrated in such a grand manner — or rather, so pretentiously. There are sixty-eight full-page woodcuts, one for each canto as far as the beginning of the *Paradiso*. Three of the woodcuts of the *Purgatorio* are repeats — the one for the thirty-second canto is identical with that for the twenty-ninth; and the one for the thirty-first and thirty-third cantos with that for the thirtieth. All the woodcuts, with the exception of the one made for the thirteenth canto of the *Inferno*, are surrounded by black-ground borders of two patterns: the first, which occurs more frequently, has a cherub's head below, candelabra on the sides, and a grotesque head at the top; the second has dolphins below, candelabra on the sides, and a scroll at the top. Venetian printers especially admired these borders; so that the volume became the archetype of their illustrated books.

The woodcuts are evidently by two hands. The illustrator of the *Inferno* had a far more vigorous style than that of the *Purgatorio*. Further, for the first nineteen plates he had before him the copper engravings of the 1481 edition, which he freely imitated. "The cuts are for the most part done

with parallel shading," Mr. Hind writes in his *History of Woodcut*, "a practice which only became common in North Italian book illustration in the last years of the century, and some are much more crudely cut than others (e.g. *Inferno* XXI and many of the *Purgatorio*)." It is clear enough that the poor quality of the cuts may largely be blamed upon the woodcutter.

Bought in May 1940.

VENICE

GUGLIELMO DE PIANCERETO (ANIMA MIA)

BARTOLOMMEO DALLI SONETTI. Isolario.

c. 1485.

Hain 2538, 14890; *B.M.C. V*, p. 410; *Sander* 799; *Stillwell* B166.

Printed with gothic types, in quarto 170 mm. Woodcut maps. Bound in form, 35 lines to a page. It has 56 modern morocco. Manuscript notes leaves. The size of a leaf is 235 × in contemporary hand.

THIS is the first printed book of sea-charts, and apparently the only one printed in the fifteenth century. It contains forty-eight woodcut charts, depicting the islands of the Aegean Sea. Each chart occupies a page, with the exception of two which extend to two pages. The islands are described in sonnets; a few of the larger or more famous ones are given two or more poems.

The author, who calls himself Bartolommeo dalli Sonetti, states that he wanted to show how thoroughly he had explored the Aegean islands; how often he had trodden upon their shores, valleys, and rocks, and had rounded their capes with a sailboat. Fifteen times he served as an officer and finally as a captain. Nevertheless, there is uncertainty about this poetical mariner. Formerly he was identified with Bartolommeo Zamberti, the translator of Euclid; now, however, he is thought to be the Bartolommeo Turco whom Leonardo da Vinci mentions in his *Codice Atlantico*.

The first two sonnets treat of Cerigo; the next eight of Crete; and then follow others about Scarpanto, Rhodes, Symi, Charki, and so on; the last of the islands are Skyros, Skopelos, Skiathos, and Euboea. The poems are no masterpieces. The first about Crete extols the beauty of the island, "the worthy island of great Jove," lying spaciouly in the midst of the sea, with Mount Ida and a hundred cities. It is said that it was named after the son of Nimrod. On the other hand, Dositheus wrote that it was called *Creti* for a nymph of the Hesperides; and Anaximander, that it commemorated a king of the Corinthians. Still others contend that it took its name from the earth, "creta" being the Italian for clay. The author, however, believes that whoever calls it "Macharia" would not err, for the island is blessed by temperate air. In describing

Patmos, Bartolommeo recalls that it is the place where the Emperor Domitian exiled St. John the Evangelist, who "wrote so much Sacred Scripture with his own hand and who in the Apocalypse treated of our salvation and our woe." After the death of the Emperor, the disciples of the Saint erected a church not far from the harbor. On the island of Mitylene or Lesbos he remembered how there "Paul, the Apostle of God, was tossed about by the tempest and was rescued by the Almighty whom he preached." The Apostle killed a great serpent and by his holy preaching converted many people. According to some, the poet Sappho was born and lived there. Mt. Athos lies very high and "is most devout, with monasteries in every corner, full of monks who made their orisons, wailing and lamenting, praying to God that He cover them with His mantle." But while indulging in these reminiscences, the author also faithfully records the mileage from one island to another.

The maps are projected against a single wind-rose, indicating by four crossed lines the position of the island with regard to the cardinal points. These points are marked with the initials of their Italian names, with the exception of North and East, for which an arrow and a cross are used respectively. The arrow stood for *Tramontano*, meaning North, and signifying that the wind came from the mountains (the Alps); G stood for *Greco*, Northeast, because this wind blew from the direction of Greece; the cross for *Levante*, East; S for *Scirocco*, Southeast, derived through Spanish mediation from the Arabic "sharq"; O for *Ostro*, South, from the Latin "Auster"; A for *Africo*, Southwest, suggesting that the wind started in Africa; P for *Ponente*, West; and finally M for *Maestro*, Northwest, the name showing that this wind had great strength. On later maps the points of the compass were substituted for the winds.

The use of sea-charts or portolanos is probably as old as navigation itself. However, the earliest extant specimens, like the so-called *Carte Pisane*, date only from the end of the thirteenth century; obviously, they were thrown away after they became antiquated or worn out. But even the oldest copies possess most of the characteristics of the "normal portolano," which shows that they were derived from a common original, probably Byzantine. They are usually made without projection, showing the coast of the countries and giving the distances and relative locations; but the rivers, mountains, cities, and the nature of the ground are not marked in the interior. This is, precisely, why they are called *portolani*, or maps of ports — in the same sense as the Greeks called their sailing charts *periploi*. The maps are supplied with a ribbon-like scale, which suggests that the navigator used a tape, not a compass, for reckoning distances. A. E. Nordenskiöld warns us in his great work *Periplus*, 1897, that this scale does not correspond to any other measure used at the end of the Middle Ages; therefore he adopts what he calls a "portolan-mile," the average length of which he calculates as 3' 17", the equivalent of

about 5900 meters. The portolanos had an immense influence upon the Ptolemy maps. Nordenskiöld points out that the coast outlines on the *Tabulae Novae* in editions of Ptolemy up to the middle of the sixteenth century were founded on them; and cites the fact that one portolano made in the fourteenth century was engraved on copper as late as 1595 to guide Dutch mariners on their commercial voyages!

Bartolommeo's *Isolario* was not yet a fully developed portolano. To Nordenskiöld its maps looked like old skipper-charts — the ancestors of the "normal portolano" — whose purpose was to provide sailing directions for vessels trading between various points on the coast or, as in this instance, between various islands. Unfortunately, no manuscript skipper-charts exist today. The Swedish geographer also made measurements on the charts of the *Isolario*. He found that their average scale-division was 6' 28". "This comparison proves," he concluded, "that half the scale-division on Sonetti's maps is almost exactly equal to one portolan-mile or half the scale-division on a portolano."

The date of the printing is unknown. The first three lines of the text conceal a charade which has been deciphered as "Dvx Xvan Mozenico"; and since this doge died in 1485, one may assume that the work was published before that date. The name of the printer is not given either; however, it is evident from the type that the book was printed by Guilelmo, a native of Piancereto near Trino, who called himself "Anima Mia." (His first signed book appeared in May 1485; and, in or out of partnership with others, he was active until 1494, or perhaps 1499.) The book was reprinted in 1532, with the addition of a map of the world, including the New World. But meanwhile in 1528 Benedetto Bordone had published his own *Isolario* describing "all" the islands of the world, and incorporating the maps of Bartolommeo, although without his poetry.

The Library's copy is uncolored and in very fine condition. Each map contains a number of notes written in Italian and in a neat hand, giving the names of the various islands and towns. They are by a previous owner, perhaps himself a navigator.

Bought in May 1940.

BERNARDINUS RIZUS

PORTOLANO.

November 6, 1490.

Hain 13302; B.M.C. V, 402; Stillwell P863.

Printed with gothic types, in quarto size of a leaf is 201 × 150 mm., and form, 35 lines to a page. It has 82 the printed text measures 146 × 96 leaves, the first and last blank. The mm. Woodcut capitals, also spaces.

THE fifteenth-century navigator was guided by his sea-charts or portolanos, which showed the names of the ports along the coasts.

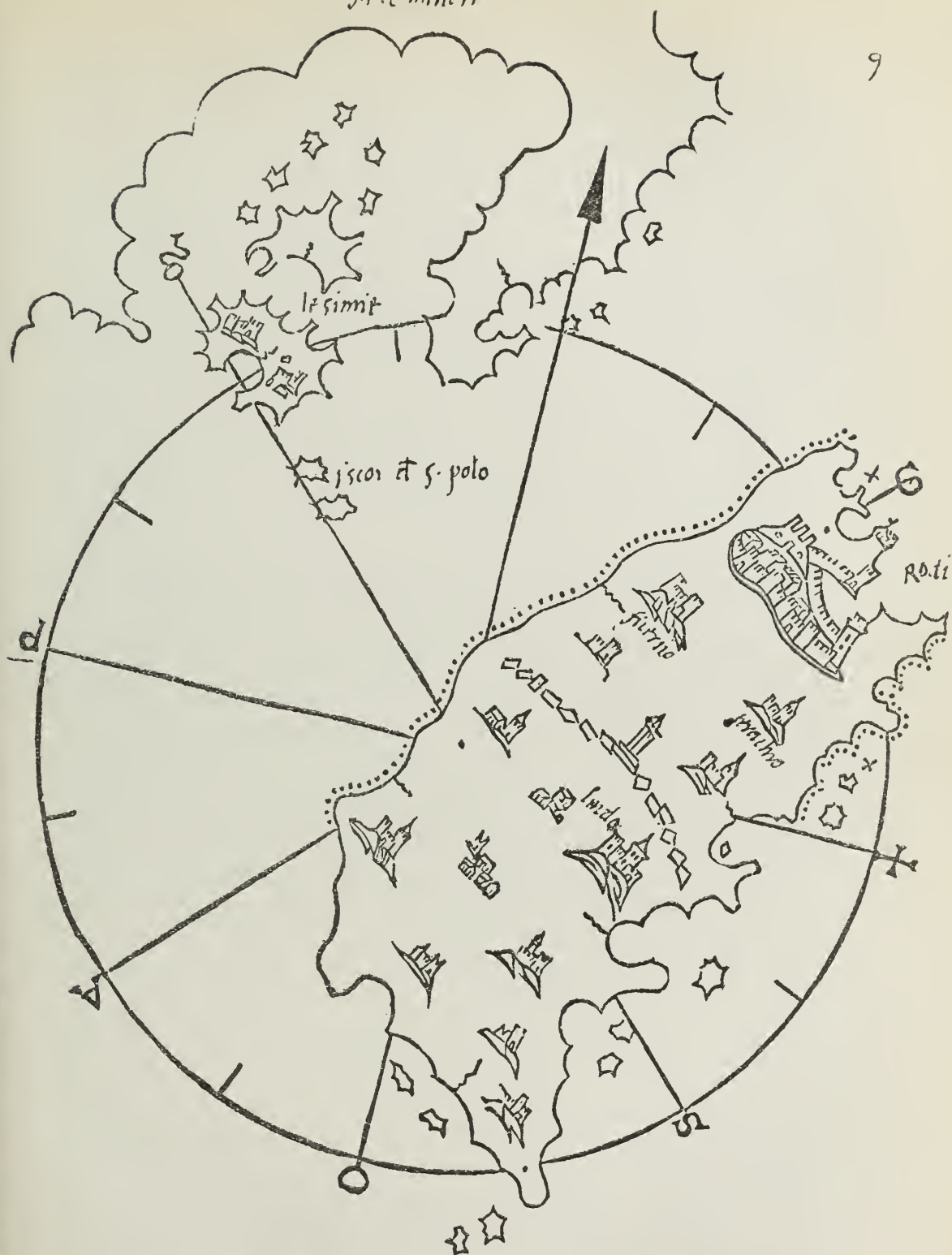


Chart of Rhodes, with Scale, from Sonetti's "Isolario," Venice c. 1485

These charts, however, did not contain any text, and the navigator had to make his own measurements of distances on the basis of the charts' scale. The purpose of the volume which is described here was to supply this information and save the navigator the trouble of making calculations. The volume does not have any maps; it was supposed to be used in conjunction with the charts. Yet it is called a portolano; in fact, it is the first time the name appears in print.

The book is divided into two parts. "This is a work," the first reads, "necessary for all navigators, who go to different parts of the world. By it all may learn to know the depths, gulfs, ports, water courses, and tides, beginning from the city of Cadiz in Spain to the port of Sluys, passing through the Channel, between England and the Continent, and from the shores of Flanders to Ireland. It shows all the courses and crossings from West to East, where those navigators practise their art who go by sea to all parts of the world." The second part "begins at Venice, going eastward to Constantinople and Alexandria, and taking in all the islands, ports, and bays."

From Cadiz the route carries the navigator along the coast via Salinas, Saltes, Silves, and other places to Lisbon. The section on English ports follows immediately. It occupies six pages. "England is a very large island and is joined with the island of Scotland," it states somewhat arbitrarily, giving the circumference as 1500 miles, or together with Scotland as 2440 miles. Some of the place names can be identified through old maps. "Sorlenga" was the name of the Scilly Islands and "Falamua" of Falmouth even in the Berlinghieri atlas. But most of the time one has to guess. Thus "Isola de Londie" signifies Lundy Island, and "Isola de Vic" or "Vac," the Island of Wight. Reading the Italian names aloud helps, for their sound (as in James Joyce's *Finnegan's Wake*) may lead to their sense. "Dartamua" must be Dartmouth; and "Garnesoic," Guernsey. Here is a characteristic passage: "From Lusert to Godiman east-northeast 25 miles. To the north are many other places; and to the west of Falamua is a tidal port called Aliberd. Westwards there are five monasteries on a mountain . . ." "Lusert" is undoubtedly Lizard Point in Cornwall; "Godiman" may mean Dodman Point; and "Aliberd" or "Libert" may be Helford. Often the easiest way to find out what English town the author might have had in mind is to follow his instructions on a modern map. Thus when one reads that from the Island of Londei to the Island of Miraforda the distance to west and northwest is fifty miles, one is bound to hit on Milford Haven. And if from "Isola de Romasei," which cannot be anything but Ramsey, sailing southwest leads to "Ginzal," the latter is unavoidably Kinsale, even though the distance is considerably more than the given twenty-five miles. The directions are brief and dry, but once in a while they become more personal. "Se tu te parti . . ." or "Se tu voi andar . . ." some of the sentences begin.

The author is not mentioned, but merely referred to as "a gentleman of Venice." Formerly he was thought to be Alvise Cadamosto, the Venetian explorer, who in 1455 and 1456 headed two expeditions for Prince Henry the Navigator, visiting on the first Madeira, the Canary Islands, and Western Sahara, and discovering the Cape Verde Islands on the second. The attribution, however, has been proved erroneous. There is certainly no information in the book that is peculiar to Cadamosto's voyages. It has also been suggested that Columbus, who was steeped in the geographical literature of the period and was in his early Lisbon years in the map-making business, must have known the volume before he started out on his first voyage — which, in the absence of proof, may be true and may not.

Bought in March 1940.

FLORENCE

NICOLAUS LAURENTII

BERLINGHIERI, FRANCESCO. *Geographia*. Before September 1482.

Hain *2825; *Sabin* 66501; *B.M.C.* VI, p. 629; *G.N.* 3870.

Printed with roman types, in folio form, in two columns, 59 lines to a column. It has 188 leaves, four of which are blank. The size of a leaf is 422 × 287 mm. With 31 engraved two-page maps, printed on thirty separate sheets. Bound in nineteenth-century calf.

THIS is a versified Italian adaptation of Ptolemy's *Geographia*. The bare data of the Alexandrian geographer, enumerating the towns, rivers, and promontories of the various countries with their longitudes and latitudes, were put into *terza rima* by Francesco Berlinghieri, a Florentine humanist. The work is enormous, but it has little poetical value. Its chief interest lies in the atlas, which includes the first modern maps — those of Spain, France, Italy, and Palestine; and which is, besides, one of the three earliest atlases printed from copper engravings.

The title of the work, on the verso of the first leaf, reads: *In Questo Volume Si Contengono Sette Giornate della Geographia di Francesco Berlingieri Fiorentino allo Illustrissimo Federigo Duca Durbino* — "In This Volume Are Contained the Seven Days of the Geography of Francesco Berlinghieri the Florentine, for the most Illustrious Frederick, Duke of Urbino." Then follows, on the second leaf, an index showing in what part of the volume the various countries and major islands are treated and on what maps they are depicted. The verso of the leaf is occupied by Berlinghieri's dedication to the Duke. Among other things, he mentions that he has been engaged in the work since his twenty-fifth year. Considering that he was born in 1440, this would indicate 1465. Duke Freder-

ick died on September 10, 1482, and so it seems likely that at least the body of the text was printed before that date, probably in 1480-81.

The first chapter consists of a lengthy proem, after which is printed a brief "Apologus" by Marsilio Ficino, the student and translator of Plato and Plotinus: "To him whom omnipotent Jupiter, lord of the earth, created to rule the terrestrial world," the note runs in flowery style, "to him whom Pallas and Mercury, the offspring of Jove, have long made worthy of so great an empire — to him the Academy which reveres these deities properly dedicates the Platonic image of the terrestrial kingdom, and upon him Berlinghieri, a member of our Academy, bestows the poetical figure of the whole world, at a time when commonwealths, dukes, and kings admit now the spear of Pallas, now the cudgel of Hercules to be the ruler of Italian war under his happy guidance." The thirty-one maps are arranged in sections, each following the descriptions of the countries and each preceded by gazetteers.

There is also another issue of the work — and it is to this that the Library's copy belongs — which has a few new features. The recto of the first leaf has an additional title printed in red: *Geographia di Francesco Berlinghieri Fiorentino in Terza Rima et Lingua Toscana . . .* At the end a register in three columns is followed by the colophon: "Impresso in Firenze per Nicolo Todescho & emendate con somma diligentia dallo auctore." As regards the new title and register, the late Wilberforce Eames, writing for Sabin's *Dictionary* in 1886, believed: "These two pages were evidently printed at a later date than the rest of the volume, which in every other respect is identical with the preceding edition. The register was probably made and printed before the new title was added, as it begins 'Prima Alba' [first blank]; and some copies may have been issued with it in that form. The kind of type used in this leaf appears to be the same as that in the book itself; and if it was executed by the same printer cannot be dated later than 1486. The new title in red, however, is in a different style of type, and is supposed by some critics to have been printed in the early part of the sixteenth century, when title-pages had come into general use, for the purpose of helping the sale of the remainder of the edition." Present-day opinion — also adopted by the British Museum *Catalogue of Fifteenth-Century Books* — seems certain that the title-page was printed after 1500.

The first Latin translation of Ptolemy's *Geography* was made by Jacobus Angelus, a pupil of Chrysoloras, in 1409. This translation, in which the word *Cosmographia* is used for the title instead of *Geographia*, had a wide circulation in manuscript. Nicolaus Germanus, a German Benedictine living at Ferrara, prepared in 1466 a revision which appeared at Vicenza in 1475 without maps and in Rome in 1478 with the twenty-seven maps of Ptolemy. (See notes in the February 1930 issue of *MORE BOOKS*.) Meanwhile Francesco Berlinghieri finished his Italian version, which was

printed, as shown above, in 1480-1481, and was published in all likelihood a few months before the third edition of Nicolaus Germanus's Latin revision was published at Ulm in 1482. The Ulm Ptolemy included five modern maps — four based on the new maps of Berlinghieri, and an additional map of the northern countries.

Seven editions of Ptolemy's *Geography*, all in large folio, were printed in the fifteenth century. The work, as Nordenskiöld rightly remarks in his *Facsimile-Atlas* of 1889, had the effect of a tremendous discovery — even greater than that of the New World by Columbus. "Not a new world, but the very world in which one was living, had been extricated from the darkness, in which it had been hidden during a whole millennium."

Berlinghieri's version was made largely from the Latin translation of Jacobus Angelus, and follows its arrangement. The first book contains all the introductory material, explaining the difference between geography and chorography; warning readers that observed phenomena are preferable to the tales of travellers and that attention should be paid to the latest researches; and discussing at length the views of Marinus of Tyre, the great Phoenician geographer, on whose work Ptolemy's own was based. "Marinus has found out," the Alexandrian wrote, "many things that were not known before. He has searched most diligently the books of almost all the historians who preceded him. He has not only corrected their errors, but he has undertaken to correct his own early errors as well." At the same time, Ptolemy announced his intention of criticizing Marinus whenever it appeared necessary. First of all, Marinus believed that "our earth extends a greater distance in longitude eastward, and a greater distance in latitude southward than is right and true." Ethiopia should not be placed more to the south than the parallel which is opposite the parallel passing through Meroe. Marinus had also made some mistakes in fixing the boundaries of provinces. And so on. Then Ptolemy proceeds to describe the individual countries. Two books deal with Europe, one with Africa, and three with Asia.

ONE wonders what could move any one to put the geography of the world into rhyme — unless it was the fascination of the sounds of innumerable names. Berlinghieri's undertaking was not unlike that of Bartolommeo dalli Sonetti, only on an immensely larger scale; and he used the still more sonorous *terza rima*, as did other Florentine authors of didactic and geographical works. There is no denying that this poetry is very dull; and its mythological and etymological fancies do not help much. Yet occasionally even Berlinghieri was "inspired," as when he writes of his native city. "Behold Firenze," he exclaims, "whose Latin name was Fluentia, because she was built on the Arno by the people of Rome; but after she embraced the river and began to flower more and more, she was called, as she is today, Florentia. Only one lofty thing

I wish to mention about her — her love of freedom. To liberate Italy she has taken up arms many times, defeating and repelling the forces of foreign powers which wanted to subjugate the country." Naturally the contemplation of Rome also brought out the best in Berlinghieri. Her first name was Greek and signified "valor"; she was later called Rome by him who set the Achaean fleet on fire. "What great spirits and excellent arts she produced! Her might was so great that the earth could not hold more! But I sing only of that sacred memory of the two Brutuses and of Cassius and of Sulla which made Rome free." In the same vein the author tells us that Corsica was named after King Cynus, but was also called variously Calisto, Theranne, and Therea, and afterwards Corsa, which has been changed to the present Corsica. And there is this gem, selected at random: "Arabia takes her name from Rabus, the son of Apollo and inventor of medicine."

The maps, however, are very important. They are the only copies of Ptolemy's maps printed on their original projection — that is, with equidistant parallels and meridians forming right angles to each other — rather than on the trapeze-shaped projection introduced by Nicolaus Germanus. As to the four new maps, Nordenskiöld saw in them "the first germ of modern cartography." The Swedish explorer was surprised that these maps had never been studied exhaustively. "Probably they belonged," he suggested, "to the Latin manuscripts of Ptolemy which Berlinghieri used for his translation. If they are compared with the corresponding *Tabulae Novae* in the edition of Ptolemy printed in Ulm in 1482 and 1486, considerable differences will certainly be found. But probably all these maps ultimately derive from the same original, the age of which ought not to be difficult to ascertain by the aid of the numerous names of provinces and towns they contain."

Many scholars have devoted themselves since then to the question of the Ptolemy texts and maps, foremost among them Father Joseph Fischer, of Feldkirch in Austria, whose lifelong researches were published in a cumulative form in 1932. The twenty-seven original Ptolemy maps have been studied in nearly all the extant manuscripts; and it is generally accepted today that Jacobus Angelus only translated the text, while the maps were prepared by Francesco di Lapacino and Domenico di Boninsegni, two Florentine copyists, who were also responsible for the Latin rendering of the Greek names on the maps. In regard to the modern maps, however, Father Fischer is compelled to admit that "no systematic comparison of the different recensions has yet been made" — with the exception of the map of the northern countries, which was obviously derived from a map made by the Danish geographer Claudius Clavius (Nicolaus Niger), a copy of which dating from 1427 is preserved at Nancy in France. The Berlinghieri maps — the original Ptolemy maps as well as the modern ones — were apparently drawn by Pietro del Mas-

saio and Hugo Comminelli, cartographers who also worked for Nicolaus Germanus.

Father Fischer has likewise examined the manuscripts of the Berlinghieri atlas, with a view to their influence upon the printed edition. He found that a manuscript in the Brera Gallery at Milan and, to a lesser extent, one in the Vatican Library served as models for the printer. Of the two, the influence of the Milan manuscript was the greater. One may cite, as an example, the map of the world. The title is present in both the Milan manuscript and the printed edition, whereas it is absent from the Vatican manuscript. The wind-heads in the printed edition are drawn with fluttering hair as in the Milan manuscript, and their names are identical in the two. In the Vatican manuscript the data for the climate, the parallels, and the differences of time are grouped together on the left margin of the map, while in the printed edition and in the Milan manuscript they are divided between the left and right margins.

Curiously enough, Berlinghieri did not include in his atlas a map of the northern countries as did Nicolaus Germanus. On the other hand, the German scholar provided an accompanying text only for the new map of Italy, whereas Berlinghieri treated in detail not only modern Spain, France, and Italy, but also the northern lands. The sources which he used for the latter, Father Fischer thinks, were even better than those of Nicolaus Germanus. He gives no less than fifty Nordic names, taken probably from an early copy of the Clavius map. "In any case," Father Fischer observes, "Berlinghieri deserves higher consideration as a geographer and a cartographer than is usually accorded to him."

The 1478 Rome edition of Ptolemy's *Geography*, issued by Arnold Buckinck, contained the first maps printed from copper plates. The *Monte Sancto di Dio*, with its three copper engravings, was published a year before in Florence; however, the idea of using copper plates in printing must have occupied the Rome printers even earlier. In his preface Buckinck praises Conrad Sweynheym, the first printer of Rome and indeed of Italy, for "having taught the chart-makers how to print from plates," and states that he was continuing the latter's labors. The maps, which are conspicuous for the precision of their cutting, were probably the work of a Venetian engraver. Another edition with twenty-six engraved maps was published at Bologna with the date of 1462, but was probably printed in 1482. So Berlinghieri's *Geography*, produced by the printer of the *Monte Sancto* and Landino's *Dante*, was in all likelihood the second to include engraved maps. The quality of the engravings is not equal to that of the Rome edition. "In manner there are analogies with the Dante engravings," Arthur M. Hind writes, "e.g. in the flicks for the sea and characteristic rock formation used for the mountains in the maps, and it is not impossible that these maps and the Dante prints may be by the same engraver or at least come from the same Florentine workshop."

The wind-faces, both in the drawing of the hair and in the broad lines of shading, differ from the character of the *Dante* and *Monte Sancto* illustrations. These are the only atlases printed from copper plates until the middle of the sixteenth century, when Mercator's map of Europe revived the practice.

Francesco Berlinghieri, the member of a wealthy family, received his education at the University of Florence, where he studied under Landino and Argiropulo. During these years he formed a friendship with Lorenzo de' Medici, as a number of his letters, still extant, show. His friendship with Marsilio Ficino and his activity in the Platonic Academy appear from Ficino's "Apologus." He was wont to consult the older scholar even on intimate family matters, and in 1483 he made the arrangements for the printing of Ficino's translation of the *Dialogues of Plato*. Ptolemy's *Geography* seems to have occupied him until the day of its publication. He was at that time forty-two years old, and although he lived till 1500 he did no more scholarly or literary work.

Bought in May 1941.

ALBERTI, LEO BAPTISTA. *De Re Aedificatoria*. December 29, 1485.

Hain *419; *B.M.C.* VI, 630; *G.W.* 579; *Stillwell* A193.

Printed with roman types, in folio form, 34 lines to a page. It has 204 leaves. The size of a leaf is 282 × 204 mm., and the printed text measures 189 × 113 mm. Spaces are left for initials. Bound in old English red morocco, with gilt dentelle border on sides.

THE *De Re Aedificatoria* was the first printed book on architecture, preceding by a year the printing of the *De Architectura* of Vitruvius, upon which it was modelled and a large part of which it embodied.

Leo Baptista Alberti — a friend of Brunelleschi and Donatello, as also of Biondo and Poggio Bracciolini — was both an artist and a humanist. Indeed, in his versatility he was one of the chief representatives of the early Renaissance. He was compared for a long time to no less a person than Leonardo da Vinci. Born in 1404 in Venice of a great Florentine family which was exiled by the Albizzi, young Alberti studied law at Bologna and settled later at Ferrara. It was only in 1434, under Cosimo de Medici, that he could return to Florence. His visit to Rome, which he undertook upon the invitation of Pope Eugenius IV, was especially fruitful. There he examined systematically the remains of ancient architecture, and took part in excavations. He was also interested in painting, poetry, and music as well as in athletic sports. However, he won his reputation mainly as an architect. In 1477 — the year in which he was made a canon of the cathedral of Florence — he went to Rimini, where during the next few years he built the church of San Francesco. Back in Florence, he designed the choir for Santissima Annunziata. In the early sixties he

designed the church of San Sebastiano at Mantua and built the Palazzo Rucellai in Florence, the first building to be embellished with pilasters. His work on the façade of Santa Maria Novella was — and still is — greatly admired.

Yet more than as a practising architect, Alberti is remembered to-day as the author of his great work on architecture, which he finished in 1452. Circulating widely in manuscript, the treatise had a deep influence. It is known, for example, that *The Dream of Poliphilus*, written by Francesco Columna in 1467, is largely indebted to the *De Re Aedificatoria*. Yet the work was not published in printed form until more than three decades after its original appearance, and thirteen years after its author's death. Bernardo Alberti, a brother of Leone, did the editing, while Angelo Poliziano contributed a dedicatory epistle to Lorenzo de' Medici.

In his preface Alberti eulogizes the virtues of architecture. "Him I call an architect," he writes, "who by a direct and wonderful art and method is able, both with thought and invention, to devise, and, in execution, to complete all those works which by means of the movement of great weights and the conjunction and amassment of bodies can, with the greatest beauty, be adapted to the uses of mankind." The definition seems cumbersome, yet it is simple and true. Beauty and usefulness are the two chief aims of every architect, and these are also the leading motives of Alberti's manual. "The whole art of building consists," he further remarks, "in the design and in the structure." What constitutes beauty in design? "The main point," he answers, "is the just composition and relation of lines among themselves." But each building demands its own kind of beauty, and thus he discusses the question again and again. Like Vitruvius, Alberti divided his work into ten books. Roughly speaking, the first treats of designs; the second, of materials; the third to the fifth, of actual construction; the sixth, of ornaments in general; the seventh to ninth, of ornaments proper for churches, public buildings, and private houses; and the tenth, of necessary repairs and alterations.

At the opening of the first book he states that he will collect all the observations of the ancients, to which he will add whatever he has himself discovered. References to classical authorities are, therefore, abundant. Yet he is also anxious to retain his independence. He acknowledges Vitruvius's "universal knowledge," but at the same time criticizes him as a man who "wrote in such a manner that to the Latins he seems to write Greek, and to the Greeks, Latin." Then he tackles each subject in separate chapters. It is easy for a layman to lose himself in the maze of details; yet it is precisely these details that are interesting. The architect, Alberti repeats from Vitruvius, first has to consider whether the district is suitable for a building from the points of view of climate, air, and winds. He should also examine the different kinds of wood as well as the different kinds of stone, sand, and mortar.

Naturally, the most valuable parts of Alberti's work are those which supplement or correct the statements of Vitruvius. The latter's work, for instance, lacks information on the structure of vaults. Alberti was the first to formulate the needed theory. He discusses the three Roman styles — the barrel, cross, and dome vaults — as well as a coffered vault, and explains their geometrical construction as well as their technical execution. He especially recommends vaulting for churches and for the ground stories of palaces, on account of its dignity and durability. Similarly, he gives a great deal of attention to the orders of columns, which he presents on the basis of his measurements of Roman monuments.

One of the longest books is devoted to church architecture, a subject which, the author writes, deserves more thought, care, and diligence than any other. He wanted to make the church so beautiful that the beholders would be forced to cry out, "This place is certainly worthy of God!" Starting with the portico, he proceeds to the entablature, architrave, triglyphs, dentils, etc., and then to the pavement of the interior, the place for the altar, and the various ornaments. For decoration he prefers bas-reliefs, statues, and mosaics to frescoes. The windows, moderately large, should be high up, so that only the sky should be visible through them. The illumination should be soft, since the effect of twilight increases devotion. Alberti's rules for the building of towers are also explicit: square towers are to be six, and round ones four diameters in height; but the most beautiful tower is a combination of both forms, in such a way that over a square base round stories follow, and above these again a square one consisting of four open arches, while the whole is capped by a little round temple with a dome. The construction of palaces, hospitals, bridges, fountains, and tomb monuments, as well as landscape gardening and city planning, is equally the author's concern.

Giorgio Vasari in his *Lives* pays high tribute to Alberti. Nevertheless, after contemplating the advantages of having a knowledge of both theory and practice, as Alberti had, he observes that Alberti had a greater reputation than "the works of his hand" warranted. This he ascribes to his writings. "Insofar as regards name and fame," Vasari thought, "the written word is that which, of all things, has the most effectual force, the most vivid life, and the longest duration; for books make their way to all places, and everywhere they obtain the credence of men, provided they be truthful and written in the spirit of candor."

The *De Re Aedificatoria* has two variants. In one, to which the present volume belongs, the word "Finis" is spelt "Einis", and "persona," in the first line of the same page, is abbreviated "psona."

Bought in February 1940.

ZOLTÁN HARASZTI

Exhibitions from the Wiggin Collection

Francis Seymour Haden

THE name of Francis Seymour Haden is synonymous with the beginning of the modern revival of etching. With their new ideas and enthusiasm Haden and his brother-in-law, James McNeill Whistler, influenced an entirely new school and laid the foundation for the important place that fine prints hold in the world of art today.

Francis Seymour Haden was born in London on September 16, 1818. He followed his father's profession of medicine and afterwards practiced surgery for many years. He was educated at University College, London, travelled extensively, spending much time in Italy and France, and as a young man held the office of anatomist at the military hospital at Grenoble.

Through the handling of his surgical instruments Haden had attained the perfect feel and control for the etching needle. His first etching was done in 1843 and on an Italian trip of the same year he etched six plates of historic buildings, of which only unique impressions are known to exist. After an interval of fourteen years came a plate dated "Christmas 1857," which was no doubt a portrait of "Dasha" — Deborah, Haden's wife and Whistler's half-sister. The next year she is the subject of two plates, catalogued as "Dasha (Lady Haden)" and "Lady Reading."

It was at this time that Haden gained much inspiration from Rembrandt's work and from the prints of Meryon, Jacque, and Daubigny. Perhaps his greatest stimulus came from the genius of Whistler, with whom he went on many sketching trips. In 1859, the first year in which he took up the needle seriously, Haden published sixteen outstanding plates. Among these were the superb "Fulham," a quiet view of buildings along the river seen from the Bishop of London's palace, "Egham Lock," "Egham," "Mytton Hall," and "Thames Fisherman." Then follow two important prints, "A Water Meadow" and "On the Test," done on the same day.

At this point in Haden's development, the infinite possibilities of trees with their beautiful construction, pattern, and area cutting, and the interesting play of light through the leafy formations, struck a sympathetic note. Excellent examples are found in "Kensington Gardens" (large plate) and "Early Morning, Richmond," both of which have a subtle charm and sunlight rarely seen in a print. The sincerity of his drawing and craftsmanship, his powers of observation and his skill were now fully established. "Shere Mill Pond," perhaps one of the most famous of Haden's plates, marks a high point of achievement although done in 1860, early in his etching career.

A few plates done on a sketching trip in Holland with Whistler and Legros depict Amsterdam with a trace of Rembrandt influence. After this we find him in Dundrum, Ireland, where he set down with dry-point needle one of the most important of his plates, "Sunset in Ireland," which has been termed a classic of landscape expression in dry-point.

The following few years give us a few plates of the Thames, notably "Battersea Reach" and the delightful "Whistler's House, Old Chelsea"; but

it was not until 1864 that Haden's enthusiasm and tremendous activity fully expressed itself. During this year he produced thirty-five etchings, a number of which — seven to be exact — were put upon the plate in one day. The first of these remarkable achievements, "Newcastle in Emlyn," was done at sunrise in Carmarthenshire, and the series followed the banks of the Teifi River with such plates as "House of the Smith," "Kenarth," ending with the fine "Kilgaren Castle." The Thames again occupied Haden's talents after his trip in Wales; among the most notable of these plates are "The Towing Path," "Boyle's Farm," the spirited little "Shepperton," and a very interesting rendering of "Kew Side," a picturesque old scene at Strand-on-the-Green.

"A River in Ireland" brings us back again to Ireland; this visit is also marked by a fine portrait entitled "La Belle Anglaise," one of Lord Hawarden's daughters. The year 1864 was indeed a most important one for Haden. Not only was it one of unusual productivity, but it marked his recognition as an artist of note through his exhibits at the Paris Salon.

"Sunset on the Thames," "Erith Marshes," and other plates including the beautifully studied "Hands Etching — O Laborum," "Old Willesby's House," and "Old Chelsea Church" are among the notable plates executed in 1865, of which there were thirty-six in number.

Three years elapsed before Haden took up his needle again, but during this period he studied printing. He had learned much from Auguste Delâtre, the great printer of Paris, and through observation and practical experience was able to set up a press in his own studio. He now discovered a young printer of unusual ability; his name was Frederick Goulding, and through Haden's efforts he became one of the finest copper-plate printers in England. In 1868 Haden again resumed his etching and produced steadily until 1901, having two hundred and fifty-two plates to his credit. There were many highlights: "The Three Sisters," a distinguished interpretation of woodland in light and shadow; the famous "Breaking up of the Agamemnon," thought by some experts to be Haden's masterpiece and one of the outstanding classics of the graphic arts; "Windmill Hill No. 1," which will always rank among his finest achievements; and the memorable "Challow Farm," "Wareham Bridge," and "Dusty Millers." Several outstanding plates done in Spain should also be mentioned: "Grim Spain" and "The Terrace, Cintra."

During these many productive and fruitful years Haden did everything in his power to interest the public in the graphic arts and to influence the practice of etching and dry-point among artists. He organized exhibitions and created a market for fine prints, and his efforts were rewarded by the founding of the Society of Painter Etchers later known as the Royal Academy, of which he was elected president. A knighthood as president of his own society was Haden's only official recognition in England, but perhaps his greatest honor and the one that pleased him most was his election to membership in the Institut de France. He died in 1910 in his ninety-third year.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

In the Treasure Room

THE Library has arranged a series of exhibitions in the Treasure Room in connection with Mr. William Dana Orcutt's current Lowell Lectures on "The Romance and Precedent of the Printed Book." The series began in February and will be continued through the first week of March.

The first lectures were concerned with Petrarch and the manuscript tradition, and with Gutenberg, the inventor of movable type. Along with a fifteenth-century manuscript of Petrarch's poems were displayed several fine specimens of Renaissance handwriting, which developed into the roman character of today. The *Letters* of St. Jerome; Vegetius's treatise on war, *De re militari*; and Francesco Barbaro's *De re uxoria*, addressed to Lorenzo de Medici on his marriage to Ginevra Cavalcanti, have richly illuminated borders and initials. The cases further showed fifteenth-century editions of works by Petrarch and other great humanists, particularly Boccaccio and Aeneas Sylvius, later Pope Pius II. The poet's influence was demonstrated by the rare first edition of Spenser's translation of the *Visions of Petrarch*, 1591. A modern edition of the *Triumphs*, printed on vellum with types designed by Mr. Orcutt, and with decorations based on those of humanistic manuscripts, was especially attractive. The copy was loaned by Mr. Orcutt.

The outstanding features of the Gutenberg exhibit were a leaf from the 42-line Bible; a remarkably fine facsimile copy of the whole Bible; and a copy of the 1460 *Catholicon*, also presumed to be printed by Gutenberg. The Library's copy is on vellum, the only one in this country so printed. Other items included facsimiles of the block books which preceded the use of movable type; rare portraits of Gutenberg; and early books on Gutenberg. Another case illustrated the spread of printing, with St. Jerome's *Letters* from the Rome press of Sweynheym and Pannartz, who introduced printing into Italy; the *Decor Puellarum* of Nicolas Jenson,

the great type designer; and Euclid's *Elements*, published by Erhard Ratdolt.

To show the work of Aldus Manutius of Venice the Library has an unusually fine copy of the *Poliphilus* of 1499, a landmark in Italian book design, as well as the first edition of Plato in the original Greek. These volumes harmonize well with the Greek and Latin publications of the Estienne family, who, like Aldus Manutius, were scholars in their own right. The display is enhanced by Geoffroy Tory's *Champfleury*, 1529 — one of the first books to break away from the style of the manuscripts.

The exhibit on Christophe Plantin, a publisher in the modern sense, is extremely varied, for the Plantin shop issued every possible type of book. And for the next lecture the Library put out the best items of its fine Baskerville collection, brought together by a former Trustee, the late Josiah H. Benton. The closing lectures and exhibits will be on Giambattista Bodoni and William Morris.

The rest of the Treasure Room is devoted to medieval manuscripts and illustrated books. Most of the manuscripts are splendidly illuminated — among them St. Augustine's *City of God*; an Italian picture Bible of the late fourteenth century, consisting of forty-eight full-page scenes; a thirteenth-century Flemish Psalter with powerful romanesque illustrations; a brilliant French Book of Hours; and a fifteenth-century copy of the *Dits Moraux des Philosophes* with graceful drawings in grisaille.

Outstanding among the illustrated books are almost pristine copies of the *Speculum Humanae Salvationis* and the *Council of Constance*, containing some of the best woodcuts of the Augsburg school; the rare Brunn edition of Thwroc's *Chronica Hungarorum*, with forty-one woodcuts of Hungarian kings; a unique *Pasion de Christo* printed at Burgos, with the Crucifixion as a frontispiece; and the first edition of William Caxton's stately *Golden Legend*.

Ten Books

Jefferson Himself. By Bernard Mayo. Houghton Mifflin. 1942. 384 pp.

IN constructing this "intimate and rounded portrait of a great and many-sided American," Mr. Mayo has not attempted a formal biography but has collected significant excerpts from Jefferson's own writings. Providing only brief introductions and telling captions, he allows the Virginian's own letters, public addresses, and state papers to speak for him. A few of the selections are taken from the still unpublished collections in the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library, but the bulk of the book is drawn from the printed sources, particularly the twenty-volume memorial edition published in 1903. The earliest pieces show the young Jefferson studying law at Williamsburg, dancing and flirting in the famous Apollo Room, and already visualizing the stately lines of Monticello. Forced into a prominent political rôle because of "his peculiar felicity of Expression," he was still only thirty-three when he drafted the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Mayo reprints the original version in conjunction with the accepted one, italicizing the emendations of Congress. Through Jefferson's trying years as war governor of Virginia, as successor to Dr. Franklin at Paris, and as Washington's Secretary of State, Mr. Mayo presents him "as an ever-inspiring champion of man's inalienable rights." But the letters indicate also his keen interest in the "tranquil pursuits of science," in the cultivation of his estates, and in the education of his countrymen. The state papers of the presidential years are remarkable for their conciliatory domestic policy and for their diplomatic foresight; and the letters of the retired "Sage of Monticello," busy with the University of Virginia, "his bantling of forty years," show no signs of flagging interest. As Mr. Mayo says, the accumulated selections reveal not only Jefferson himself and his concern for the happiness of mankind, but provide an "eye-witness account of the birth and first half-century of the American nation." (*E. L. A.*)

From Perry to Pearl Harbor. By Edwin A. Falk. Doubleday, Doran. 1943. 362 pp.

THE author, an accepted authority on Japanese naval history, presents a convincing account of Japan's struggle for supremacy in the Pacific. Although the attack upon Pearl Harbor came as an unexpected blow, to those who had closely followed Japan's development since 1853 — when Admiral Perry opened up the country to the Western world — it appeared inevitable. Japan's entire program has been planned with the idea of obtaining a dominant place in Asiatic affairs, and also of ruling the sea lanes in the Pacific. Her naval progress, which began with a surprise attack on China in 1894, has been continuous. Having gained Korea and Formosa, she set out to increase her strength in preparation for an encounter with Russia. In 1904 a second surprise attack — this time on Port Arthur — opened the war which led to the elimination of Russia as a sea power. In signing the Kellogg-Briand Pact Japan merely changed her technique, as was proved in the conquest of Manchuria and the invasion of China. Having viewed with displeasure the acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines by the United States, by 1941 she was ready for war with us too. Unfortunately the naval growth of the United States has depended largely upon the Administration's attitude, and, furthermore, especially since the World War the American public has not been interested in the development of a strong navy. Both this country and Great Britain, in their zeal to keep the peace, have overlooked Japan's treacherous conduct too often, and have failed to recognize her aggressiveness as a menace. (*M. C. J.*)

Siberia. By Emil Lengyel. Random House. 1943. 416 pp.

"SIBERIA is the New World of the Old World," experiencing the effects of the revolution on its economic and social life more than the rest of the Soviet Union. Only thirty-six miles from Alaska, it is also an important neighbor of the United States, and, above all, with its

south-eastern portion, which has resisted thousands of Nipponese border attacks, it is the western bulwark against Japan. Mr. Lengyel describes first the geographical features of Soviet Siberia, the successive climatic zones ranging from the marshy *tundra* and woody *taiga* to the subtropical fringe in the south. Then he surveys its violent history from Genghis Khan to modern times. The best part of the book, however, shows Czarist Siberia as the dismal prison-yard of convicts, political exiles, religious dissidents, and all who protested against the "rule of the knout." The author, who was a young Hungarian officer in the first World War, was himself a prisoner of war at Irbit, Western Siberia, and he gives memorable reminiscences of his own and his companions' trials in the melancholy Siberian white night, of the Bolshevik revolution bursting in deliriously upon the prison, and his deportation in a Red Cross train to Norway. The fierce warfare between Whites and Reds and the unspeakably cruel regime of Kolchak, the march of seventy thousand Czechs through Siberia and their anti-Bolshevik encampment at Vladivostok, the "world-wide Red hunt" and the hostile attitude of the State Department at Washington are all recorded with keen insight. Stalin's adoption of a modified Communism for Siberia and the feats of industrialization under the Five-Year-Plan point to a happy future. (M. M.)

Soviet Russia's Foreign Policy, 1939-1942. By David J. Dallin. Yale. 1942. 452 pp.

THIS thorough study by a Russian publicist, formerly active in Soviet politics, is an explanation of moves in the various Foreign Offices just before and during the War. On the basis of newspaper and radio reports, as well as official documents, Dr. Dallin analyzes the shifting policies of the powers, including Japan and Turkey, toward the Soviet Union. He emphasizes the point that "isolation remained the underlying principle of her [Russia's] policy even after the outbreak of the war," and shows how the Kremlin, even while making agreements under pressure of military necessity, had no illusions

about their durability. The spring and summer of 1939 saw the repeated failure of attempts at trade agreements between Britain and Russia, and the gradual *rapprochement* of the Soviet Union with Germany, culminating in the Non-aggression Pact. This, however, only gave both a breathing-spell until either was prepared to fight the other. Even while adhering to it, Stalin refused to join the Axis Triple Alliance, while Hitler was sweeping the Balkan countries into his sphere. The final chapter, surveying the Russo-German war to the turning of the tide with the battle of Stalingrad, contains interesting accounts of the changing attitude of the United States and the increase in the output of supplies for Russia, the Soviets' demand for a second front, and the influence of American negotiations on the Anglo-Soviet treaty of July 1941. (M. M.)

Vichy: Two Years of Deception. By Léon Marchal. Macmillan. 1943. 251 pp. M. MARCHAL has been in the French Foreign Service for over ten years, was in charge of supplies for North Africa in 1940, and was Counselor to the French Embassy in Washington from 1941 until Laval returned to power last spring. Now a member of the Free French staff for foreign affairs, he writes without bitterness though also without compromise. At the beginning of the Vichy government, as he points out, all the French authorities believed that Britain must fall, and all of them acted in accordance with this belief. M. Marchal outlines Marshal Pétain's position, his endeavor to limit the consequences of defeat, and the desire to ease the burdens of France which led him to declare that there was no course open but collaboration. General Weygand was a stubborn defender of North Africa's integrity; but he would not rebel. A few months after his resignation Pétain was obliged to restore Laval to his former position, and it became apparent that "eighteen months of weakness and wavering" had only lost Vichy the small remnant of authority it had hoped to salvage. Pétain's maxim of "Work, Family, Country" could no longer be taken at its face value; and

when Laval declared that democracy had lost the war and that he "wished for a German victory," even his compatriots knew that they were listening to a perverted doctrine. It is a sorry record of expediency and treachery which is traced up to November 1942. (*C. H.*)

The American Leonardo. By Carleton Mabey. Knopf. 1942. 420 pp.

BORN in the shadow of Breed's Hill, while Washington was President, Samuel Finley Breese Morse grew up with his country into an era which his own telegraph helped to create. His fame today is in a large measure that of the system of communication which bears his name; but in the pages of this careful biography, the painter and man of politics contends for honors with the inventor. His life expanded from his father's parsonage and the years at Phillips Academy and Yale, to the study of painting in England under Benjamin West and Washington Allston while the War of 1812 raged. With his maturity the record becomes a constant shifting of scene and activity. His love for his art and his success at portraiture are balanced against his failure to achieve acclaim sufficient to give him and his family a comfortable living. His perfecting of the telegraph and the fame and money which it brought to him are set against the slow struggle for recognition and the subsequent wrangles over patent rights and charges of monopoly. There are chapters on his concern for the liberals of France and Italy; his political activities as a Native American in New York; and his later campaigns against the abolitionists and the Civil War. His family, parents, brothers, wife, hover in the background, a chorus of loving and critical voices. Coleridge visiting Morse in his London studio; Lafayette, whose portrait Morse painted, and Fenimore Cooper, his friend of Paris days; Cyrus Field and the heart-breaking attempts to lay the Atlantic Cable; Daguerre and his influence on Morse's work as a photographer — all these figures enhance the pages crowded, as his life was crowded, with the diverse intensities of his career. (*E. D.*)

The Connecticut Wits. By Leon Howard. Univ. of Chicago Press. 1943. 453 pp.

PROFESSOR HOWARD has selected from the whole group known as "the Connecticut Wits" the four older writers: John Trumbull, Timothy Dwight, David Humphreys, and Joel Barlow. All were students at Yale on the eve of the Revolution, so that they began with similar backgrounds and were "sufficiently mature to grasp the opportunities offered by the first burst of national expansion." The author's interest is in the significance of their literary careers and the "extraordinarily different" ends which they reached. Dwight and Trumbull, entering Yale more or less as youthful prodigies, were influenced most by conventional learning. Trumbull's brilliant satirical gift petered out with his increasing desire for recognition and approval. Dwight turned his satire against religious infidelity, in a defense of "things as they are" which swayed hundreds of students towards conservatism during his presidency at Yale. Humphreys was touched lightly by solid learning, turning rather to the glitter of rhetoric — a taste which led him naturally to a somewhat pretentious rôle as gentleman farmer and diplomat. Barlow, who entered the army when a sophomore, was graduated "intellectually footloose," and was hence well fitted to receive the new ideas which were stirring in England and France, and later to publish a series of pamphlets founded in French materialism. All these men blazed new trails, but they stuck to old forms. Their importance, states Professor Howard, lies in the illumination they cast upon a complex and formative period in American thought, which has influenced the reactions of modern Americans whether they know it or not. (*H. McC.*)

The Silent War. By Jon B. Jansen and Stefan Weyl. Lippincott. 1943. 357 pp.

LITTLE news has penetrated to the outside concerning the activities of those Germans who are not wholeheartedly in sympathy with the Nazi regime, so that this personal account of the work of the Underground Movement in Germany during the past ten years is

significant. The authors, their identity concealed by pseudonyms, have both held important positions in the movement, although they are now outside Nazi-dominated territory. The older trade unions, labor parties, and social and athletic societies form the basis for uniting sympathizers and recruiting workers to disseminate the information no longer available in books, and news not now permitted to appear in the Nazi press. Dramatically Mr. Jansen and Mr. Weyl show through their own experiences and those of fellow-workers how thoroughly Nazi domination reaches into the life of every individual in the Reich. They plead for the beginning of a well-managed psychological warfare by the two great democracies, to accompany the opening of the "second front," together with a declaration of war aims of unmistakable clarity. Then, they are confident, a new authority can manifest itself in Germany. (*P. O'M.*)

Germany's Master Plan. By Joseph Borkin and Charles A. Welsh. Duell, Sloan, and Pearce. 1943. 339 pp.

THE authors — one of whom is Economic Adviser to the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice and the other, a cartel expert for the Office of Price Administration — purport to present a picture of the German strategy of economic war. During the past twenty years, they write, the cartel device has been the first line of German assault. "German-controlled cartels were at all times the servants of German interest . . . Patents and secret 'know-how' were used to bar our access to our own technology." They devote the larger part of the book to the activities of the "Interessen Gemeinschaft Farbenindustrie," commonly known as I. G. But the name "Dye Industry" is a misnomer. Since 1926 I. G. has been the greatest combine ever formed in Germany. It has become a party to several hundred international cartels, and as such it has had a determining influence in almost every country. The discovery in regard to making oil from coal frightened the Standard Oil Company of America into an agreement with I. G. to eliminate all competition between themselves.

"Standard received carte blanche in the oil industry of the world *with the exception of the domestic German market*. I. G., in turn, was assured a free hand in the entire chemical industry of the world, *including the United States*." An agreement was made also as regards the manufacture of synthetic rubber. But while I. G. had access to our processes, it refused to share information about the German inventions. In separate chapters the authors discuss the entanglements of the Aluminum Company of America; the arrangement of the General Electric Company with the Krupp factories; and the German control of the optical glass and instrument industry. The authors fear that the enormous expansion of productive facilities in Germany will remain a threat whether German wins or goes down in military defeat, unless we can curb our own industrial oligarchy. (*Z. H.*)

The Life of W. B. Yeats. By Joseph Hone. Macmillan. 1943. 535 pp.

THE biography of William Butler Yeats is, inevitably, that of the Irish literary renaissance as well. No one can write of Yeats without writing also of AE, Lady Gregory, Maud Gonne, J. M. Synge, George Moore, and dozens of other vital figures — least of all Joseph Hone, who has known most of these people himself. In addition, he has had at his disposal all the papers of the whole Yeats family. He presents the poet against his full background — the turmoil of Irish politics, the public uproar at the early productions of the Abbey Theatre, the chorus of admiration and opposition which seemed to surround him even when he tried to remain aloof. Besides all these external events, Mr. Hone succeeds admirably in portraying Yeats's own many-textured mind, with its passion for the occult on one hand and, on the other, its unrelenting search for technical perfection. At seventy-three his poetic mastery was complete; "hard, bright, and clear in intellect, he had no need to garnish." Without affectation or fulsome praise, Mr. Hone has done justice to a man who has already been called by some the greatest poet of our time. (*H. McC.*)

Library Notes

The Airy Adventures of Peter Wilkins

THE art of flying has fascinated poets and novelists as well as technicians for centuries; but few books have made it seem so real as *The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins* published in 1750 by Robert Paltock, a retiring barrister of Clement's Inn.

It was received coldly enough on its appearance; indeed, the *Monthly Review* spurned it as "the illegitimate offspring of *Gulliver's Travels* and *Robinson Crusoe*." And yet the work slowly achieved popularity, being republished in several editions and translated into both French and German. The Library has also the manuscript of a dramatic version dated nearly a hundred years later, and a Liverpool theater program which shows that another dramatization shared the bill with *The Rivals* and *The School for Scandal*.

The story has all the adventure one could ask for. Peter Wilkins, shipwrecked on the terrible Lodestone Rock, is carried by a swift current through the Rock itself to a pleasant lakeside where, like Robinson Crusoe, he soon makes himself at home. One night he is startled by the appearance of a beautiful woman named Youwarkee, who literally drops from the sky, and is enveloped in a mysterious silk-like covering with a framework of bone which fits closely but can be expanded at will. She explains that she belongs to a race of flying creatures — "glums" and "gawries" — from distant Normbdsgrutt (pronounced as a monosyllable!); and on this covering or "graundee" all her people are perfectly accustomed to fly or sail wherever they wish.

After a time Peter himself visits the land of the "glums and gawries," a twilight country walled in by high mountain ranges. He becomes the favorite of the king, helps him quell a revolt by the unheard-of use of cannon and cutlasses, and ends by reorganizing the government of the whole kingdom. He lives there for more than ten years,

until the death of Youwarkee makes him homesick for his own country. Picked up by an English ship, he dictates his experiences to a kindly gentleman who later publishes them.

Collectors interested in aeronautics also value the work, because the second volume contains six excellent engravings of "glums" and "gawries" with their glider-like graundeeds, poised in the air or sailing on the lake. The last is a large folding plate depicting Peter's victory over the rebel general Holakin — probably the earliest view of an anti-aircraft battery in existence. H. McC.

Franklin on the Agreeable Game of Chess

THE Library has recently added a copy of the earliest known edition of Franklin's *Morals of Chess* to its collection of Frankliniana. This familiar piece did not appear first as a separate issue but among the prefatory material of *Chess Made Easy*, a little book of 72 pages printed by H. D. Symonds at London in 1797. The anonymous editor declared that he hoped "to point out the best method of attaining a Knowledge of the agreeable and scientific Game," and in order to lighten the boredom of methodical instruction, prefixed an historical account, "a few anecdotes," and Franklin's brief essay.

The Morals of Chess was written by Franklin at Passy, "with a view to correcting some little improprieties" he had observed among his friends. The manuscript was shown to Barbeau Dubourg, the French editor, in 1779, but did not appear in print until it was included in the *Columbian Magazine* for December 1786. The hard-headed Doctor, who had more than once sat at the chess table from six in the morning till sunset, maintained that the game was not merely an idle amusement and that the players acquired foresight, circumspection, caution, and "the habit of not being discouraged." But if any of these advantages were to be secured, opponents must adhere strictly to the rules, granting only equal "indulgences,"

and must refrain from cheating, attempting "to amuse and deceive," whistling or tapping during a move, and "insulting expressions of victory." And for a truly agreeable game, Franklin felt that the spectators should be kept from criticizing or meddling.

The few pages on the origin of chess are credited to a Monsieur Favet, but are probably the work of Nicholas Faret, the historian. He traced the invention of the game to a Brahmin who was trying to convince his sovereign that kings should be "upon their guard against those who are always about them." From India it passed to Persia, and from there to the West, where "in consequence of the gallantry so natural to the Western people, the Lady became the most considerable piece of all." The actual text of *Chess Made Easy* contains a description of the pieces and the principles of play. E. L. A.

A British Court-Martial in the Revolution

THE *Trial of Lieut. Col. Thomas* [**H.84.115], printed in London in 1781, contains the proceedings of a British court-martial held in New York from the 15th to the 25th of September, 1780. Together with *The Trial of the Hon. Col. Cosmo Gordon* [**G.388.17], London 1783, it preserves a painful incident in Sir Henry Clinton's army.

On June 23, 1780, a detachment under General Matthew marched from Elizabethtown to Springfield, New Jersey, to attack the rear of Washington's army. When the British took possession of the heights of Springfield on that day, Lieutenant-Colonel Cosmo Gordon was acting Commander of the Brigade of Guards, and later was wounded by a stray bullet. In August Gordon had Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Thomas, an officer serving under him, arrested and accused him of "secretly and scandalously aspersing his character, in a manner unlike an Officer and a Gentleman" while he, Gordon, was obliged to be absent from his quarters on account of his injury. During the court-martial, both the accuser and the accused were given ample opportunity to state their cases, while among the deponents were Major

Collins, Lieutenant-Colonels John Howard and James Stewart, and other officers.

Thomas did not deny that he had criticized Gordon's behavior, but insisted that he had done so openly. Indeed, he had accused his superior to his very face, claiming that he himself and not Gordon had commanded the Guards on the memorable twenty-third of June. The witnesses for the defense testified to the failure of Thomas's messengers to find Gordon on the march to Springfield, and to his alleged position "almost on his hands and feet" behind a hedge during the firing by the Rebels. The Court decided that Thomas was "not guilty of the Charge exhibited against him" and acquitted him.

A substantial part of the proceedings was admitted as evidence at the trial held in August and September of 1782, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon was the defendant charged with "not having done his duty before the Enemy on the 23d of June, 1780." Although the Court acquitted him also, he sought further satisfaction by challenging Thomas to a duel. They met in combat in December 1783, and Thomas lost his life. M. M.

Lectures at the Library

DURING March the following free lectures will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library:

Wanderings in Mexico and Guatemala — the Land of the Mayas. H. J. Robinson. Illustrated with moving pictures. 8.00 Thursday, March 4.

The Russian Theatre in Review. Mrs. Carlene Murphy Samoiloff. Illustrated with slides. (Boston Drama League Course.) 3.30 Sunday, March 7.

The Achievement of a Century by the Colored Race in America. Miss Gladys R. Holmes, Secretary of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. (Boston Ruskin Club Program.) 3.00 Monday, March 8.

The Importance of Birds to Your Garden. Laurence B. Fletcher. Illustrated with colored slides and moving pictures. 8.00 Thursday, March 11.

Current Events in Elusive and Lovely South America. Mary Lincoln Orr, artist and writer. Illustrated with paint-

ings and pen and ink drawings. 3.30 Sunday, March 14.

Ireland Beautiful, a Wallace Nutting lecture. William Nolan. Illustrated with colored slides. 8.00 Thursday, March 18.

Our Children and War. Grace Bement. Not illustrated. 3.30 Sunday, March 21.

Rambling about New England. Edwin Amos Freeman. Illustrated with colored slides and moving pictures. 8.00 Thursday, March 25.

Recitals at the Library

DURING March the following free recitals will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library:

Concert. Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs Choral Society. George Sawyer Dunham, conductor; Natalie Weidener, accompanist. 8.00 Sunday, March 7.

Song Recital. Raphaela Plasmatis, lyric soprano; Alice Wilson, accompanist. 8.00 Sunday, March 14.

Concert. Lincoln Symphony Orchestra. Edward Siegel, conductor. 8.00 Sunday, March 21.

An Afternoon with Elgar, Chopin, and Rachmaninoff. Mme. Palmira Dellamano and pupils. (Boston Ruskin Club Program.) 3.00 Monday, March 22.

Concert. Music Department of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. J. Collins Lingo, director. (Exhibition by the Art Department.) 3.30 Sunday, March 28.

Concert of Choral Music. The Polish Society of Boston, in Polish national costumes. Stanley F. Clement, music director. 8.00 Sunday, March 28.

The Lowell Lectures

DURING March the courses of lectures offered by the Lowell In-

stitute will be continued in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library as follows:

The Value of the Organisms and Individuality. André Mayer, M.D., S.L. *Sixth Lecture*: "Measurement of the 'Functional Value' of the Organism. Psychological Variations and the Transformation of the Environment by the Superior Organisms." 5.00 Monday, March 1. *Seventh Lecture*: "Characterization of the Species and Characterization of the Individual through their Functional Value." 5.00 Thursday, March 4. *Eighth Lecture*: "Values of the Individual. Individual Originality, Evolution and Society." 5.00 Monday, March 8.

The Romance and Precedent of the Printed Book. William Dana Orcutt, A. B. *Seventh Lecture*: "Giambattista Bodoni: Who Printed for Princes and Potentates." 8.00 Tuesday, March 2. *Eighth Lecture*: "William Morris: Who Glorified the Book." 8.00 Friday, March 5.

Culture and Politics in Modern Russia. Michael Karpovich, A. M. *First Lecture*: "The Problem: Culture and Politics: Culture and Revolution." 8.00 Tuesday, March 9. *Second Lecture*: "The Great Russian Writers and the Revolution: Pushkin, Gogol, Turgenev." 8.00 Friday, March 12. *Third Lecture*: "The Great Russian Writers and the Revolution: Dostoevsky, Tolstoy." 8.00 Tuesday, March 16. *Fourth Lecture*: "Civic Art versus Art for Art's Sake." 8.00 Friday, March 19. *Fifth Lecture*: "The Symbolist Period: Decadence and Renaissance?" 8.00 Tuesday, March 23. *Sixth Lecture*: "Chekhov, Gorky and the Intelligentsia." 8.00 Friday, March 26. *Seventh Lecture*: "The Revolution: In Quest of a Proletarian Culture." 8.00 Tuesday, March 30.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library



SYNOPSIS OF CLASSIFICATION

<i>Open Shelf Room</i>	<i>Ethnography</i>	<i>Philosophy. Ethics</i>
<i>Bates Hall</i>	<i>Fiction—Foreign</i>	<i>Poetry</i>
<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Fine Arts</i>	<i>Politics & Government</i>
<i>Aviation. Navigation</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Psychology</i>
<i>Bibliography. Libraries</i>	<i>Journalism</i>	<i>Religion. Theology</i>
<i>Biography</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Science</i>
<i>Business</i>	<i>Local History</i>	<i>Sociology</i>
<i>Children's Books</i>	<i>Medicine. Hygiene</i>	<i>Sports & Games</i>
<i>Drama</i>	<i>Military Science</i>	<i>Technology</i>
<i>Economics</i>	<i>Music</i>	<i>Travel & Description</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>Periodicals</i>	<i>Wit & Humor</i>

In this list, the books are arranged under subject headings. Those in the Open Shelf Department precede the rest.

The Library is at present engaged in the large task of providing an improved arrangement of its book collections. For most of those in the Central Library, and also at the Business Branch, there is being adopted the form of cataloging and classification in use in the Library of Congress. For the Open Shelf Department and the Young People's Room in the Central Library, and for the thirty general branch libraries, there is being adopted a simplified form of the Dewey Decimal Classification.

During this process it is necessary that many new books be cataloged and classified only in temporary form. They are therefore listed below without call numbers. These books are available for use, however, and readers may obtain their call numbers from the card catalogs in the various departments.

Open Shelf Room

Army and Navy

- Berchin, Michel and Eliahu Ben-Horin. *The Red Army*. Norton. [1942.] 355 B485r
A study of the development, methods and doctrines of the Red Army together with a full description of the actual warfare in Russia.
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Kit Storm's pencil sketches again play an important part in the solving of several murders.

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Delightful, whimsical romance in the usual Benefield manner.

Boutell, Anita. Cradled in fear. Putnam.
Weird events followed when Sherry Prescott brought his bride to his family home.

Bromfield, Louis. Mrs. Parkington. Harper.
The life story of a fabulously wealthy and remarkably witty old lady. For readers who have enjoyed Bromfield's recent novels.

Caldwell, Erskine. All night long. Duell.
Exciting propaganda novel of guerrilla warfare against the Germans invading Russia.

Caspary, Vear. Laura. Houghton Mifflin.
Semi-psychological mystery in which a murdered woman comes to life.

Feiner, Ruth. Young woman of Europe. Lippincott.
Factual account of Germany, depicting the life of several young people born just before the First World War.

Gilligan, Edmund. The gaunt woman. Scribner.
Tales of trawlers and prowling U-boats with good atmosphere and timely interest.

Haycox, Ernest. Action by night. Little, Brown.
Story of the West in the 1870's.

Hendryx, James. Strange doings on Halfaday Creek. Doubleday, Doran.
A "Black John Smith" western in which the Mounted Police take an active part.

Hull, Helen. A circle in the water. Coward-McCann.
Readable novel of an unsuccessful marriage.

Kantor, MacKinlay. Happy land. Coward-McCann.
A long short story for those who have lost friends or relatives in the present war.

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A spy story in which a squadron of pursuit planes disappears from an airplane factory.

Manners, David. Under running laughter. Dutton.

The story of Brook Sand's success in uniting two conflicting factions in a small town.

Mason, F. VanWyck. Rivers of glory. Lippincott.

The adventures of Andrew Warren, who went to Jamaica to bring back medical supplies to Boston during the Revolution. For readers who enjoyed *Three Harbors*.

Powell, Richard. Don't catch me. Simon and Schuster.

When an antique dealer purchases a fake Chipendale chair he finds himself involved in the capture of Nazi spies.

Shriber, Ione. A body for Bill. Farrar and Rinehart.

Sabotage and murder in an Ohio defense factory

Sinclair, Upton. Wide is the gate. Viking.

Another Lanny Budd story dealing with present world problems.

Tamas, Istvan. Sergeant Nikola. Fischer.

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Wren, Percival C. The dark woman. Macrae-Smith.

What happened when six officers of the Indian Army wished for health, wealth, strength, courage, long life and happiness.

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The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

APRIL, 1943



The Jefferson Bicentenary

FOR April 13, the 200th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, an exhibition of autograph letters, first editions of his works, and volumes from his library has been arranged in the Treasure Room.

In its various collections the Library has twenty-one original letters written by the third President in the crowded years between 1780 and 1825. Nearly half of them are part of his correspondence with Benjamin Smith Barton of Philadelphia, one of the pioneer American botanists. Barton, who was a physician by profession, shared Jefferson's interest in natural history and archaeology, and was the first American to write a "philosophical treatise" on the Indian languages. Only four of the letters have previously been published — one to Elisha Ticknor in Orie Long's *Thomas Jefferson and George Ticknor*, one to the Reverend Samuel Henley in the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, Vol. XV, and two in the twenty-volume memorial edition of Jefferson's *Writings*. A fifth, addressed to Dr. Barton on June 22, 1807, and outlining his educational plans for his grandson, is identical with the widely-quoted letter written to Dr. Caspar Wistar on the day before. The manuscripts, like all of Jefferson's correspondence, reflect his wide-spread interests, his enthusiasm for all phases of knowledge, and the intense pace at which he drove himself. They include long personal letters written in his own hand, official memoranda apparently dictated and signed by him, letter-book copies, and rough notes intended for later expansion. Just as all his more formal works were endowed with "a peculiar felicity of expression," so too these letters, written at such varied times and on such varied subjects, have a characteristic lucidity.

The earliest letter is dated November 26, 1780, and was written during Jefferson's term as war governor of Virginia. While he never saw military service himself, he was occupied with raising and supplying the militia, billeting the surrendered British troops, and caring for the dispossessed inhabitants. On October 14, 1780, Nathaniel Greene was appointed commander-in-chief of the Southern Army, and Jefferson was able to turn to him with his problems of equipment and supply. The

Library's letter is not in Jefferson's own hand but bears his signature. Although it now lacks the address leaf, it was obviously intended for General Greene, and like the letter sent to Washington on the same day, informs him of the departure of the British fleet. Its further purpose was to find out from Greene a means of constructing a light boat which could be used to transport supplies. Washington, knowing Greene was a master of such details, had referred Jefferson to him.

With his appointment as envoy to the French court in 1785, Jefferson was free to indulge himself in literary and scientific interests, to round out his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, and to extend his purchases of European works for the Monticello library. The long letter to William Stephens Smith, dated September 13, 1786, is full of commissions of this sort. Smith, a former colonel in the Continental Army, was then secretary of the American legation at London and had been recently married to John Adams's daughter Amelia. Jefferson tells him of the arrival of Thomas Barclay, the United States consul sent to negotiate with the Moroccans, and of the plans of John Trumbull, the painter, who was returning to London to find an engraver for his large canvasses. The bulk of the letter, however, is devoted to an order Jefferson wished to place with Stockdale, the publisher, and his directions for sending copies of David Ramsay's *History of the Revolution of South Carolina*.

Jefferson's years in Philadelphia, both as Secretary of State and as Vice-President, are represented only by three brief notes. On May 12, 1791, he dispatched a message to Dr. Barton, calling a meeting of the members of the Philosophical Society appointed to study the "Hessian fly." This small insect, then causing more damage to the American wheat crop "than an army of twenty-thousand Hessians," had first appeared in the Long Island fields in 1778 and was believed to have been brought into this country with straw imported for the mercenaries. The committee of which Jefferson was chairman included besides Dr. Barton, James Hutchinson, and Caspar Wistar. No report of their findings was ever published, but in April 1792 they issued a circular asking all farmers harassed by the pest to report their observations on its feeding, mating, and migrating habits.

The second note (not printed here) was written by Jefferson in his capacity as Secretary of State, which included the custody of the public records. Addressed to John Carey, the Philadelphia bookseller, on July 3, 1792, it informs him of the conditions under which he may have access to the Congressional documents. Carey was preparing his text book, *The System of Short-Hand, Practiced by Mr. Thomas Lloyd, in Taking Down the Debates of Congress*, and wished to verify Lloyd's transcripts.

The communication addressed to Elisha Boudinot, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, on February 25, 1799, is merely an acknowledgement of the latter's courtesy. Jefferson had pre-

viously questioned him about the resources of the Schuyler Copper Mine, and Boudinot, a zealous member of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, had volunteered to obtain the information from Nicholas Roosevelt, the operator. The mine, located about three miles north of Newark, was discovered in 1719 by Arant Schuyler and was worked continuously until the outbreak of the Revolution. In 1793 Roosevelt, later famous for his experiments on the steam boat, became head of a newly organized company. (He was a brother of Jacobus Roosevelt, great-great-grandfather of Theodore Roosevelt.) At the time of Jefferson's inquiry a bill was pending before Congress for its incorporation — a measure which he was to characterize as "the house that Jack built."

The Congressional recesses of these years were passed at Monticello, where Jefferson devoted himself to the improvement of the house and grounds and the development of labor-saving machinery. The letter of September 28, 1799, grew out of his plan for the construction of a new mill house. Writing to Daniel Call, the Richmond lawyer, he questioned him exhaustively as to the procedures necessary to give him a clear title to the stream. Call, although a staunch Federalist and the brother-in-law of John Marshall, was conducting a suit in Jefferson's behalf against the rival claimants, the heirs of Richard Henderson, the Kentucky pioneer. Since Henderson had left several minor children, it was necessary to make sure that the process served on their guardian was binding.

The two official letters written during Jefferson's years in the White House are both addressed to Henry Dearborn, the Secretary of War. Early in his administration, the Republican President had promised the "chaste reformation of the army" — a pledge which resulted in sweeping economies of both men and supplies. With the letter of August 21, 1801, he transmitted the application of an arms manufacturer, denying that he had ever promised him a specific contract. Four years later the hope of peace had vanished and the country was in dread of either an English or a French raid. Jefferson himself saw the futility of trying to turn aside naval vessels with the fire of stationary forts alone and advocated the construction of small gun boats which could be manned in an emergency. The question was discussed widely in the public press and the suggestion he referred to General Dearborn on January 3, 1805, was probably only one of a number he was offered. The second part of the letter deals with a proposition tendered by an Indian agent — an intelligent measure which would clearly further Jefferson's original plan for the removal of the four great southern tribes beyond the Mississippi.

Jefferson's version of the "Speech of Logan," the Mingo chief, printed at length in his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, was long famous as a sample of barbaric oratory and was not questioned until Luther Martin, a Federalist relative of James Cresap's, attempted to discredit it. Though the charges against Cresap were never proved, it was in this

"morsel of eloquence" that Logan accused him of the massacre of his family. From his wide knowledge of Indian lore, Dr. Barton likewise felt that while Jefferson may have published the speech as he received it, "great liberties have been taken . . . by some person or persons." His conclusions were first printed in *The Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal* and published as a separate pamphlet with the title *Remarks on the Speech, Attributed by Mr. Jefferson, to Logan* in 1806. The letter of December 21, 1806, is an expression of Jefferson's thanks for a presentation copy and reiteration of the sources of his information. He also took pleasure in telling Barton of the return of Meriweather Lewis from the West and his probable appearance in Philadelphia with his scientific specimens.

By 1815 Dr. Barton, exhausted from "the pernicious consequences of his midnight and injudicious toils," was ordered to take a long sea voyage for his health. Planning to sail in April for a tour of France, Switzerland, and Italy, he turned to Jefferson for letters of introduction. The latter's reply, dated March 7, is full of instruction and advice, and contains a full description of the persons to whom he was presenting him. Knowing Barton's tastes, he recalled Count de Lacépède and André Thouin, scientific acquaintances of his Paris days; Charles Pictet, the Swiss agriculturist; Antoine Gouan, the celebrated botanist; Baron Fabroni, the naturalist; and Philip Mazzei, who had once operated a model farm near Monticello. He also enclosed similar letters to William Harris Crawford, the American minister at Paris, to Thomas Appleton, and to his old friend, Stephen Cathalan, the Marseilles merchant.

The last letter was written on January 14, 1825, to Cummings & Hilliard, the Boston booksellers. The University of Virginia, Jefferson's "bantling of forty years," was about to open its doors, and with the arrival of the professors and students imminent, he was busy ordering the necessary texts. William Hilliard, the proprietor of the firm, had been recommended to Jefferson by his grandson-in-law, Joseph Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, because he had "ways of procuring books from the several book marts of Europe."

The material on display also includes two of the printed dinner invitations favored by President Jefferson in his search for "simplicity"; an account book kept by Thomas Appleton, the United States consul at Leghorn, showing the sums he expended on vintage wines for the President; and a volume of correspondence relating to the gold medal of the Agricultural Society of the Department of the Seine, awarded to Jefferson in 1806.

Jefferson's chief claim to literary distinction has always rested on his well-informed *Notes on the State of Virginia*, likewise a significant contribution to American science. Intending at first only to answer a questionnaire drawn up by M. Barbé de Marbois in 1781, Jefferson afterwards

expanded his replies into a full-length volume which was privately printed at Paris about 1785. A year later the threat of a garbled French version made it necessary to issue an authorized edition in that language, and the translation was undertaken by the Abbé Morellet. Jefferson himself superintended the work and arranged for the inclusion of a map based on the Fry and Jefferson surveys. These two editions, with the first English edition, printed by Stockdale in 1787, and the first American edition, Philadelphia 1788, are on view in the cases, as well as ten pamphlets which once belonged in Jefferson's library. Originally bound in a single volume, the pamphlets consist of such varied items as scientific papers by Jacob Bigelow and Nathaniel Bowditch, Lewis Evans's *Analysis of a Map*, and off-prints of the transactions of the American Philosophical Society. The index to the volume as it was formerly arranged appears in Jefferson's hand on the outside of Evans's work; on a protecting page a previous owner has written "This book I purchased at the sale of Pres Jefferson's Library in Washington in the spring of 1829 Charles T. Jackson."

ELIZABETH L. ADAMS

Unpublished Letters by Thomas Jefferson

Asks General Greene about Boats

Sir

Richmond November 26. 1780

I received advice that on the 22^d inst. the enemy's fleet got all under way & were standing towards the Capes. As it still remained undecided whether they would leave the bay or turn up it I waited the next stage of information that you might so far be enabled to judge of their destination. This I hourly expected; but it did not come till this evening when I am informed they all got to sea in the night of the 22^d. What course they steered afterwards is not known.

By a Letter from General Washington to the President of Congress just come to hand I am informed that Admiral Rodney's fleet with the transports which had been some time preparing fell down to the Hook on the 11th instant.

General Washington referred me to you for instructions as to the mode of building light boats portable on wheels & which would be singularly useful in this Country in case of its invasion. This Letter unfortunately did not come to hand till you had left us. Any information you can have time to give on this head will much oblige me. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect Sir

Your most obed^t serv^t

Th: Jefferson

Orders Books from London

Dear Sir

Paris Sep. 13, 1786

I had the honour of addressing you on the 9th of August & since that have received yours of Aug. 23. I have not yet heard of Mr. Adams's return to London, nor when that may be expected if it has not already taken place. I have nothing public & proper for the post. A letter from Mr. Barclay dated at Mogadore in July shews he was on his return. I impatiently wait an answer from Mr. Adams as to the further instructions for him. This court sets out for Fontainebleau about the 10th of Octob. I propose to go there at the same time, to stay there about a week, and then employ the rest of the time of their continuance there in making a tour into the South of France, as far as the canal of Languedoc which I have a great desire to examine minutely as at some future time it may enable me to give information thereon to such of our states as are engaged in works of that kind. This will take me six weeks. I would wish Mr. Paradise to be informed of this movement, as it may influence his.

I inclose you a letter for Stockdale for some books, as also a list of others for Lackington, which I will pray you to send to him in the moment of receiving this, that my demand may be as little anticipated by others as possible. On you also I must put the trouble of paying Lackington & of contriving that his books & those of Stockdale may come in one package by the Diligence. Dr. Ramsay's book is much demanded here. Would it not be better that Mr. Dilley should send some copies by the Diligence as I proposed? As for those sent to Ostend I know no probability of their ever getting here unless Mr. Dilly has ordered them on from thence to Paris by some channel of conveyance with which he is acquainted. I know of none, have no correspondent or even acquaintance at Ostend, & therefore cannot intermeddle with them till delivered here. I am sensible my order from M. Grand on M. Tessier will fall short of it's objects. However if M. Tessier will be so good as to pay whatever may be requisite the moment he lets me know the whole sum paid, I will send an order from M. Grand to cover it. Will you be so good as to direct your taylor to make me a couple of pair of breeches & two waistcoats (Gilets double buttoned) of the same buff cotton which he made for me while in London. Dr. Bancroft will be so good as to bring them. I will also trouble you to call on the engraver & hurry him with my map, as the delay will be attended with extreme inconvenience. Trumbul left us three days ago. He will be a valuable recruit to you, as he will lighten the burthen of those numerous commissions which with great shame I impose on you. Present me affectionately to Mrs. Smith & be assured of the sincere esteem with which I am D^r Sir your friend & servant

Col^o W.S. Smith

Th: Jefferson

The Hessian Fly

Thursday May 12, 1791

Th: Jefferson presents his respects to the gentlemen of the committee on the Hessian fly, and prays their attendance at the Hall of the Philosophical

society tomorrow (Friday) at half after seven P.M. He has conjectured that that hour will be most convenient to them, & that not a moment of their time may be lost unnecessarily, he will attend himself at the very moment precisely, & for their own convenience asks the same of them. He leaves town on Sunday for a month, to set out on a journey which will carry him through N. York & the whole of Long island, where this animal has raged much. He is therefore anxious to take with him the decision of the committee and particularly prays of Dr. Barton to have his queries prepared to present to them.

Doctor Barton

The Copper Mines at Newark

Sir

Philadelphia Feb.25.99

I have duly received your favor of the 19th and am very sensible of your kind attention to the subject on which I had taken the liberty of troubling you. As soon as you receive Mr. Roosevelt's answer I shall be further thankful for the communication of it. I should with great pleasure have made a visit to Newark in order to see these mines, & have accepted the polite offer of your company to the place, in a milder season, & less busy scene, but the business of the Senate confines us every day but Sunday; and by the close of the session the desire of getting home becomes too strong to admit of any delay which is not unavoidable.

I am with sentiments of great respect Sir

Your most obed^t serv^t

Th: Jefferson

Elisha Boudinot esq Newark

Litigation for a Piece of Land

Sir

Monticello Sep.28.99

I received yesterday your favor of the 23^d. The Sheriff of this county had informed me that he had served the process on the guardians of all Henderson's children *under age* of which description are the two in Kentucky; their guardian however is here and I had hoped the service was compleat. Should I be mistaken in this, I would still prefer taking the decree finally against the others. As I am immediately to build it is necessary for me to know where my mill house may be placed, which will depend on this decree, & I presume I may afterwards have process served on the two in Kentucky & then close the decree as to them. Besides they can in no event have it changed but for error in the substance of it, of which there can be no fear. However I hope, as I first mentioned that the service on their guardians will make it final now. Having never before been concerned in a case of this nature I shall be at a loss (unless the decree is precise) as to the following particulars. Who is to

abate the dam & at whose expense? Who is to fix on the ancient level of the water? The bill stated the matter below the truth, that the oath might be safe, and by examination since that time it is most clear that Morgan's deposition as to the height to which the dam of Henderson had raised the water on me was a foot or two less than the reality. There are still living some very material witnesses as to this fact. Shall I be at liberty to take back the stone of which Henderson's dam is built, and which was mostly taken from my land as stated in the bill & Morgan's deposition? I shall be glad of your instructions in these points, & how to proceed in having the decree executed. It is material for me to receive it as soon as rendered, that I may have it executed before my departure for Congress. I am with esteem Sir

Your most obed^t serv^t

Mr. Daniel Call

Th: Jefferson

The Claims of an Arms Manufacturer

Dear Sir

Monticello Aug. 21, 1801

I think I once before sent you an application from the same person from whom the inclosed is, with some notes on the subject of his application to me before the 4th of March. His recollection of a promise *on my word & honour*, is a proof that he recollects too much with those who know me. A much greater occasion would have been requisite to draw such a pledge from me. I do not recollect the particulars of what passed, but in giving the impressions of my mind at that day, I shall give limits out of which I could not have gone. I was & am impressed with the expediency of having a good stock of arms: but what the stock was at that time was unknown to me. I may have given assurance that contracts should be fulfilled; that as to what were wanting those who worked well might expect to be employed, and perhaps I may have found his musket well made: I do not remember: but as to any thing like a *specific promise*, that is impossible. In consideration however that these people say they have received encouragement from me personally, I would only wish that so far as they offer good arms & it is expedient for the public to take them they may have a preference over those who have no better grounds of claim: and this merely lest I should have used any expression which they have given greater extent to than was intended. I will ask the favor of you to drop them a line, ascertaining what they may expect. — I wrote you on the 14th inst. Accept assurances of my affectionate esteem & high respect.

The Secretary at War

Th: Jefferson

A Proposal from an Indian Agent

Jan. 3. 05

The inclosed letter shews the writer to be really a curiosity. I think he might be told that you had communicated to me the substance of his letter:

that the information relative to the olives & to Gen^l Gadsden was very gratifying to me. That as to the gunboats, (his 3^d subject) that mode of defending our harbours would probably be pursued: that the boats will not all be on one model, but very various, so as to furnish some accommodated to every kind of navigation: That his opinion on the subject would have been very acceptable, as information from him on any subject would be at all times, it being peculiarly useful that the executive should hear all things & hold fast that which is good.

I inclose you a letter from Mr. Chambers, Choctaw factor. His first proposition is worthy consideration. Well furnished factories at different points on the Western bank of the Missisipi, say one for each of the four nations, might be the means of locating them by degrees as we wish, to wit: the Choctaws lowest, then the Creeks, the Cherokees, & the Chickasaws highest. To cooperate with this, the factories on this side should be poorly supplied. His 2^d proposition has but one idea new & of worth: that is, to receive annual payment in lands. In this way we might get some desirable lands on the waters of the Mobile. Affectionate salutations.

Gen^l Dearborne

The Authenticity of Logan's Speech

Dear Sir

Washington Dec. 21. 06

The period preceding & during the session of Congress is so occupied by an accumulation of business that it has not been in my power to acknowledge earlier the receipt of some sheets of your publication on the authenticity of Logan's speech. I certainly do not know myself that it is authentic; that is, I did not hear Logan deliver it, but I had it from him who received it from Logan & translated it. I think you will be puzzled to get over his testimony, as well as the general mass of evidence in it's favor. That a French Abbé not satisfied with the arrangement of the thoughts, should have given them his own arrangement, & omitted some parts, no more proves to me that Logan never made the speech, than the version of the Notes on Virginia by another French Abbé, wherein he has changed the whole order of the work, omitted much, makes many passages the reverse of the original, proves to me or to the world that no such work as the Notes on Virginia was ever composed. However it is well to question all things with freedom; because errors, if they exist, should be corrected, & truths established. — I expect Capt. Lewis here to-day or tomorrow. He brings with him much in the lines of botany, & Nat. history. I presume that he will go on with them to Philadelphia after some delay here. He will doubtless ask the aid of yourself & brother literati of Philadelphia in his arrangement of these articles. Accept my friendly salutations & assurances of my great esteem & respect.

Th: Jefferson

(Verso) free Th: Jefferson Pr. U. S.
Doct^r Benjamin S. Barton Philadelphia

Letters of Introduction for Dr. Barton

Dear Sir

Monticello Mar.7.15

Your letter of Feb.19. was ten days on it's passage to me, and this followed by an interval of six days between the arrival & departure of our mail, leaves but 6 days for this to reach you within the three weeks limited for your departure. I am sorry to learn that the state of your health is such as to oblige you to seek it's repair in other countries, and with pleasure furnish you such letters as may assist in alleviating your peregrinations. Supposing the National Museum, and National garden at Paris would be the most interesting objects for you, I inclose a letter for the Count de Lacépède at the head of the former, and M. Thouin who has the direction of the latter. I have not added letters for Dupont and Humboldt, because I am sure you are personally acquainted with them, and they can make you known to such of the literary circle as you may chuse. Mr. Crawford, even without a letter, would have been your patron *ex officio*. You ask my opinion of the best summering place. Geneva is that of the English, and affords very learned society. I inclose a letter to Mr. Pictet whose eminence is known to you. I do not know him personally, and altho' our correspondence was only in the exchange of a letter or two, yet it was on a matter interesting to him, and I am sure he will receive the letter I address to him with attention. But I should prefer Montpellier for the summer; for altho in a Southern part of France it is very elevated in it's situation, open to all the winds, has a beautiful and extensive public garden, bower, baths, and a good literary society. I give you a letter to Dr. Gouan the patriarch of the literati there, and of the place, and who does it's honors to strangers with great kindness. He has written in Botany and Medecine. On your way Southwardly you will visit Marseilles of course, a delightful residence and affording good society in science. My old friend Cathalan is but a merchant, but he knows every body and can make you known to them. For Florence where you propose to make some stay, I give you a letter to Mr. Fabbroni, well known to the men of science of Europe. He is of an Agriculturist society of Florence and has written in that line; he is also at the head of the public library there. You will surely from thence visit Pisa, celebrated for it's fine situation, salubrity, for it's academy and learned society. There my friend Mazzei (if alive, for he is upwards of 80) will make you known. He is a furious republican, affectionately attached to America, and will be delighted with what you will tell him of the success of our two last campaigns. He is author of the *Recherches politiques et historiques des E.U. d'Amerique*. Should you visit Leghorn also from Florence the letter to Appleton will be of service. — I will add an observation worthy the notice of every traveller. When one has to go from one place to another at a distance, never think of the direct road, which generally leads on the ridges and barrenest parts between river and river, but make directly for a river and take the road along that, which always leads thro' the richest country, the best cultivated & most populous. Thus in going from Paris to Marseilles ascend the Seine to Dijon then fall in upon the Saone at Chalons and descend that and the Rhone to Arles, & then across to Marseilles. So from Paris to Amsterdam ascend the Seine & Marne

to Vitry, cross over to Nancy and direct to Strasburg, and thence along the Rhine &.

If you should be at Leisure to write from any of your stations, I shall always be happy to receive a line from you, altho I should not be able to return it unless I could shoot flying. I think it possible you may find some of my friends to whom I inclose letters, dead, as several are old, and I have not heard from them for some time. Wishing you all the delights the journey is calculated to afford, and all the benefits of health you wish from it, I tender you the assurances of my great esteem and respect.

Th: Jefferson

P.S. Altho' you speak of going no further than Florence, as you may be tempted to visit Rome, I have added a letter to Cardinal Dugnani, an excellent man with whom I was much acquainted at Paris during our residence there.

Dear Sir

Monticello Mar.6.15

This will be handed you by my friend Dr. Barton, one of the Vice-presidents of the American Philosophical society, a professor in the University of Philadelphia and distinguished by his writings in the Physical sciences. He proposes for the benefit of his health to take a voyage across the Atlantic and to try the air of Europe for a while. If not personally known to you, I am sure he is sufficiently so by character, to ensure to him all the good offices and civilities you will be so kind as to shew him, and he will be especially thankful for any introductions you can procure him into the literary circles of Paris. I am happy in this as in every other occasion of assuring you of my high respect and great esteem.

His Excellency Mr. Crawford.

Th: Jefferson

Books for the University of Virginia

Mess^{rs} Cummins & Hilliard

Monticello Jan.14.25

We had hoped to have opened our University on the 1st of Feb. but as yet only two of our Professors are in place, those of antient and modern languages. Three, who were engaged abroad, have for some time been hourly expected, and, on their arrival, those engaged at home will repair to their stations also and the institution be opened. The exact day depends therefore on the arrival of the three. In the mean time I have thought it might be as well to get from the two here a catalogue of the books they will use in their schools, and of those they will advise their students to procure. This I now send you, and on the arrival of the other Professors I will obtain and forward to you theirs in addition. It is impossible to say what number of students may assemble at first. Besides the University there are two classical schools within a mile of it, of about 20 boys each. A very few will learn Spanish, none perhaps Italian or German, but many French. If therefore of the columns of classical and French *school books* a sufficient number can be here to begin with, it can

be kept up by prompt supplies, from time to time, from your store at Boston, until you can form a judgment of the number of students we shall have, and of the probable steady demand of the place. The superior books and editions of the catalogue may be entered on by degrees, and carried ultimately to the extent the market will bear. The professor of antient languages having the department of Antient history, and the Professor of modern languages that of modern history, the 2^d & 3^d columns of the antient languages, in this catalogue, and the 2^d column in the modern, are prepared very much with a view to these schools. I believe that in time you may draw here much of the demand of the state for respectable books, leaving only novels and poetry to the other bookshops generally. I think the school books will be wanting immediately on the opening of the University. If your book room is obtained at the upper end of Charlottesville it will be convenient to the town, the University and to the two separate classical schools. Accept assurances of my best services and wishes.

Messrs Cummins & Hilliard

Th: Jefferson

A Medal from a French Society

In June 1887 the Library acquired a volume containing rough drafts of several letters to Jefferson from the Société d'Agriculture de Paris. They are largely in the hand of the secretary, Augustin-François Silvestre. Jefferson's invention of a new type of mold board, which greatly simplified the operation of a plough, was reported to the Society by Du Pont de Nemours, and the medal was in recognition of this discovery. In the courtly phrases of M. Silvestre, once tutor to Louis XVIII:

"The Society has observed with great interest that your Excellency, impelled by the desire to encourage Agriculture in the States whose administration is entrusted to you, has not considered the improvement of the foremost tool of the laborer outside your vast schemes. It believed there should be a public expression of its appreciation of the useful work that you have done on the subject, and it hopes that you will not refuse to accept a gold medal as a sign of the importance attached to this really remarkable work."

The medal was entrusted to John Armstrong, the American minister to France, and transmitted by him to Jefferson. A translation of the president's reply into equally ceremonious French is also among the papers. Writing on May 29, 1807, he gracefully accepted the medal and the four volumes of the Society's proceedings which accompanied it. As he modestly explained:

"Drawn to agriculture by inclination as well as by the feeling that it forms the most useful occupation of man, the circumstances of my life have not let me join my practical knowledge with my theory. I am afraid that the Society has acquired in me a member of very little use and that I have little to offer on my part which is worthy to be received by them. If sometimes the work of others in this part of the world should produce something which might contribute to the progress of the art that is the object of the institution, it will give me great pleasure to become the instrument of communication and I will moreover execute carefully all the orders which the Society wishes to give me for this part of the world."

The Little Flowers of St. Francis and Other Fifteenth-Century Printed Books

THE most appealing item among the incunabula described in these notes is undoubtedly the *Little Flowers of St. Francis*, relating in the most charming language the miracles of the Little Poor Man, of whom Pope Pius XI wrote that "men have rightly hailed him as 'another Christ.' " Some twelve years ago the Boston Public Library acquired the Franciscan collection — one of the most comprehensive that exists — brought together by Paul Sabatier, the biographer of the Saint. Immensely rich though this collection is in material relating to St. Francis and the Franciscan movement, strangely enough it has lacked a fifteenth-century copy of the *Fioretti*. The volume now acquired will thus fill an important gap. Another valuable addition to the collection is the *Antidotarium Animae* by Servas Sanctus, a fifteenth-century Franciscan, whose book has been praised as "the most interesting theological work of the period." Only one more volume will be mentioned here — an Italian version of the *Rule* of St. Benedict. The enormous influence of the *Rule* upon Western monasticism has become axiomatic. St. Benedict composed no commentaries, polemics, apologetics, or homilies; yet few Fathers of the Church deserve to be called Founders of the Middle Ages with greater justice than this simple, retiring, wise monk.

VENICE

CHRISTOPHORUS DE PENSIS

FRANCESCO D'ASSISI. *Fioretti*.

December 15, 1490.

Reichling 1215; Stillwell F259.

Printed with roman types, in quarto 152 mm., and the printed text measures 167 × 105 mm. Initials painted in red. Bound in green morocco.

THE *Fioretti*, or *Little Flowers of St. Francis*, is one of the most exquisite religious works of the Middle Ages. It is a collection of fifty-three legends, the first forty-one of which are about St. Francis and his companions, and the last twelve about certain friars of a later date. The stories were originally written in Latin, about 1325, in part at least by Ugolino da Monte Giorgio, so called from the convent where he passed his life. His name is mentioned several times; for instance, "All these things Brother John related to me, Brother Ugolino" or, indicating the whole roundabout derivation, "This history Brother James of Massa had from the mouth of Brother Leo, and Brother Ugolino from the mouth

of the said Brother James, and I wrote from the mouth of Brother Ugolino, a man in all respects worthy of faith." This Latin text has been preserved in early manuscripts, and was first published in 1902 by Paul Sabatier, the great Franciscan scholar, under the title *Actus Beati Francisci et Sociorum Eius*. The Italian version was made about the middle of the fourteenth century and is ascribed to Brother John of San Lorenzo, who later was Bishop of Bisignano in Calabria. There is only one story in the *Fioretti* — the thirty-seventh chapter, relating how a rich man became a friar — for which no Latin original is known. And yet the language of the work is so spontaneous and artless that one never thinks of it as a translation.

Everybody is acquainted with a few stories from the *Fioretti* — St. Francis's sermon to the birds, or the way he tamed the fierce wolf of Gubbio. But it would be a pity to pass over any of them. What can be more touching than the Saint's conversation with Brother Leo about "perfect joy"; how he commanded the latter to call him "accursed" and "worthy of hell," while Brother Leo, by God's compulsion, changed the words to "blessed" and "worthy of paradise"; how he built nests for the wild turtle-doves; how he and Brother Rufino preached almost naked at Assisi; how he made friars out of three murderers — and converted even two scholars, who became the humblest and most perfect friars of them all. One of these scholars, Brother Rinieri, once had some grievous temptations. St. Francis, to whom God revealed his state of mind, sent the friar a message to come quickly; and when he arrived, the Saint said, "My dearest son, Brother Rinieri, among all the friars which are in the world I love thee exceedingly." And having made the sign of the Cross upon his brow, he kissed him, and said, "Dearest son, God hath permitted thee to be thus tempted for thy great gain of merit; but if thou wouldst not have this gain any more, have it not." And then and there a great miracle took place: all the temptation departed from the scholar as if he had never felt it in his life; and he remained altogether comforted.

The language of the stories is infinitely gentle. The word "courteously," *cortesemente*, occurs again and again. Even when he was vexed with Brother Leo for not repeating his self-condemnations, the Saint was only "sweetly angered and patiently disquieted." The spirit of chivalry pervades the whole work. As is well known, St. Francis, who in his youth was steeped in romances, often referred to his companions as his paladins. Only the scenes with Brother Elias, the Saint's successor, who more than anyone else was held responsible for the relaxation of the Rule, have a touch of severity. To him even Francis spoke once "sternly and with a loud voice." The occasion arose when the haughty friar turned away the Angel of God from his door, and Francis threatened him, "I tell thee that I fear much lest thy pride should make thee end thy days

outside this Order." Brother Elias would have been cast out and damned if the Saint had not prayed to Christ on his behalf.

The last twelve stories are about friars who lived in the March of Ancona. "Of old, the province of the Marches," the first begins, "was adorned, even as is the sky with stars, by holy and exemplary friars, who, like the lights of Heaven, have illuminated the Order of St. Francis and the world by example and by doctrine." James of Massa, Peter of Monticello, Conrad of Offida, John of La Penna, and John of Alvernia are their chief figures. They do not quite possess the simple directness of the earlier narratives; yet they show abundantly how the true Franciscan spirit survived even after several generations.

"That which gives these stories their inestimable value," Sabatier wrote, "is what, for want of a better term, we may call their atmosphere. They are legendary, worked over, exaggerated, false even, if you please, but they give us with a vivacity and intensity of coloring some thing that we shall search for in vain elsewhere — the surroundings in which St. Francis lived. More than any other biography, the *Fioretti* transport us to Umbria, to the mountains of the March of Ancona; they make us visit the hermitages and mingle with the life, half childish and half angelic, which was that of their inhabitants." And again: "In default of accuracy of detail, the incidents which are related here contain a higher truth — their tone is true. Here are words that were never uttered, acts that never took place, but the soul and the heart of the early Franciscans were surely what they are depicted here." But Sabatier also warned us that we must not magnify the legendary side of the *Fioretti*; there are not more than two or three of these stories whose kernel is not historical and easy to trace.

The fifty-three legends are followed by the "Five Considerations on the Stigmata." Here the Italian version differs considerably from the Latin original, leaving out some incidents and incorporating some new ones. It includes the story of how Brother Rufino touched and saw the festering wounds of the Saint, how his coming death was revealed to Lady Jacqueline, how he appeared after death to Brother John of Alvernia, and many others. The work is more diffuse and visionary than the earlier stories of the *Fioretti*; yet it has been called "the most beautiful and convincing piece of Franciscan literature."

The Little Flowers of St. Francis, with its sentimental connotation, is an especially appropriate translation for *Fioretti di San Francesco*. One should note, however, that the Italian title was commonly used for anthologies — as indeed the Greek word "anthologia" ("anthos" and "logia") means a collection of flowers. It was also the Italian equivalent for the Latin *Floretum* and *Florilegium*. There were a number of other *Fiori* and *Fioretti*, as well as *Giardini* and *Tesori*, in law, philosophy, literature, and other fields.

The first dated edition of the *Fioretti* was printed at Vicenza in 1476, and no less than sixteen were published before 1500. And yet copies of early editions are rare. The recent American *Census* registers only six editions in America, all of which, with the exception of the present one, are represented by a single copy. There are two other copies of this edition, one in the Huntington Library and the other in the Library of Congress.

Bought in January 1943.

LOUVAIN

JOHN OF WESTPHALIA (PADERBORN)

SERVASANCTUS. *Antidotarium Animae*.

1485.

Hain 14155; Campbell 1495; Polain 3528; Stillwell S430.

Printed with gothic types, in folio form, in two columns, 42 lines to a column. It has 292 leaves, the first and last blank; the last blank is missing. The size of a leaf is 280 × 204 mm., and the printed text in a column measures 187 × 60 mm. Bound in old vellum, rebacked.

THIS is a collection of seventeen tracts, bearing the following titles: "God is one in essence, but three in persons"; "God made man upright, but man fell through sin"; "How many times man should rise from sin"; "Motives for penitence"; "That it is most profitable to repent"; "Three methods of repentance"; "One must first be grieved by sin"; "Sin must be confessed"; "Satisfaction must be made to God"; "How to pray"; "How to set about good works"; "Fasting for penitents"; "How to resist temptation"; "How it is profitable to be tempted"; "The shield of patience"; and "Whose example to imitate." Some of these tracts are brief, others are quite bulky. In all, there are 286 chapters.

The book was formerly regarded as the work of Nicolaus de Saliceto — the German Cistercian abbot, who in the 1480's published an *Antidotarius Animae*. The researches of Father Bonaventura Kruitwagen have shown, however, that it was composed by Servasactus, an all but unknown Franciscan of the late thirteenth century, probably a native of Faenza and a member of the Bolognese province of the Order. It was a curious oversight, indeed, to mistake this large folio for Saliceto's slender prayer-book. Several times the author refers to another book of his, *De Exemplis Naturalibus*; and it was this that led Father Kruitwagen to Servasactus, who had been credited with such a book, as also with a *Summa de Poenitentia*. The Dutch scholar's discovery lay in the identification of the *Summa de Poenitentia* with the *Antidotarium*.

The work is no dry theological treatise; it is filled with legends, fables, and proverbs. Servasactus wastes little time on scholastic dis-

tinctions; he briefly announces his theme and then goes on to prove it by story. For example, in "Motives for penitence" he contends that the death of evil-doers ought to induce in us the fear of death, and further that penance which is put off until man has no strength to sin is not the most pleasing to God. Immediately he recalls a case: "There was once a monk who lived a very evil life in the community, and who, though called to the observance of the rule and to penance for his sins, spurned the holy counsels and disdained to listen. And at last, when he was dying, he was forced by the will of God to declare openly what place he would inhabit after death. Wherefore he had all the monks called into his presence, and, weeping bitterly, said before them all: 'Lo, brethren, I see Hell opened and the demons in its depths, enveloped in fearful torments. And among them — ah, miserable me! — I see a place of torment prepared for me, because I disdained to repent.' Hearing this, the monks wept and wailed, exhorting him to repent while he yet lived. But he cried out, 'Woe unto me! for I have no more time to repent, since I have already been sentenced to damnation and condemned to eternal fire.' With these words he died, and was carried to the place which he had seen; and his body was taken to a pit in the monastery and there left unburied, to be devoured by the birds and beasts." What syllogisms could better bring home the moral?

But not all the stories are so gloomy. Some of them are full of cheer, especially those illustrating mercy and hospitality. "To clothe the naked is approved by nature and by the divine word," the author declares. And this is how he shows it: "Once upon a time the venerable Francis, when he was leaving Siena, had a sort of cloak over his habit because of his weakness. He met a poor man, and beholding his misery with kindness, said, 'We ought to give back our mantle to the poor man; it belongs to him, since we accepted it only as a loan until we met someone poorer.' His companion, considering the holy Father's need, stubbornly insisted that he ought not to provide for another by neglecting himself. But he said, 'I should think it theft, and it would be considered theft by Jesus, the great alms-giver, if I did not give what I wear to someone more needy.' And so, uncovering himself, he clothed the poor man." The incident, like many other Franciscan legends, appears also in the *Speculum Perfectionis*, which was compiled about this time from various old narratives. The author also quotes the lives of the Saints, mainly those told by St. Gregory. But he is at his best when he tells about simple monks and nuns, people of whom he had heard or whom he might have known himself. And the stories are full of familiar details, drawn from every-day life. They are in Latin, but their language is so intimate that one has the feeling of reading one of the products of early Italian literature.

"This is a genuine part of the cultural history of the expiring thirteenth century," Father Kruitwagen writes, "and one is forced to com-

pare it with the famous chronicle of Fra Salimbene . . . Just as Fra Salimbene is the most interesting historical writer of the period, so Fra Servasanto is the most interesting in the field of theology."

John of Westphalia, like his brother Conrad, probably worked for some years at Padua. He seems to have acquired the manuscript of the *Antidotarium* during his Italian journey.

Bought in January 1943.

FLORENCE

ANTONIO MISCOMINI

CAVALCA, DOMENICO. *Disciplina degli Spirituali*.

c. 1485.

Hain 4794; *B.M.C.* VI, 645; *GW* 6396; *Stillwell* C295.

Printed with roman types, in quarto form, 25 lines to a page. It has 92 leaves; the last, a blank, is missing. The size of a leaf is 204 × 135 mm., and the printed text measures 140 × 90 mm. Bound in modern vellum.

AMONG the religious writers of the *Trecento* Domenico Cavalca occupies a distinguished place. His style is simple and fluent, unfettered by any conscious artistry. "I seek more to speak usefully than beautifully," he wrote, "for if the marrow is good and the sentences are true, I care little about the outer form and painted and ornate speech." Historians of Italian literature extol the crystal transparency of his prose, which they regard as a symbol of the grace of old Tuscan eloquence. His best qualities are especially manifest in his *Atti degli Apostoli* and *Vite dei Santi Padri*. A native of Vico Pisano, Cavalca early joined the Dominican monastery of Santa Caterina at Pisa, where he spent most of his life visiting the sick and the needy. He died in 1342.

The *Disciplina degli Spirituali*, or *Discipline of Spirituals*, shows effectively both his thought and style. The work is based on the sixth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, which deals with bearing one another's burdens. In twenty-five short sections it dwells on the faults against which spirituals should be especially on their guard — such as lukewarmness, vanity, discord, envy, harshness towards others, presumption, ambition, neglect of sacred studies, ingratitude, and sloth. St. Paul's words, as may be expected, often crop up; and there are also numerous references to the *Dialogues* of Gregory the Great, which the author had also translated into Italian. St. Ambrose and St. Augustine are other authorities. The discourse, however, is by no means a mere chain of quotations; it is a living talk which it is easy to follow. Interspersed are many censures on the conduct of ecclesiastics who covet wealth and careers, live in idleness, and despise manual labor. "Nowadays that monastery is reputed to be the best which is the richest," Cavalca ex-

Libro molto deuoto ⁊ spirituale de fructi della lingua.



Title-page of Cavalca's "Frutti della Lingua," Printed at Florence in 1493

claims. He wrote from personal observation; himself an ascetic, he could not help noticing the corruption around him.

Bought in January 1943.

LORENZO MORGIANI

CAVALCA, DOMENICO. *Frutti della Lingua*. September 4, 1493.

Hain 4779; B.M.C. VI, 682; GW 6400; Stillwell C298.

Printed with roman types, in folio of a leaf is 284×198 mm., and the form, in two columns, 38 lines to a printed text in a column measures column. It has 90 leaves; the size 217×72 mm. With a large woodcut.

HAVING completed a treatise on the dangers of speech, the *Pungilingua*, Cavalca decided to compose another in which he would show the good that speech can do. The *Frutti della Lingua*, the *Fruits of the Tongue*, is this treatise.

"Many benefits can be attained by the tongue," the preface begins, "yet they may be reduced to three principal ones: those in respect to God, to one's neighbor, and to one's self. In respect to God, the tongue brings forth fruit in praying to Him, praising Him, giving thanks, acknowledging ourselves debtors for His many kindnesses, and appealing to Him as a merciful and powerful Lord. As for our neighbor, we may counsel him, and reprove him when necessary. And in respect to ourselves, our tongue bears fruit when we refrain from speaking idly and wickedly, and when we reproach ourselves in humility for our faults." In short, the benefits of speech may manifest themselves in prayer, preaching, and confession.

Prayer receives the most thorough consideration. "It is an error to think," the author maintains, "that one should always pray and not work." And he tells of the preparation necessary for prayer, warning that one should not ask for health, beauty, and other temporal goods or for the power of prophecy and miracle-working, but only for charity. One should glorify God in all His works, never forgetting the Saints, who were given us as fathers, brothers, and teachers. Turning to his second subject, Cavalca emphasizes that worthy preaching requires great discretion. Those who lead a bad life and are ignorant ought to refrain from trying to teach their neighbors; the first requirements for the ability to correct and to reprimand are compassion, modesty, and well-ordered zeal. In the last chapters he urges that confession should be made frequently and fully. Finally after giving many examples of reprehensible confession, he insists that good confession requires a feeling of shame and contrition.

The title-page is occupied by a woodcut representing Christ in Majesty — a copy of the copper engraving that first appeared in Bettini's *Monte Sancto de Dio* of 1477.

MORE BOOKS: A BULLETIN
BARTOLOMMEO DE LIBRI

ST. BENEDICT. Regola.

c. 1495.

Hain 2775A; GW 3834; Stillwell B271.

Printed with roman types, in octavo 102 mm., and the printed text measures 112 × 66 mm. With a woodcut on title-page. It has 48 leaves. The size of a leaf is 143 ×

THE *Rule of St. Benedict, Regula Monachorum*, was drawn up about 530, and has been the foundation of Western monasticism ever since. It is a code of religious life, consisting of a prologue and seventy-three chapters of unequal length. First of all, the Saint sets forth the duties of an abbot. He should be a man who teaches by good and holy deeds rather than by words; he should be impartial, without showing preference to the free-born over the serf-born; and he should always let his orders be mingled with the leaven of divine justice. Knowing that one person may be led by gentle words, another by rebuke, and still another by persuasion, the abbot should adapt himself to the character and intelligence of each monk. Next the Saint draws up a whole list of precepts, "instruments of good works," especially emphasizing the virtues of obedience, silence, and humility. He gives in detail the order of prayer at the canonical hours, and then describes the various forms of discipline, including excommunication and expulsion. Some twenty chapters deal with the regulation of daily life, such as the amount of food and drink that may be consumed, the manner of behavior at table, manual labor, conduct on journeys, and so on. The remaining chapters discuss the work of the cellarer, provost, and porter; the reception of gifts; entertaining guests; and other miscellaneous subjects.

This is a wise document, remarkable for its moderation and humanity. The monks constitute a family, the father of which is the abbot. He has a position of command, but his rule is by no means tyrannical. The way he is instructed, in weighty matters, to call together the whole community and seek the advice of all the brethren, even the youngest among them, shows the essentially democratic spirit of the community. The abbot holds his very office by the choice of the monks, who elect him because of his virtue and wisdom. Life in the monastery was meant to be austere, yet the Saint did not encourage extreme asceticism. Sufficient time, about eight hours, was allowed for sleep; and the beds were provided with mattresses, blankets, coverlets, and pillows. Clothing was to be suitable to the climate. Bathing, especially for the young, was seldom permitted; to the sick, however, it was granted as often as was expedient. Twice a day the brethren had cooked meals, and for a third dish they could have fruit and vegetables. Wine was not prohibited. The Saint thought that a pint a day might be sufficient for anyone, but under certain circumstances he allowed even more. "Although we read," he re-

marked, "that wine is not the drink of monks at all, yet since in our days they cannot be persuaded of this, let us at least agree not to drink to satiety, but sparingly."

Chapter XLVIII is especially important. "Idleness is an enemy of the soul," it begins, "and because this is so, the brethren ought to be occupied at specified times in manual labor, and at other fixed hours in holy reading." He enjoins reading for two hours a day and three in Lent, with more at meals and at Compline. On Sundays two additional hours were set aside for the purpose. At the beginning of Lent each monk was to borrow a book from the library and read it through carefully; and during the reading periods seniors were to see that no one was given to sloth or foolish talking. One should note that the Saint does not mention the writing of manuscripts. It seems obvious, however, that the monastery was not supposed to buy but rather produce its own books; in other words, it must have had not only an *armarium* but also a *scriptorium*. Of course, the brethren were to read the Scriptures, the Lives of the Fathers, and other religious books. Nevertheless, one may justly look upon these provisions as a decisive encouragement to learning, and more especially to the art of making manuscripts. Manual labor, such as working in the fields, was most fitting for monks; for to live by the labor of one's hands was to follow the Fathers and the Apostles. With the abbot's permission, artificers might ply their own crafts or arts; but the *Rule* was quick to add: "If any be puffed by his skill and think to confer some benefit on the monastery, such a one shall be shifted from his craft until he has learned a low opinion of himself."

In the first chapter St. Benedict tells that he is writing for Cenobites, that is, for monks who live in a monastery. The latter he regards as "a school for the service of God," which the monks cannot leave until their death. By St. Benedict's time, Western monasticism had a history of nearly two hundred years. It was introduced from Egypt and Asia Minor, where Pachomius and Basil had formulated certain rules for their followers, and flourished particularly in Gaul under the influence of John Cassian, whose *De Institutione Coenobiorum* was a comprehensive treatise. However, by the beginning of the sixth century the monastic life had fallen into decadence, because of excess of austerities on one side and gross laxity on the other. It was St. Benedict's mission to stabilize it, adapting this essentially Eastern phenomenon to the ways of the West. He was undoubtedly acquainted with the admonitions of his predecessors, but he did not copy them slavishly. Instead, he organized them into a concise and practicable system, adding new elements, such as the lifelong obligation of the vow, and leaving out or moderating others. There may be some question as to the "originality" of the *Rule*; but it cannot be doubted that it expressed a fresh conception. Brief as it is, it is a really creative piece of legislation. St. Benedict probably composed it after the

establishment of the monastery at Monte Cassino, some fifty miles south of Rome, and apparently he had in mind not only his own monks but all monks everywhere. He was by then in his fiftieth year, but he had been a religious from his early youth, ever since he had fled from his parents' home and found retreat in a cave at Subiaco. It was there that he had first gathered around himself other monks, grouping them at the end in twelve small communal houses. Subiaco, where the Saint lived for more than thirty years, was the real birthplace of the Benedictine movement. However, the monastery which he founded at Monte Cassino was a centralized institution and a much larger one; and it was for such a place that the *Rule* was devised.

(Barely ten years later Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, one of the highest officials of the Empire under Theodoric and his successor, retired to his estate and founded a monastery there. Study was compulsory at Vivarium, as the place became known — and study not only of sacred but also of secular books. Zealous to preserve the remains of patristic as well as classical literature, Cassiodorus collected a large library, which he continually augmented. "Of all the works that can be accomplished by manual labor," he wrote, "none pleases me so much as the work of the copyists — if only they will copy correctly." Vivarium has been likened, and justly, to a liberal college; it was as different from Monte Cassino as Cassiodorus himself was from St. Benedict. Its educational program was laid down by the founder in the two books of his *Institutiones*, the first dealing with sacred and the second, with secular studies. Strangely enough, there was no fifteenth-century edition of the work; it was first printed, in complete form, in 1579.)

The only source on St. Benedict's life is St. Gregory's *Dialogues*, the second book of which is entirely devoted to him. St. Benedict died about 543, and St. Gregory was born in 540; but the latter knew four of the Saint's disciples, two of whom had served as abbots at Monte Cassino, and the book is based on their narratives. In the *Dialogues* we read that St. Benedict was a native of Norcia (Nursia) near Spolito, and that he studied the humanities in Rome. Finding such learning dangerous, however, he quickly gave up school, and thus remained, as St. Gregory puts it, "sagely ignorant and wisely unlearned" (*scienter nescius et sapienter indoctus*). But even in childhood he had the power of working miracles. Once when his nurse began to cry piteously because she had broken a sieve borrowed from a neighbor, the devout boy prayed for her, and rising from his knees found that the sieve was whole again. As a young man he was one day sorely tempted by the memory of a woman; but, assisted by God's grace, he suddenly caught sight of some nettles nearby, and, casting off his garments, threw himself in the midst of them until his flesh was torn. "And so by the wounds of his body he cured the wounds of his soul," for from then on he never had any temptation to

sin. Once a monk was sent to him with two flagons of wine, but on the way he hid one in a bush for himself. The Saint thanked him for the one bottle and then warned him to look into the other before drinking. The man was greatly upset; on his return he peeped curiously into the flagon, and sure enough, a snake sprang out from it. Another monk accepted a few napkins from some solicitous nuns and hid them under his habit; but the Saint instantly confounded him with the question, "How cometh it to pass, brother, that sin has entered into your bosom?" He wrought many more miracles: cast out a devil from a priest; cured a monk of leprosy; filled an empty barrel with oil; restored a dead child to life, and so on. St. Gregory also speaks briefly of the *Rule*, which he describes as "excellent for discretion and eloquent in style."

The first edition of the *Regula Monachorum* was published in Venice in 1489. Three other Latin editions appeared before the end of the century, one of them in Paris with a French translation. There was also an edition in German, besides three editions of an Italian version. The title-page of the Florence edition, to which the Library's copy belongs, consists of a large woodcut showing Christ carrying the Cross.

Bought in February 1942.

MILAN

CHRISTOPHER VALDARFER

BANDELLUS, VINCENTIUS. *Libellus Recollectorius de Veritate Conceptionis Mariae.*

1475.

*Hain 2352; B.M.C. VI, 726; GW 3237; Stillwell B42.

Printed with gothic types, in quarto leaf is 210 × 158 mm., and the printed form, in two columns, 38 lines in a text in a column measures 147 × column. It has 126 leaves; the size of a 48 mm. Spaces left for initials.

THE Immaculate Conception was defined in the bull *Ineffabilis Deus* on December 8, 1854, by Pope Pius IX, who declared that "the doctrine which holds that the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the first instance of her conception, has been, by special grace and privilege of Almighty God, and in view of the merits of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the human race, preserved and exempted from every stain of original sin, is revealed by God and consequently is to be believed firmly and inviolably by all the faithful." With this, a dispute which had disturbed the peace of the Church for many centuries was finally settled.

The controversy over the Immaculate Conception arose about the twelfth century. In a letter addressed to the canons of Lyons, St. Bernard protested against the celebration of this feast of the Virgin, demanding that the Holy See be consulted about the matter first. The Saint believed

that the Virgin was sanctified only *after* conception; and, quoting him, Albertus Magnus explicitly denied that sanctification took place before animation. Thomas Aquinas at first favored the doctrine; in his *Summa Theologica*, however, he swerved away from it, not being able to understand how the Virgin could have been redeemed if she had not sinned. With the rise of the Franciscan and Dominican Orders, the debate grew violent. The Franciscans were fervent partisans of the complete sinlessness of Mary; and it was one of their own, Duns Scotus, who laid the foundation of the doctrine by showing that, far from being excluded from redemption, "the Virgin obtained the greatest of redemptions through the mystery of her preservation from sin." On the other hand, the Dominicans, who regarded themselves as bound to follow the teachings of Thomas Aquinas, took a definite stand against the doctrine. At the end of the fourteenth century a member of the order, John Montesonus, advanced fourteen propositions refuting the Immaculate Conception. "To deny that every man, except Christ, has contracted sin, is expressly contrary to faith," he wrote. His ideas were condemned by nearly all learned institutions, most hotly by the University of Paris. The Dominicans were pretty much isolated in their protest.

The Council of Basle in 1437-9 took upon itself to clear up the issue. There were long discussions in specially appointed committees — John of Segovia, confessor of the King of Castile, and Peter Perqueri championing the cause of the Virgin against an opposition voiced by John of Montenegro, General of the Dominicans, and Cardinal Turrecremata of the same order. Those favoring the doctrine won, and the Council declared it as "pious and consonant with the worship of the Church, the Catholic faith, right reason, and Sacred Scripture," prohibiting anyone to teach or preach anything to the contrary. Indeed, the Council of Basle would have put an end to the whole dispute had it not broken up before the resolution was approved by the Pope. As it was, the Dominicans continued their attacks. The arguments of Cardinal Turrecremata were soon restated by no less a person than St. Antoninus of Florence.

The problem aroused wide attention. Ercole d'Este, Duke of Ferrara, held a public hearing before his court in 1473, at which Bernardino da Feltro vindicated the doctrine and the challenger was a young Dominican, Vincenzo Bandelli, a native of Castel-Nuovo. It was the reasoning of the latter, doubtless revised, that was printed a year or two later by Christopher Valdarfer in the present volume.

One cannot here do more than point out a few of the author's main headings. "If the Blessed Virgin had been free from original sin," Bandelli insisted, "it would have been wicked of God to permit her to die." Then, with a reference to St. Paul, he contended that if the Virgin had been sinless, Christ would not have redeemed all men; and that St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin, would also have been a Virgin. Yet throughout

his book the Dominican spoke with deep devotion of Mary, maintaining that although she was conceived in original sin "she was preserved from all sins from which the angels were free, and was a pure and unstained virgin."

The book created an uproar. Sixtus IV, who shortly before had authorized the Office of the Immaculate Conception, branded Bandelli's writing as "aggressive, outrageous, and dangerous." But even the Pope's disapproval did not daunt the bold Dominican. Appearing before the Holy See in a new debate, and arguing at that time against Francesco da Brescia, he renewed his attack upon the doctrine. Pope Sixtus was not impressed; nevertheless, he tried to silence both parties by forbidding them to call each other heretics and threaten each other with hell. As he stated in his bull of 1483, *Grave nimis*, "the Apostolic Roman Church has not yet decided the question." The decision came 371 years later.

It may be mentioned here that Bandelli continued to enjoy the esteem of his brethren. In 1501, at the age of sixty-six, he was elected General of the Order, an office which he held until his death in 1506.

The book is very rare. The first page of the Library's copy bears a stamp with the legend "Tomas Hercules Silvat."

Bought in February 1937.

PARIS

FELIX BALIGAULT

GAGUINUS, ROBERTUS. *De Puritate Conceptionis Beatae Mariae Virginis*.

c. 1499.

Copinger 2607; Stillwell G23.

Printed with bâtarde type, in quarto form, 30 lines to a page. It has 16 leaves, the last blank. The size of a leaf is 188 × 133 mm., and the printed text measures 147 × 92 mm. Printer's marks on title-page.

THE Bull of Sixtus IV, *Grave nimis*, produced only a lull in the controversy over the Immaculate Conception; eleven years later, in the third year of the pontificate of Alexander VI, the quarrel flared up again. Johann Trithemius, the historian of church writers, published in 1494 a tract in praise of St. Anne, in which he defended the Immaculate Conception. Thereupon a Frankfurt Dominican, Wigant Wirth, issued a letter denying the doctrine and accusing everyone who maintained it of heresy. The fight went on for two years, until the University of Cologne condemned Wirth's writings. Wirth appealed to Rome, which, however, confirmed the judgment. Meanwhile the University of Paris also took a stand, declaring that "any one who should dare to entertain an opinion contrary to the doctrine should be deprived of all the honors of the Uni-

versity, and degraded and expelled from their community." The resolution was solemnly read in the presence of the Rector, the Archbishop of Bourges, seven bishops, several abbots, and a large number of bachelors and doctors.

This is the background of Robert Gaguin's *De Puritate Conceptionis*. The author had been General of the Order of the Mathurins, properly called the Trinitarians, since 1473. Born about 1425, Gaguin was a former pupil of Guillaume Fichet, whom he succeeded as professor of rhetoric at the College of the Mathurins. An excellent speaker and writer, he was sent by Louis XI, Charles VIII, and Louis XII on diplomatic missions to Germany, England, and Italy. His chief works are the *Compendium super Francorum Gestis* (see MORE BOOKS for October 1932, p. 278) and a French translation of Turpin's *Chronicles*. But he was also a poet of sorts.

Gaguin's treatise is full of metaphors. "One does not build a dwelling place of imperfect material," he argues; and in order to show that purification was necessary for the birth of Christ, as for any ceremony, he points out that "God directed Aaron to array himself for sacrifice in a linen tunic and other suitable garments; and it is the custom to this day to receive Communion fasting." Like the earlier champions of the Virgin, he contends: "The dignity and purity of Mary do not detract from the power of Christ or the benefit of His redemption. For it is just as much due to the power and redemption of Christ that Mary is preserved from sin as it would be if she were cleansed of sin." There is nothing incredible in the doctrine; for "if we accept the statement that John the Baptist was sanctified from the womb, how much greater grace should be conceded to Mary!" The work ends with an office for the feast of the Virgin, composed by Gaguin himself.

The most interesting typographical feature of the volume is the printer's mark which fills the title-page. It shows a tree (*baliveau* means a sapling) bearing a sign with the name "Felix," and two monkeys playing with fruits on the ground. Under the cut are the lines "Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum/Est fortunatus Felix, divesque beatus." (Happy is he whom the dangers of others make cautious. Felix is lucky and the rich man is blest.)

Bought in January 1943.

ZOLTÁN HARASZTI

Exhibitions from the Wiggin Collection

Engravings by Jacobus Houbraken

AN occasional engraving by Jacobus Houbraken does not call for any particular comment; but an exhibition of impressions selected from one hundred and eight trial proofs, before letters, in the Albert H. Wiggin Collection is important and demands special mention. The portrait of Edward, Duke of Somerset, appears in two states, while several bear notes and titles in Houbraken's own hand and before the name of the engraver appears in the plate. The only other collection of a similar nature was that of Alderman Boydell, which was sold at the Stowe Sale in 1849; and it should be observed that none of these proofs carried the written notes and titles of the artist.

Jacobus Houbraken was born at Dordrecht, Holland, on December 25, 1698, the son of Arnold Houbraken, an artist of talent who spent some time in England making drawings from the paintings of Van Dyck. Houbraken started his early training in engraving by studying the works of Cornelis Cort, Snyderhoef, Edelinck, and the Visschers, devoting himself almost entirely to portraiture. However, among his best works are scenes from the comedy of "De Ontdekte Schijndeugd," after Cornelis Troost, executed in his eighteenth year.

In studying Houbraken's plates, apart from their merits as portraits, we find his technique a marvel of beautiful mechanism, delicate lines, and sensitive touch. Few artists have done more admirable portraits in engraving than Houbraken. There is no affectation nor conscious technical brilliance in them, and it is doubtful if a number of his best efforts have been surpassed. They take their place with dignity beside the engravings of Nanteuil, Drevet, and Edelinck in their fine draughtsmanship, massing of tone, expression of texture, and indication of flesh by lightly engraved lines. The masters mentioned may have surpassed Houbraken when considered as a whole: but, as with them, it requires no remarkable knowledge to recognize the great merits in his work. He is always the true artist-engraver, exercising his talents with simple means and making no attempt to confuse the eye with strong lighting effects. He shows unusual skill in rendering textures by an even distribution of light which gives the flesh tones softness and transparency, while to support these ably rendered heads he adds richness in his representation of costumes and drapery.

The technique of engraving differs greatly from that of etching, and a short description of the process will aid in the understanding of Houbraken's work. Before 1857 steel plates were generally employed; but with the invention of steel facing, copper was substituted, which protected the lines from wear in printing. The artist works directly on the polished plate with the graver or burin, a small, sharp-edged tool four or five inches long, varying in shape, with square, oval, or triangular points which are sharpened obliquely. These are set in a wooden handle, rounded at the top, which fits into the palm of the hand. Holding the graver between the thumb and the first finger, and with the handle resting against the palm of the hand, the artist pushes the point through the polished surface of the plate, regulating the depth of the line by

the degree of pressure exerted. As in dry-point, the burr cast up on the side of the lines is removed by either a burnisher or a scraper. Since there is little freedom in engraving because of the limitations of the tool, the process can easily be recognized by its formal technique of parallel lines, cross hatch, and stipple. In order to facilitate changing the direction of the line, the plate is placed upon a pad upon which it may be turned while the hand holding the burin remains more or less stationary. Corrections are made as in etching by scraping away with a three-cornered scraper and then hammering up from the back, or by rubbing down with willow charcoal and water. A line engraving is printed in the same way as an etching, except that the wiping is clean and free from any tonal effects produced by the manipulation of the rag or hand.

One can readily understand that a line engraving, because of its limited technique, can result in a cold, reproductive performance; but in the hands of a master it is a work of art in the truest sense. The engraver achieves upon the plain surface of the paper with parallel lines, cross hatch, dots, and printer's ink all that the painter obtains in the many varying tones and colors upon his canvas. As in etching, every proof is an individual expression, and almost without exception the early engravers were accomplished artists who ranked in skill with the great painters whose work they so ably translated.

In this unique collection of Houbraken's engravings of "Illustrious Persons in Great Britain," we find impressions which have the merit of exquisite workmanship in the best tradition, and which interpret the models with boldness, softness, clearness of purpose, and a strength which is admirable. Houbraken was a prolific artist, as his long list of plates indicates. Up to the year of his death he produced portraits engraved with a supple and sure hand which can be ranked among his best works. This life of intense spirit and constant work terminated in Amsterdam, November 14th, 1780.

A representative selection of engravings by Nanteuil, Edelinck, and Drevet may be seen on the balcony of the exhibition gallery. The visitor has the rare privilege of comparing the work of Jacobus Houbraken with these masters who are considered among the best of late seventeenth and early eighteenth century engravers. All that has been accomplished in portrait engraving is here represented by the best examples of each artist's work.

Robert Nanteuil was a celebrated French engraver who was born at Rheims about 1623; he died at Paris in 1678, leaving behind him a large number of portraits, some of which are in the style of Claude Mellan, though his later and better manner shows crosshatched plates harmonized with dots, especially in the lights. Gérard Edelinck was a pupil of Cornelis Galle and is stated to have been born at Antwerp in 1640 and to have died at Paris in 1707. He was an accomplished technician and worked in a style that was bold and finished. Pierre Drevet the Elder was born at Lyon in 1663 and died at Paris in 1738. He was a pupil of Germain Andrau and confined himself almost entirely to portraits, all executed in a firm and highly finished style.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Ten Books

War Is People. By Lorna Lindsley. Houghton, Mifflin. 1943. 273 pp.

AMONG the innumerable war books coming off the press this volume deserves a special place. The author has no high diplomatic or military secrets to tell, was not the intimate of statesmen or generals, was in fact little interested in intrigue or gossip; yet her book will probably outlive the report of many a famous correspondent. Her subject is the people: the people of Spain torn by the civil war, of Palestine living under the shadow of terror, and of France suffering under the German occupation. From a café at Perpignan she watched the Spanish refugees and the volunteers of the International Brigade, and she felt that she could not be an onlooker any longer. "The fringe of war is at times unbearable." And so, on a commission from a newspaper in Paris, she went to Spain. She was in the trenches of a Basque regiment in Madrid, and felt the gloom which the news of Munich created in the city. In bombed Barcelona she made friends with the blockade-running British sailors; went with them into the "suicide corner" of Valencia; and was gay with the soldiers and gypsies at a boat steward's party. Everywhere they pooled their meager bread and few cigarettes, although they always seemed to have enough drinks. It was with reluctance that she left Spain for Palestine, where she was soon captivated by the efforts of the Zionists. Like the frontiersmen in America, they often live behind stockades, guarding their little colonies day and night, converting the stony land into fertile gardens again. But Mrs. Lindsley also talked to the leader of the Arab defense party, who complained that the Arabs were thrown off their land; to a leader of the Terrorists, who want neither Jews nor British in Palestine; and to a leader of the Revisionists, who are determined to meet terror with terror. She was back in France at the time of the mobilization to see the roads glutted with soldiers, witness the distress of the farmers whose horses were requisitioned, and be dismayed by the ineptitude of the Ministry of Information. The story of the Bulgarian who fought in the Spanish civil war and whose Russian wife meanwhile left him for a White Russian is one of the many individual tragedies which she records. The chapter "Road from Paris, June," left in the form of a diary, reproduces the panic and confusion of the fleeing population, bombarded by artillery and from the air. Another chapter, entitled "Road to Paris, July," tells of the sad return to the occupied city. And there are the unforgettable vignettes of the circus horses still trotting in a ring at Bordeaux, the escape of the four Poles who had lost their second war, the journey of the shipwrecked sailors to an Atlantic harbor, and the bewildered workers, housewives, and storekeepers of the Fourteenth Arrondissement, where the author had lived for years. All the stories are of small people whose lives, if they survive at all, will never be the same. But it is to them — the injured and the insulted — that the author's deepest emotions are tied. The fate of some she shared for weeks and months; others she knew for only a half hour, yet they were, and will remain, her friends. Besides compassion she has humor, a shrewd and salty wit; and her very simplicity has a dramatic power. But the volume is not merely a collection of episodes; their kaleidoscopic change reveals with sharp clarity the political pattern of the background. "I wanted to stay close to the enemy," Mrs. Lindsley writes; and it is the presence of the enemy — the same in Spain, Palestine, and everywhere — which gives unity, and a high purpose, to the book. (Z.H.)

Tokyo Record. By Otto D. Tolischus. Reynal and Hitchcock. 1943. 449 pp.

UNTIL his expulsion by the Hitler regime Mr. Tolischus was for many years the Berlin representative for the *New York Times*; then, early in 1941 he accepted a similar post in Japan. In this day-by-day analysis of the political, economic, social, and religious life of

the Japanese he reveals the philosophy of a people imbued with a belief in the divine mission of their country. In this respect there are striking similarities between Germany and Japan. The Shinto religion permeates the whole life of the Japanese people, firmly uniting them in a policy of aggression in which the individual is of no account. Excerpts from Japanese newspapers and speeches, and the complete texts of two pamphlets included in an appendix, further clarify for the Western mind the Japanese mentality. The importance that Japan placed on her foreign trade was greatly over-estimated by the outside world. Not only had she been storing up her imports, but she had also been building up extensive industries of substitute war materials against the possible event of a blockade. The replacement of the civilian cabinet of Konoye by the war administration of General Tojo was a further step toward the strengthening of her war economy. Mr. Tolischus believes that Matsuoka, the foreign minister, hoped to avert war with the United States and that he would have deserted Hitler if he could have been assured that America would ignore the "China incident" and support the creation of a "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere." His narrative, dispassionate even when describing his harrowing experiences in a Japanese prison, is among the most outstanding material to come from Japan. (*M. C. J.*)

The Peace We Fight For. By Hiram Motherwell. Harper. 1943. 281 pp.

IN three parts entitled Fragmentation, Reconstruction, and Peace, the author offers a post-war scheme for restoring order to chaos, healing the worst economic wounds, and safeguarding the future. Assuming the complete defeat of the Axis powers, he predicts the hunger-ridden, anarchic state in which the collapse of Nazi rule will leave Germany and the conquered countries. He insists that all who are hungry must be fed. The food will have to be sent from and be financed by America, even though this should mean continued war rationing. Mr. Motherwell outlines the economic functions of a temporary super-

government, formed by a staff from the United Nations, which would take over the banks, regulate currency, issue credits, and insure free trade throughout Europe. Such a reconstruction program, which would require an additional ten per cent of the war cost, would open a necessary market for American farms and factories. The temporary government would be non-political and work through existing local groups and institutions. Yet the eventual political future would evolve a Western European, a Scandinavian, an East European and a possible Mediterranean federation. In discussing the imperialism of the future, the author concedes that "the imperialist nations may be expected to remain more or less where they used to be, provided they are to *help* the colonial peoples instead of exploiting them." Britain and the United States, whose navies will have to police the world, may form a Union. (*M. M.*)

Retreat with Stilwell. By Jack Belden. Knopf. 1943. 368 pp.

THE battle of Burma was lost for the Allies almost as soon as the campaign started in January 1942. The author, correspondent for *Time*, was with General Joseph W. Stilwell in those tragic months when the Japanese pushed the Allied forces from one end of Burma to the other. He lays the blame for the defeat on British colonial policy, which was guaranteed to influence the Burmese to look with favor on the advent of the Japanese; on the inconsistency of war aims and the lack of a definite plan of action in London and Washington; and on the woeful inadequacy of the military strength set to guard the country. The greater part of the book describes the writer's own experiences with a division of the British army cut off and encircled by the Japanese; with Stilwell outside the burning city of Mandalay, directing the withdrawal of the Chinese troops; and on the final march through northern Burma, when the armies disintegrated and Stilwell arrived on foot at the Indian border with a small band of British, American, and Chinese soldiers, and a few refugees. Mr. Belden cites the careful planning and execution which characterized

Japanese operations, the helplessness of the British and Chinese forces due to meager numbers and the ineptitude of the civil authorities, and the chaos that resulted in Burma when the armies departed. (*E. D.*)

The Story of Weapons and Tactics. By Tom Wintringham. Houghton, Mifflin. 1943. 230 pp.

A BRITISH expert in tactics presents a logical history of trends in warfare. By pointing out a pendulum movement that marks alternating periods of armoured and unarmoured methods of attack, he emphasizes the inevitable element of change. The solid phalanx invented by Epaminondas, with its concentrated attack foreshadowing the *Blitz* of the Nazis, and subsequently the Roman legions, dominated the first armoured period, which closed with the victory of the more mobile Gothic cavalry at the Battle of Adrianople in A.D. 378. Then began the day of "the man on horseback," who lasted for about a thousand years. But already in the reign of Charlemagne heavy armour again became decisive and continued through the high time of chivalry till the Welsh longbows at the battle of Crécy once more turned the tide, ushering in a new unarmoured period from 1346 to 1917—a period in which modern industry produced the weapons for long-range firing. The emergence of the tank at Cambrai in the first World War swung the pendulum back to heavy armour. The trench warfare of 1914-18 has been superseded in the present War by the new tactics of deep infiltration and swift attack by tank and plane. The *Blitzkrieg* reached its height in 1940-41, and already the effective resistance in Russia and China has shown the value of mobile auxiliary arms in coördination with armoured units, and also the possible usefulness of guerilla warfare by civilians. (*M. M.*)

This Is Congress. By Roland Young. Knopf. 1943. 267 pp.

NEITHER a text-book in civics nor a blueprint for the legislature of tomorrow, Roland Young's present work is a "brief but realistic description of how Congress actually does operate." Coming at a

time when the future of any legislative body is debatable, this explanation of the powers and duties of the two Houses and their method of organization should do much to direct public criticism. Congress in its present form, the author admits, "is a frustrated and somewhat fretful body." Its members are harassed by the personal demands of their constituents, they are forced to judge national issues with an eye to the next local election, and, with each growth of the bureaucracy, they are increasingly isolated from the main stream of government. Moreover, the traditional committee system, with its bi-partisan makeup and its membership dependent on seniority, makes the passage of any measure a political maneuver. Mr. Young's own concrete suggestions provide for a simplification of such committees, for the organization of their chairmen into a "legislative cabinet," for orderly channels of communication with the administration, and for the adoption of an inclusive budget, which would do away with itemized appropriations. (*E. L. A.*)

The Rise and Fall of the House of Ullstein. By Herman Ullstein. Simon and Schuster. 1943. 308 pp.

THE German press failed: such is the conclusion reached by the writer, himself a man of the press, in accounting for Hitler's rise to power. Hostility to the Fuehrer was there, but it was not such as to make the German papers the "sixth great power," which Napoleon is said to have feared more than an army. The present history of the house of Ullstein, told by one of its members, is a record of a prodigious publishing enterprise dating from the purchase of the *Berliner Zeitung* in 1877 and including, as time went on, the *Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung*, the *Vossischer Zeitung*, and three or four other newspapers. Along with such achievements as the weekly subscription, the publication of cheap editions, magazines for children, and standard patterns for women, are chronicled the events and great names of the time, Bismarck, the abdication of the Kaiser, the part played by the United States in financing German reparations, and the publication of *All Quiet on the*

Western Front. In the end, the government of the Third Reich decreed its ban on all Ullstein publications, and in due course the author, accompanied by his wife, was permitted to make his way across the frontier with the sum of ten marks in his pocket. (C. H.)

Heathen Days, 1890-1936. By H. L. Mencken. Knopf. 1943. 299 pp.

It was to be expected that another volume, *Heathen Days*, would follow the extended personal memoirs, *Happy Days* and *Newspaper Days*. In the same good-natured manner and easy style, Mr. Mencken follows the somewhat melodramatic trail of his past. Various likely and unlikely characters are presented with no pretense at moral teaching. The main theme, however, is Mr. Mencken himself. Here are his adolescent reactions to church socials, his adventures as a Y. M. C. A. lad, and his educational efforts at the Baltimore Polytechnic, where he managed somehow to combine machine-shop and poetry. Here are journalistic pictures of open air meetings, hangings, park bands and summer opera companys, boxing and democratic ward meetings. Travel notes are also included, for the author examined the ruins of Carthage and even made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where he carried out a private investigation of the site of Gomorrah, "the Hollywood of antiquity." Mencken fans will be delighted again with the occasional saucy quips, political jokes, and humorous scenes, as well as the general mellow tone. (E. J. A.)

More Stories of Famous Operas. By Ernest Newman. Knopf. 1943. 585 pp.

THESE twenty-nine analyses supplement the author's previous series, which included the familiar operas of Wagner, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini, Verdi, Weber, Gounod, and others; and they are written in the same manner as the earlier ones. On the average each opera occupies about twenty pages, with over five hundred thematic quotations in the whole volume. All of them have been performed in the United States. Of revivals and novelties, the first to be given here was *Les Huguenots* (1839), which has music for a skating ballet,

and the last was *Wozzeck* (1931). Only one opera has as yet had a concert performance in this country — Berlioz's *Les Troyens*. Mr. Newman's arrangement, however, is not chronological; the volume begins with Puccini's *Turandot* and ends with *Boris Godounov*. Such discussions as these are very useful to a wide audience of music lovers. With excerpts and entire operas being heard on the stage or by radio (four of those in this collection were broadcast this season), it is not surprising that scores in opera quizzes rate so high. Few people have any idea of the number of opera companies touring the country, or of the study groups giving amateur performances. Certainly no one is better qualified than Mr. Newman to present the musical and literary background needed by the student. (R. G. A.)

Will Shakspeare and the Dyer's Hand. By Alden Brooks. Scribner. 1943. 704 pp.

MR. BROOKS's interpretation of the Shakespeare problem is too arresting to be dismissed without notice, no matter what the generally accepted view of the subject may be. In brief, his extensive volume presents two theories. First, Shakespeare, "the man of Stratford," had no literary merit of his own, but was merely a money-lender and theatrical agent with his eye on the main chance, though a clever business man and a good enough fellow. Second, the real writer of the poems and plays associated with his name was Sir Edward Dyer, a retired courtier of considerable talent who deliberately foisted his authorship onto Shakespeare to preserve his social standing. Mr. Brooks has undoubtedly done a great deal of painstaking research — perhaps too painstaking, for though he has collected an enormous mass of detail his parallel passages are often no parallels at all, and his deductions from the text of the plays are sometimes strained beyond endurance. Nevertheless, there are a number of minor points — such as the quarrel between Shakespeare and Greene — on which his arguments may carry conviction. And the book will certainly attract interest because it attacks an old controversy from an entirely fresh angle. (H. McC.)

Library Notes

Roman History in Elizabethan English

THE Library's already considerable collection of works by Thomas Heywood, including fifteen first editions, has been augmented by his translation of Sallust under the title *The Two most worthy and notable Histories which remaine unmained [sic] to Posterity*, [**G.404.44], printed for John Jaggard in London in 1608. The two histories are *The Conspiracie of Catelin* and *The Warre of Jugurth*, the latter having a title-page of its own with the date 1609. The folio volume, which comes from the library of Sir Arthur Barry, is in the original vellum cover.

The versatile dramatist, who was not content with being the author or part-author of 220 plays, besides the Lord Mayor's pageants, wrote on a variety of topics, including a history of women and "the hierarchie of the blessed Angells," and translated from various Latin authors. He prefaces his translation of Sallust with a twenty-page essay on the methods and reliability of different historians, mostly ancient. "I would not have a Polibius discourse of Religion," he writes, "nor a Eusebius of the Art military." A curious printer's error occurs in his comment on Iosippus (Josephus), which reads: "At which Ierom doth wonder, that such exquisit knowledge of the Grecian discents should be found in a man of the *Irish Nation*."

The conspiracy of Catiline, which is known to high-school students the world over through the orations of Cicero, has been transmitted from first-hand experience by Caius Sallustius Crispus, Governor of Numidia. He is believed to have written his *Catilina* after his expulsion from the Senate in 50 B.C. In *The War of Jugurth* he recorded the treachery of Jugurth, adopted son of the King of Numidia, who usurped the whole kingdom by slaying his foster-brothers and co-heirs, and the wars that Rome fought against him in an attempt to restore order in the province, resulting in his defeat and capture. M. M.

Engravings by De Jode

PARVUS MUNDUS [**G.406.73] by Laurentius Haechtmanus is a quarto volume printed probably at Mechlin in 1579 — both name and place appearing only at the end of the author's dedication to Duke Matthias, Primate of Belgium. The book consists of seventy-four Latin emblems, that is, narrative poems setting forth a moral, each occupying a page. The chief interest attaches to the series of copper engravings illustrating the poems, by Gerard de Jode, a prominent engraver and cartographer, who was born in Nymwegen about 1509 and died at Antwerp in 1591. It has been suggested that de Jode engraved his plates after the designs of Crispin (or Chrétien) van den Broeck, a painter active at Antwerp.

Little seems to be known about the author, but it appears from his preface that he was an ardent Catholic who deplored the inroads of the Reformation, as he wrote that "there is not . . . a corner of a Christian state in which this pest does not try to creep in secretly."

The title-page shows a man, the *microcosmos* or "little world," against a globe — the *macrocosmos* or "great world." The engravings illustrate the mythological themes of the poems, yet below each is a suitable quotation from the Bible. Thus the engraving that represents the birth of Pallas Athena from the head of Jupiter is accompanied by the words from Proverbs: "The mouth of the just bringeth forth wisdom"; the jocund picture of Bacchus astride a barrel by the quotation from Judges: "Should I leave my wine, which cheereth God and Man?" and so on. Wisdom caught in the net of avarice and deceit; Fortune on her wheel; Socrates patiently enduring the torments of his wife; Diogenes in his tun; Penelope rewarded for her faithfulness, and the rest are all executed with notable skill. Those with landscape backgrounds are especially appealing for the intimate treatment of details. M. M.

A Lilliputian Poem

AN addition to the Library's collection of rare juveniles, *Childrens Holidays* [**H.99C.614], by Tommy Tell-Truth, printed for T. Turpin in London, is a characteristic specimen of the didactic entertainment with which little folk were regaled toward the end of the eighteenth century. The volume, following the style of the Newbery books, is little more than three by three inches in size. Two dainty copper-plate engravings illustrate a family celebration of New Year's Day and a merry Twelfth Night party.

On the fly-leaf is the inscription of the original owner, Miss Barnhurst of Birmingham, Warwickshire, with the date 1794. The book was probably printed in the 1770's.

Whoever the "poet" was who hid behind Tommy Tell-Truth, he was no Goldsmith. The verses are plain jingles, and the holiday pastimes of the good children are painted with no imagination. Yet the author managed to intersperse instruction on the religious significance of the festivals and some moral reflections. Here is one instance:

When Kings and Princes go to war,
What havoc they do make,
They cut and hack it all about,
The world is but a cake.

The last feature of the volume is a "Collection of letters from several pretty Masters and Misses to their Parents." For goody-goodness these epistles could not be surpassed.

M. M.

Lectures at the Library

DURING April the following free lectures will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library:

New England Fishing Industry. Illustrated with moving pictures. Edward H. Cooley. 8.00 Thursday, April 1.

The American Theatre 100 Years Ago — and Boston's Part in It. Not illustrated. John R. Woodruff, Department of Drama and Speech, Tufts College. (Boston Drama League Course.) 3.30 Sunday, April 4.

The Religious Art of Rembrandt. Il-

lustrated with slides. Franz F. Roehn, Ph.D. 8.00 Thursday, April 8.

Mother Nature's Friendly Folk. Illustrated with colored moving pictures. Thornton W. Burgess. Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. 3.30 Sunday, April 11.

From Coast to Coast and Alaska. Illustrated with colored slides and moving pictures. Courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. (Boston Ruskin Club Program.) 3.00 Monday, April 12.

The Blue Grass and the Great Smokies. Illustrated with colored slides. Irma Wing Taylor. 8.00 Thursday, April 15.

The Theatre Workshop Players. Marie Ware Laughton, director. 8.00 Thursday, April 22.

Mexico. Illustrated with slides and moving pictures. Frederic Allen Williams. 8.00 Thursday, April 29.

Recitals at the Library

DURING April the following free recitals will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library:

Lecture-Concert. The Ave Maria in the Liturgy. Theo S. Carreiro, teacher of voice and singing. 8.00 Sunday, April 4.

Song Recital. Araxy Odabashian, soprano. In costume. Rita Riseman, accompanist. 8.00 Sunday, April 11.

Song Recital. Sibyl Webb, soprano. 3.30 Sunday, April 18.

Violin Recital. Joseph Mazzarino, violinist; Jose da Costa, accompanist. 8.00 Sunday, April 18.

Operatic Concert. Mme. Luisa Tosi, Chairman of the Music Department. Mme. Palmira Dellamano, guest pianist. (Boston Ruskin Club Program.) 3.00 Monday, April 26.

The Lowell Lectures

DURING April the courses of lectures offered by the Lowell Institute will be continued in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library as follows:

Culture and Politics in Modern Russia. Michael Karpovich, A.M. *Eighth Lecture:* "The Revolution: The Latest Phase — a Cultural Thermidor?" 8.00 Friday, April 2.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

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SYNOPSIS OF CLASSIFICATION

<i>Open Shelf Room</i>	<i>Fiction in French</i>	<i>Philosophy. Ethics</i>
<i>Bates Hall</i>	<i>Fine Arts</i>	<i>Poetry and Drama</i>
<i>Bibliography. Libraries</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Politics & Government</i>
<i>Biography</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Psychology</i>
<i>Business</i>	<i>Local History</i>	<i>Religion. Theology</i>
<i>Children's Books</i>	<i>Manners & Customs</i>	<i>Science</i>
<i>Economics</i>	<i>Medicine. Hygiene</i>	<i>Sociology</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>Military Science</i>	<i>Technology</i>
<i>Essays. Literature</i>	<i>Music</i>	<i>Travel & Description</i>

In this list, the books are arranged under subject headings. Those in the Open Shelf Department precede the rest.

The Library is at present engaged in the large task of providing an improved arrangement of its book collections. For most of those in the Central Library, and also at the Business Branch, there is being adopted the form of cataloging and classification in use in the Library of Congress. For the Open Shelf Department and the Young People's Room in the Central Library, and for the thirty general branch libraries, there is being adopted a simplified form of the Dewey Decimal Classification.

During this process it is necessary that many new books be cataloged and classified only in temporary form. They are therefore listed below without call numbers. These books are available for use, however, and readers may obtain their call numbers from the card catalogs in the various departments.

Open Shelf Room

Army and Navy

Cope, Harley E. *Serpent of the seas, the submarine.* Funk & Wagnalls. 1942.

623.9 C872s

Herbst, George A. *Army-Navy guide.* Crown. [1942.]

355 A741n

Gives in question and answer form the vital facts concerning all departments of our armed forces including a glossary of military terms and reproductions of insignia.

Lehman, Maxwell, and Morton Yarmon. *Opportunities in the armed forces.* Viking. 1942.

355 L523o

A complete handbook of military information for civilians, enlisted men and officers.

The Arts

Ewen, David. *Dictators of the baton.* Alliance. [1943.]

781 E94d

An intimate appraisal of thirty leading American symphonic conductors and their orchestras.

Ewen, David, *editor.* *The book of modern composers.* Knopf. 1942.

780 E94b

Gillies, Mary Davis. *All about modern decorating.* Harper. [1942.]

747 G481

Biography

Coyle, Kathleen. *The magical realm.* Dutton. 1943.

92 C881

Lyrically written account of the author's childhood and youth in northern Ireland at the turn of the century.

Erdman, Mabel H. *Answering distant calls.* Association Press. 1942.

920 E66

Vivid, thumbnail sketches of eighteen contemporary, Protestant missionaries and their achievements in far quarters of the globe.

Mayo, Bernard. *Jefferson himself; the personal narrative of a many-sided American.* Houghton, Mifflin. 1942.

92 J454aj

A well-rounded portrait presented through selections from Jefferson's own writings.

Rizk, Salom. *Syrian yankee.* Doubleday, Doran. [1943.]

92 R627

The autobiography of a Syrian orphan who found freedom and opportunity in America.

Strauss, Patricia. *Cripps, advocate extraordinary.* Duell, Sloan & Pearce. [1942.]

92 C931s

A fellow member of the British Labor Party presents a sympathetic study of Cripps's meteoric career which reveals much about the inner workings of contemporary British politics.

Wagner, Ludwig. *Hitler, man of strife.* Norton. [1942.]

92 H6755w

Drama

Hamilton, Patrick. *Angel Street; a Victorian Thriller in three acts.* French. [1942.]

822 H219a

Melodrama of a maniacal criminal, who accuses his wife of petty aberrations in an attempt to drive her insane.

Job, Thomas. *Uncle Harry; a play in three acts.* French. [1942.]

822 J62u

The Broadway success with Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut, concerned with a mild little man who commits the perfect crime in an effort to rid himself of two obnoxious sisters.

Leighton, Isabel, and Bertram Bloch. *Spring again; a comedy in three acts.* French. [1942.]

822 L529s

Oboler, Arch. *Plays for Americans; thirteen new non-royalty radio plays.* Farrar & Rinehart. [1942.]

822.08 o12p

Plays concerned with the United States and the war effort especially edited and annotated for use by amateur groups.

Ethics. Psychology

Holmes, Henry Wyman. *The road to courage; sources of morale in men and nations.* Knopf. 1943.

170 H751r

Based on a series of lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute by the Dean of the Harvard School of Education.

Reilly, William J. *How to improve your human relations by straight thinking.* Harper. 1942.

153 R362

Fiction

Abbott, Jane. *Yours for the asking.* Lippincott.

Problems confronting a conservative, newly ordained minister and his liberal young wife in an isolated Kentucky parish.

Brand, Max. *Dr. Kildare's search and Dr. Kildare's hardest case.* Dodd, Mead.

Further adventures of the amazing Dr. Kildare.

Coxe, George H. *Alias the dead.* Knopf.

Well developed mystery built around the impersonation theme.

Davis, Norbert. *The mouse and the mountain.* Morrow.

Mystery and intrigue surround an American tourist party in Mexico.

Dickson, Carter. *She died a lady.* Morrow.

Sir Henry Merrivale, a crotchety old detective, solves two murders.

Edwards, E. J. *These two hands.* Bruce.

The author of *Thy people, my people* again uses a Philippine setting for this portrayal of a young priest.

Halsted, Winifred. *Tomorrow fair.* Dodd, Mead.

A pleasant romance of suburban New York.

Hewes, J. V. *The high courts of heaven.* Doubleday, Doran.

An experienced flyer writes an intimate and thrilling account of an actual air combat.

Lauritzen, Jonreed. *Arrow in the sun.* Knopf.

An American-Indian story with inter-racial marriage as its theme.

Lewis, Janet. *Against a darkening sky.* Doubleday, Doran.

A substantial family story showing the effect of the depression upon life in a small California town.

Lothar, Ernst. *Beneath another sun.* Doubleday, Doran.

Dramatic account of a group of Tyroleans who feared Nazi tyranny more than death.

Mackay, Margaret. *For all men born.* Day.

How a group of foreign-born persons heroically responded to the Pearl Harbor attack.

Marlett, Melba. *Another day toward dying.* Doubleday, Doran.

Despite all obstacles the detective's wife proved old Mrs. Willoughby had been murdered.

Pine, Hester. *The waltz is over.* Farrar and Rinehart.

Sympathetic treatment of the Americanization of three generations of an Austrian family.

Priestley, J. B. *Black-out in Gretley.* Harper.

Convincing espionage tale of Nazi activities in an English town.

Prokosch, Frederic. *The conspirators.* Harper.

Compelling story of international intrigue told against a background of war-time Lisbon.

Rame, David. *Tunnel from Calais.* Macmillan.

A good adventure story of English civilian defense activities, by the author of *The sun shall greet them.*

Raymond, M. *The family that overtook Christ.* Kenedy.

Fictionalized account of the life work of St. Bernard Clairvaux.

Sullivan, Alan. *Three came to Ville Marie.* Coward-McCann.

A romance, started at the court of Louis XIV, reaches culmination in "Ville Marie," the present Montreal.

History and Travel. The War

Abend, Hallett. *Pacific charter; our destiny in Asia.* Doubleday, Doran. 1943.

950 A142p

A realistic evaluation of our stake in the Pacific area from the point of view of a hypothetical "Pacific Charter," by a former Far Eastern correspondent.

Angell, Norman. *Let the people know.* Viking. 1942.

940.53 A583L

Lucid answers to the layman's questions about the war and the post-war world.

Brown, Francis. *The war in maps; an atlas of The New York Times maps.* Oxford Univ. 1942.

940.53 B877w

A running story of the war told in maps, charts and accompanying text, illustrating grand strategy, campaigns, manpower and production.

Divine, A. D. *Firedrake; the destroyer that wouldn't give up.* Dutton. 1943.

940.545 D618f

The activities of a British destroyer on active duty in the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean since the outbreak of war.

Ebenstein, William. *The Nazi state.* Farrar & Rinehart. [1943.]

943 E15n

In his factual analysis of the structure and working of the Nazi system the author points out that the direction Nazism has taken has been the trend of German civilization for the past century and a half.

Fernald, John. *Destroyer from America.* Macmillan. [1942.]

940.545 F362d

A stirring account of life aboard one of the ancient destroyers we turned over to Great Britain, describing her activities during nine months of convoy duty in the North Atlantic.

- Gordon, Matthew. News is a weapon. Knopf. [1942.] 940.548 G664n
How the Axis powers make use of news to wage psychological war on the enemy.
- Grew, Joseph C. Report from Tokyo; a message to the American people. Simon & Schuster. [1942.] 952 G841r
- Hill, Max. Exchange ship. Farrar & Rinehart. [1942.] 940.548 H647e
The former chief of the Associated Press in Tokyo describes the brutal treatment of Americans interned in Japan at the outbreak of hostilities and their subsequent experiences on board the exchange ship which brought them to America.
- Kennedy, Stetson. Palmetto country. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. [1942.] 975.9t K35p
Picturesque description of life in the low, sub-tropical regions of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Eighth volume in the American Folkways Series.
- Lawrence, Chester H., *editor*. New world horizons; geography for the air age. Text edition. Silver Burdett. [1942.] 910 1419n
- Lear, John. Forgotten front. Dutton. 1943. 985t L438f
An Associated Press correspondent, sent to investigate Nazi activities in Peru, relates his harrowing experiences when his plane was forced down in the Secura Desert.
- Lengyel, Emil. Siberia. Random House. [1943.] 957t L566s
A comprehensive study of the history and geography of Asiatic Russia and its strategic significance in the present war.
- Mann, Thomas. Listen Germany! Twenty-five radio messages to the German people over B. B. C. Knopf. 1943. 940.53 M282L
Talks pointing out the atrocities perpetrated by their leaders in their own land and in the occupied territories.
- Monsarrat, Nicholas. H. M. corvette. Lippincott. 1943. 940.545 M754h
A straightforward narrative of the dangers, hardships and boredom suffered by the officers and crew of a British corvette during two years of active duty.
- Mytinger, Caroline. Headhunting in the Solomon Islands around the Coral Sea. Macmillan. 1942. 993t M999h
Lively account of a young artist's experience painting the portraits of native headhunters.
- Quintanilla, Luis. A Latin American speaks. Macmillan. 1943. 970 Q7
A realistic survey of Pan-American problems and relations, by the Counselor of the Mexican Embassy in Washington.
- Raman, T. A. What does Gandhi want? Oxford Univ. 1942. 940.53 R165w
A former associate of Gandhi, who now breaks with him in his stand on the war, presents the Mahatma's views on the war through the latter's own statements and writings, revealing in detail the development of his ideas.
- Romulo, Carlos P. I saw the fall of the Philippines. Doubleday, Doran. 1942. 940.54 R767i
Heroic saga of the defense of the Philippines and our last tragic stand in the Islands as witnessed by General MacArthur's aide, who was the last man to leave Bataan.
- Shridharani, Krishnalal. Warning to the West. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. [1942.] 950 S561w
A survey of the deep seated problems presented to the Anglo-Saxon by the war in the East and the revolutionary changes that must take place in the Western attitude toward Asia if peace is to be won.
- Steiner, Jesse F. Behind the Japanese mask. Macmillan. 1943. 952t S822b
An analysis of the social customs, beliefs and morals of the Japanese, by a former teacher in their country, which attempts to clarify the enigma they present to the occidental.
- Straight, Michael. Make this the last war; the future of the United Nations. Harcourt. Brace. [1943.] 940.53 S896m
Concrete proposals for post-war co-operation among the nations.
- Van Valkenburg, Samuel, *editor*. America at war; a geographical analysis. Prentice-Hall. 1942. 940.53 V284
- Watts, Franklin, *editor*. Voices of history; great speeches and papers of the year 1941. Watts. [1942.] 940.53 V889
- Weigert, Hans W. Generals and geographers; the twilight of geopolitics. Oxford. [1942.] 943 W419g
An analysis of the geopolitical theories of General Haushofer and his school, which reveals how their plan to form a great trans-continental bloc from the Rhine to the Yangtse was smashed when Hitler invaded Russia.
- Whittlesey, Derwent. German strategy of world conquest. Farrar & Rinehart. 1942. 943 W627g
An objective analysis of the doctrines of German geopoliticians made up largely of extracts from their own writings illustrating their historic urge to subjugate Europe and dominate the world.
- Williams, Albert Rhys. The Russians; the land, the people and why they fight. Harcourt, Brace. [1943.] 947 W721r
- Wolfert, Ira. Battle for the Solomons. Houghton, Mifflin. 1943. 940.54 W855b
An American newspaperman's vivid, first hand report of air, land and sea fighting in the Solomon Islands, during the crucial months of October and November 1942.

Politics

- Huie, William Bradford. The fight for air power. Fischer. [1942.] 358 H899f
A discussion of the struggle waged by the champions of air power in the United States against the obstructionists in Congress who were ignorant of its use and significance.
- Young, Roland. This is Congress. Knopf. [1943.] 328 Y75t
A candid study of the capabilities and limitations of our legislative body and the desirability of formulating a system whereby it could function more efficiently.

Miscellaneous

- Dryer, Sherman H. Radio in wartime. Greenberg. [1942.] 621.38 D799r
- Kenyon, Josephine H. Healthy babies are happy babies; a complete handbook for modern mothers. Little, Brown. 1943. 649 K376
- Leacock, Stephen. How to write. Dodd, Mead. 1943. 029 L434h

Bates Hall

- American Book-prices Current. 1941-42. Bowker. 1942. 488 pp.
B.H.Ref.=6153.25 Av.48 1941-42

American Jewish Year Book. 1942/43. Jewish Pub. Soc. of America. 1942. 522 pp.

B.H.642.48

Annual register . . . for the year 1941. London, Longmans, Green. 1942. 478 pp.

B.H.640.14

Brassey's naval and shipping annual. 1942. London, Clowes. [1942.] 301 pp.

B.H. Centre Desk

Brewton, John E. Index to children's poetry. Wilson. 1942. 965 pp.

B.H.821.8B

Downs, Robert Bingham. Resources of New York city libraries. American Library Ass'n. 1942. 442 pp.

B.H.784.16

Driver, Ernest Charles. Name that animal. [Northampton, Mass., Kraushar Press. 1942.] 527 pp.

B.H.QL354.D7

English catalogue of books for 1941. London, Publishers' Circular. 1942. 126 pp.

B.H.785.6=2155.26

Farrington, Selwyn Kip. Pacific game fishing. Coward-McCann. [1942.] 290 pp.

B.H.83.9B

Fiction catalog. 1941 edition. Compiled by Dorothy E. Cook. Wilson. 1942. 789 pp.

B.H.784.44

Film daily year book, The. 1942. [New York,] Film Daily. 1942. 1016 pp.

B.H. Centre Desk

Foreign office list. 1942. London, Harrison. [1942.] 570 pp.

B.H.642.2

Harvard University catalogue. 1942-43. Harvard. 1942. 1098 pp.

B.H. Reference Desk=4388.20 1942-43

International Who's who. 1941. London, Europa. [1941.] 1194 pp.

B.H.644.57

Kelly's handbook to the titled, landed and official classes. 1942. London. 1942. 1962 pp.

B.H.644.3

Kunitz, Stanley J., and Howard Haycraft. Twentieth century authors. Wilson. 1942. 1577 pp.

B.H. Ref. Desk

Law list, The; comprising the judges and officers . . . in England and Wales. 1942. London, Stevens. [1942.] 2032 pp.

B.H.1001.10

Merchant ships, 1940. Edited by T. C. Talbot-Booth. London, Sampson Low. 1940.

B.H. Centre Desk

Mineral industry, The, its statistics, technology and trade during 1941. Vol. 50. McGraw-Hill. 1942. 735 pp.

B.H.442.10

Municipal year book. 1942. London, Municipal Journal. 1942. 1374 pp.

B.H.641.18

Patterson, H. L. Patterson's American educational directory. 1942. Chicago. 1942. 1024 pp.

B.H.643.6=2388.23 1942

Quien es quien en la Argentina; biografías contemporáneas. ano 1939. Buenos Aires. [1939.] 456 pp.

B.H. Gen. Ref. 644.31

Social Register association, New York. Social register, New York. 1943. New York. 1942. 1009 pp.

B.H. Centre Desk

— Social register, Philadelphia, 1943. New York. [1942.] 418 pp.

B.H. Centre Desk

United States, Department of Justice. Register of the Department of Justice and the courts of the United States. 1942. 155 pp.

B.H.533.2=C.241.12 1942

Who was who. 1929-1940. New York, Macmillan. [1942.] 1500 pp.

B.H.644.1

World almanac, and book of facts. 1943. New York World-Telegram. [1943.] 960 pp.

B.H. Gen. Ref. Desk=4389.55

Bibliography. Libraries

Brewton, John E., and Sara W., *compilers*. Index to children's poetry. Wilson. 1942.

*PN1023.B7

Brodie, Fawn Mary. Peace aims and post-war planning: a bibliography selected and annotated. World Peace Foundation. 1942.

*Z6207.W8B7 1942

Standard catalog for high school libraries; a selected catalog of 3800 books . . . 4th edition, edited by Isabel S. Monro, assisted by Ruth Jervis. Wilson. 1942.

*2123.30V

Thornton, John Leonard. The chronology of librarianship; an introduction to the history of libraries and book-collecting. London, Grafton. 1941.

Biography

Essays and Studies

Barry, Richard Hayes. Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 1942.

E302.6.R89B3

John Rutledge was the first President of the Republic of South Carolina, and one of the drafters of the Constitution of the United States. The biographer has discovered much unknown source material.

Broad, Lewis. Winston Churchill. Hutchinson. [1941.]

DA566.9.C5B68

Chesterton, Mrs. Cecil. The Chestertons. Chapman & Hall. [1941.]

PR4453.C4Z52

A biography of Cecil and Gilbert Chesterton.

Coulter, Ellis Norton. John Jacobus Flournoy, champion of the common man in the antebellum South. Savannah, Georgia Historical Soc. 1942.

CT275.F585C6

Crapo, Henry Howland. The story of William Wallace Crapo, 1830-1926. [Boston, Todd.] 1942.

Dorsey, Florence L. Master of the Mississippi: Henry Shreve and the conquest of the Mississippi. Houghton Mifflin. 1941.

F353.S5D6

Hunt, Rockwell Dennis. John Bidwell, prince of California pioneers. Caxton Printers. [1942.]

F864.B5985

Lewis, Charles Lee. David Glasgow Farragut, admiral in the making. Annapolis, U. S. Naval Inst. [1941.]

T467.1.F23L48

A biography of Admiral Farragut up to the beginning of the Civil War.

Rascoe, Burton. Belle Starr, "the bandit queen." Random House. 1941.

F594.S8

Shepperson, Archibald Rolling. John Paradise and Lucy Ludwell of London and Williamsburg. Richmond, Va., Dietz Press. 1942.

The life of Mr. and Mrs. Paradise touched Jefferson, Adams, Bancroft and many others prominent in Revolutionary days.

Steel, Anthony Bedford. Richard II. Cambridge Univ. 1941.

A modern interpretation of the life, background and achievements of King Richard II of England.

Strauss, Patricia. Cripps, advocate extraordinary. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1942.] DA585.C7S7

The life of Sir Stafford Cripps, written by a friend and political associate. The appendix includes documents pertaining to the Indian situation.

Webster, Warren, Jr. The life and times of Warren Webster. [Philadelphia? 1942.]

Warren Webster was the originator of the steam heating plant.

Memoirs. Letters

Cecil, Lord Robert. A great experiment; an autobiography. Cape. [1941.]

DA566.9.C35A3 1941

Deals mainly with the League of Nations whose affairs Lord Cecil conducted for Great Britain.

Fromm, Bella. Blood and banquets, a Berlin social diary. Harper. [1942.]

DD253.F69

These excerpts from the diary of an influential newspaper woman, connected with the prominent figures in diplomatic and official circles, give an intimate inside picture of Nazi Germany through the summer of 1938.

Gregg, Josiah, 1806-1850? Diary and letters. Univ. of Oklahoma. 1941.

Gregg made careful observations of the flora and fauna of the Southwest and also gives an account of the Mexican War.

Edited by Maurice Carland Fulton.

Ives, Frederic Eugene. The autobiography of an amateur inventor. [Philadelphia.] Priv. print. 1928. TR140.I 8A3

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

American automobile association. Service station directory. Washington. 1942. 128 pp. **TL153.A51

American aviation directory; aviation officials and companies, United States, Canada and Latin America. Vol. 3, no. 2. Fall-Winter 1942. [Washington. 1942.] 344 pp. **TL512.A51

American refractories institute. Directory of the refractories industry; tenth edition. St. Louis, The Institute. 1942. 104 pp. **TN677.A51

Anglo-American year book. 1942. American chamber of commerce in London. 1942. 350 pp. **HF302.A58

Bailey, Norman H. Motion study for the supervisor. McGraw-Hill. 1942. 11 pp. NBS

Bowman, Dean O. Public control of labor relations, a study of the National labor relations board. Macmillan. 1942. 504 pp. NBS

Canadian almanac and legal and court directory for the year 1943. 96th year. Toronto, Copp Clark. [1943.] 750 pp. **HA745.C21

Clark's directory of southern textile mills. 61st edition. 1942/43. Charlotte, N. C., Clark Pub. Co. [1943.] **TS1312.C59

Cochran, Thomas C., and William Miller. The age of enterprise, a social history of industrial America. Macmillan. 1942. NBS

Cole, George Douglas Howard. Europe, Russia, and the future. Gollancz. 1941. 186 pp. NBS

[Commerce clearing house, inc.] Income, estate and gift tax provisions of the Internal revenue code, as amended to October 21, 1942. [Chicago? 1942.] 608 pp. **HJ4652.C73

Dodd, Alvin E., and James O. Rice, editors. How to train workers for war industries; a manual of tested training procedures. Harper. 1942. 260 pp. NBS

Empire municipal directory and year book. 60th year. 1942/43. London, Sanitary Pub. Co. [1942.] 240 pp. **TD1.E55

Froman, Lewis A., and S. B. Mason. Industrial supervision. Foundation Press. 1942. 341 pp. NBS

Fur trade directory (the blue book); the only international classified directory of the fur trade. 65th annual edition. 1943. New York, Mrs. Julian C. Austrian Corp. 1943. 160 pp. **TS1066.F98

Haberler, Gottfried. Prosperity and depression, a theoretical analysis of cyclical movements. 3rd edition enlarged by part III. Geneva, League of Nations. 1941. 532 pp. NBS

Hillhouse, Albert M., and Carl H. Chatters. Tax-reverted properties in urban areas. Chicago, Public Administration Service. 1942. 183 pp. NBS

International city managers' association. Municipal fire administration. Chicago. 1942. 666 pp. NBS

Ireland. Dept. of industry and commerce. Statistical abstract. 1941. Dublin. 1941. 187 pp. **HA1141.A3

Mexico, Secretaria de la economia nacional. Directorio alfabético de compañías mineras, 1938-39. Mexico. 1940. **TN28.M61

Millsbaugh, Arthur C. Peace plans and American choices; the pros and cons of world order. Brookings Inst. 1942. 107 pp. NBS

Purdy, Harry L., and others. Corporate concentration and public policy. Prentice-Hall. 1942. 650 pp. NBS

"Shipping world" year book: ports, ships, ship-builders, shipowners, ship-repairers, and "Who's who" in the world of shipping. v. 56. 1942. London, "The Shipping world" Office. 1942. 512 pp. **HE951.S55

South Africa, Office of census and statistics. Official year book of the Union. 1941. Pretoria. 1941. 1278 pp. **HA1991.A3

Standard insurance directory of New England. 58th edition. 1943. Boston, Standard Pub. Co. 1942. 1124 pp. **HG8526.A11.S78

Stead, William H. Democracy against unemployment; an analysis of the major problem of postwar planning. Harper. 1942. 280 pp. NBS

Steel, Johannes. Men behind the war; a "Who's who" of our time. New York, Sheridan House. 1942. 447 pp. NBS

Stock exchanges, London and provincial, ten-year record of prices and dividends. v. 34. 1932-41. 582 pp. **HG4519.S86

- Taylor, William B. Financial policies of business enterprise. Appleton-Century. 1942. 867 pp. **NBS**
- Thompson, Warren S. Population problems. 3d edition. McGraw-Hill. 1942. 471 pp. **NBS**
- Traffic; the shippers' handbook. Newton Centre, Mass., Atlantic Pub. Co. 1942. 215 pp. ****HE5895.T76**
- Ware, Caroline F. The consumer goes to war: a guide to victory on the home front. Funk & Wagnalls. 1942. 300 pp. **NBS**
- Warner, Charles A. Texas oil and gas since 1543. Houston, Texas, Gulf Pub. Co. 1939. 487 pp. **NBS**

Children's Books

These books are available in the Young People's Room, Central Library

- Adams, Jean, and Margaret Kimball. Heroines of the sky. Doubleday. [1942.] Illus. 295 pp. **y629A214h**
Women's part in aviation in America.
- Anderson, C. W. Thoroughbreds. Macmillan. [1942.] Illus. 71 pp. **y798A545t**
A picture story book of horses.
- Arason, Steingrímur. Smoky Bay. Macmillan. [1942.] **yA 622s**
The story of a small boy of Iceland.
- Blackstock, Josephine. Wings for Nikias. Putnam. 1942. **yB631w**
A story of the Greece of today.
- Brown, Paul. Puff Ball. Scribner. [1942.] **yB8793p**
How a small boy learned to ride his pony.
- Brown, Rose. Amazon adventures of two children. Lippincott. [1942.] **yB8797a**
- Cleveland, Robert. Fun for boys and girls. Jr. Lit. Guild. 1942. Illus. 182 pp. **y68C635f**
- Cormack, Maribelle. Recruit for Abc Lincoln. Appleton-Century. [1942.] **yC811r**
Jefferson Wade serves the Union cause and comes into intimate contact with Lincoln.
- Crawford, Phyllis. Last semester. Jr. Lit. Guild. [1942.] **yC8994L**
How success came to an indifferent student in her last year of college.
- Dean, Sidney W. Fighting Dan of the Long Rifles. Macrae. [1942.] Illus. 320 pp. **y92M847d**
A biography of Daniel Morgan.
- Ershov, Peter P. Little magic horse. Macmillan. [1942.] **y398E73L**
A retelling in verse of a famous Russian folk tale.
- Fox, Genevieve. Sir Wilfred Grenfell. Crowell. Illus. 207 pp. **y92G826f**
- Golden, S. Emerson. Plays of patriotism for young Americans. Dodd, Mead. [1943.] 305 pp. **y793.1G618p**
- Gruenberg, Sidonie M. Favorite stories old and new. Doubleday. [1942.] **yG886f**
- Holling, Holling C. Tree in the trail. Houghton, Mifflin. 1942. Illus. **y970.1H74rt**
Historical adventures on the old Santa Fe Trail.
- Jacobs, Emma A. Trailer trio. Jr. Lit. Guild. 1942. **yJ713t**
The three MacDonalds' adventure trip in a trailer.

- Kummer, Frederic A. For flag and freedom. Morrow. [1942.] **yK965f**
A story of the War of 1812.
- Litten, Frederic N. Airmen of the Amazon. Dodd, Mead. [1942.] **yL777ai**
The influence of Nazi propaganda on air transportation in Brazil and the search for a lost American aviator by his son, a pilot.
- Molnar, Ferenc. Blue-eyed lady. Jr. Lit. Guild. [1942.] **yM7277b**
A wax model brings happiness to two motherless children.
- Newberry, Clare. Marshmallow. Harper. [1942.] **yN534ma**
Oliver the cat finally adopts Marshmallow the rabbit.
- Nicolay, Helen. MacArthur of Bataan. Appleton-Century. 1942. Illus. 188 pp. **y92M116m**
- Pease, Howard. Night boat. Doubleday, Doran. [1942.] **yP363n**
A collection of short stories.
- Urnstun, Mary. Quite contrary. Doubleday, Doran. [1942.] **yU779**
A girl's enthusiasm for flower gardening makes her successful at her job in the florist shop.
- Wadsworth, Wallace. Choo-choo. Rand. 1942. The story of a little switch engine. **yW125c**
- Watson, Helen O. Top Kick U. S. Army horse. Houghton, Mifflin. [1942.] **yW338t**
The story of the loyalty of a war horse to his trainer at the battle of Bataan.
- Wheeler, Opal. Beethoven. Dutton. [1942.] 143 pp. Illus. **y92B415w**
- Yates, Raymond. Boy and a battery. Harper. 1942. Illus. 120 pp. **y621.3Y33bo**
- Super-electricity. Appleton-Century. 1942. Illus. **y621.3Y33s**
What you can do in electronics.

Economics

- Babson, Roger Ward. Looking ahead fifty years. Harper. [1942.] **9330.173A353**
- Bretherton, R. F., and others. Public investment and the trade cycle in Great Britain. Clarendon. 1941. **9332.7542A2**
- Dietz, Frederick Charles. An economic history of England. Holt. [1942.] **9330.942A34**
A textbook for high school and college use. Begins with the end of the Roman occupation of Britain.
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The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

MAY, 1943



Puritan Tribalism

By EDMUND S. MORGAN

IN the preceding essays of this series I have tried to show how religion affected the family in Puritan New England. We have seen how the ministers prescribed rules of conduct for husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and servants. Now I should like to reverse the procedure and in this concluding essay show how a natural domestic sentiment, parental love, affected the Puritan religious beliefs. It is my contention that the Puritans became so concerned for the salvation of their children that they forgot the universal significance of the Christian gospel. Instead of spreading their faith abroad, they tried to entail it to their own progeny; instead of converting the world, they turned their backs on it; instead of revolutionizing the world, they fled from it.

The first leaders of the Reformation had been men of a different stamp. Inspired by a new faith, a new understanding of the world, they had carried their doctrines relentlessly across England and Europe, through exile, massacre, and flame. They had not worried about holding gains or consolidating positions, for at the beginning they had no gains to hold, no positions to consolidate. They had won their way by converting their enemies. But by the opening of the seventeenth century the evangelical fire was burning low. Being human, the reformers had married; they had had children; and their children had married and had had children. Here was a new source of followers. To save one's own children for the cause naturally seemed more important than wresting hardened sinners from the hands of a powerful enemy. By the seventeenth century Protestantism, or at least the Puritan branch of it, had begun to take on a tribal, clannish character.

When the Puritans came to New England, then, they came not to propagate the gospel among the heathen but to perpetuate it among their own posterity. They did not move to America in order to spread their religion: more souls awaited winning in Europe than in America. They moved in order to protect themselves and their children from the wicked world. They settled in New England for much the same reason

that the Mormons later settled in Utah, so that they could establish their ideal state without molestation. They came in order to preserve their faith, not to extend it. To be sure, when drawing up the reasons for undertaking so hazardous an experiment, they told themselves that they wanted to evangelize the Indians. Governor Bradford, speaking for the Plymouth Pilgrims, said that not least among their aims was "a great hope, and inward zeall they had of laying some good foundation, (or at least to make some way therunto) for the propagating, and advancing the gospell of the kingdom of Christ in those remote parts of the world."¹ John Winthrop even found himself righteously indignant against the founders of other English colonies who had declared their intentions of converting the Indians but who had done nothing about it:

It is a Scandall to our Church and Religion, that professinge in all our Plantations, the Conversion of those Barbarians, yet we declare to the world, that we intende not that, but our owne profit, in that we imploye not persons meete for suche a worke, but onely such as are a burden to us, or, for the most parte, suche as we can well spare, while the Papists in their like attempts, sticke not to send forth the of their most able and usefull Instruments.²

In spite of this accurate analysis of English failure to convert the Indians, after Winthrop and his followers had arrived in America, they showed the same unconcern that they had condemned in others. They made virtually no effort to win "those Barbarians" for Christ. They appointed no missionary officers to attend to them.³ John Eliot, the famous "apostle" to the Indians, was an apostle in spite of his regular ministerial work, not because of it. Throughout his career he continued to be pastor of the church at Roxbury and did his great work among the Indians merely as an avocation. The only official support which he received for it came from England, from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The Puritans notwithstanding saw less danger in the company of the savages than in that of lewd and idle Englishmen. They preferred to risk the chance that their children should revert to barbarism, rather than subject them to the contagious wickedness of their sinful countrymen. The reasons for the "Great Migration" to New England were doubtless many and diverse, but if we accept the Puritans' own account of the movement, it was made for the sake of posterity. By the latter part of the seventeenth century it had become an accepted tradition in New England that the founders left England for the sake of their children. Samuel Willard told the New Englanders of 1682 that "the main errand which brought your Fathers into this Wilderness, was not only that they might themselves enjoy, but that they might settle for their Children, and leave them in full possession of the free, pure, and uncorrupted libertyes of the Covenant of Grace."⁴ Increase Mather, addressing the younger generation in 1679, reminded them that "it was for your sakes especially, that your Fathers ventured their lives upon the rude waves

of the vast Ocean."⁵ At the same time John Wilson reminded the older generation that "you came hither for your Children, Sons and Daughters, and for your Grand-children to be under the Ordinances of God."⁶

The ministers emphasized this tradition for a definite purpose: it made the younger generation conscious of their responsibility to maintain the true religion, and it reminded the older generation of the importance of keeping their children in line.⁷ It may therefore be asked whether it was not a convenient myth created for that purpose. Statements by the founders themselves show that it was not a myth. Thomas Shepard recalled in his autobiography that at the time of his removal from England he "considered how sad a thing it would be for me to leaue my wife and child, (if I should dy) in that rude place of the North [*i.e.* Yorkshire] where was nothing but barbarous wickednes generally and how sweet it would be to leaue them among gods people tho poore."⁸ In spite of its Indians, the wilderness was to Shepard the place of God's people, while England was a place of barbarous wickedness. Other founders felt the same way. One of them, writing anonymously of the reasons which justified the exodus to New England, stated that Puritan children were too much exposed to evil in English schools and colleges. "The Fountaines of Learning and Religion," he said,

are soe corrupted as (besides the unsupportable charge of there education) most children (even the best witts and of fairest hopes) are perverted, corrupted, and utterlie overthrowne by the multitude of evill examples and the licentious government of those seminaries, where men straine at knatts and swallowe camells, use all severity for mainetaynance of cappes and other accomplyments, but suffer all ruffianlike fashions and disorder in manners to passe uncontrolled.⁹

The Pilgrims found Holland no better than England: Bradford wrote concerning their troubles there that

of all sorowes most heavie to be borne, was that many of their children, by these occasions, and the great licentiousnes of youth in that countrie, and the manifold temptations of the place, were drawne away by evill examples into extravagante and dangerous courses, getting the raines off their necks, and departing from their parents. Some became souldiers, others tooke up on them farr viages by sea; and others some worse courses, tending to dissolutnes, and the danger of their soules, to the great greefe of their parents and dishonour of God. So that they saw their posteritie would be in danger to degenerate and be corrupted.¹⁰

In coming to the wilderness, then, the founders of New England hoped to protect their children from profanity. In the new world they expected to have the company of godly men like themselves. They miscalculated. To be sure, they could not have supposed that all the inhabitants of their new Canaan would be saints; they must have expected many scoundrels to show up — and they were prepared to deal with scoundrels — but they did not imagine that the emigration would bring

to the shores of Massachusetts Bay such a horde of average, lusty Elizabethan Englishmen. The settlement had scarcely got under way before John Humfrey was advising Winthrop to look for another place of refuge and "to remove our choice people thither and to leave the mixt multitude (that will ever bee as thornes and prickes unto us) behind us."¹¹ Five years later Nathaniel Ward wrote to John Winthrop, Jr., that

our thoughts and feares growe very sadd to see such multitudes of idle and profane young men, servants and others, with whome we must leaue our children, for whose sake and safty we came ouer . . . we knowe this might haue bene easily prevented by due and tymely care of such as had the opportunity in their hand; and if it be not yet remedied, we and many others must not only say, with greif, we haue made an ill change, euen from the snare to the pitt, but must meditate some safer refuge, if God will afford it . . .¹²

No safer refuge was found. The number of unregenerate who crossed the ocean along with the saints was too great to banish from the land. It has been estimated that they amounted to four-fifths of the total population, and while this figure has rightly been challenged, it is quite possible that the godly were in a minority.¹³ Ward had exaggerated, however, when he said that the removal to New England was a change from the snare to the pit. Here the godly at least controlled the government, as they definitely did not in old England. If they had not escaped from the company of the unregenerate, they had at least gained political power over them. No sin would be condoned, much less encouraged.

The Puritans nevertheless had to admit that their refuge in America was harboring a lot of unwanted guests. Their children were still exposed to the influence of evil men. Though the civil government could give visible proof, in stocks, jails, and whipping posts, that sin did not pay in Massachusetts, yet children would inevitably gravitate toward the fascinating company of notorious sinners. "As Man's Nature enclines him to be Sociable," Samuel Willard ruminated, "so the Connate Corruption in fallen Man, disposeth him to evil Society; and Children early discover the Naughtiness of their hearts in this regard, by associating themselves, with such as are lewd . . ."¹⁴ Since so many of the lewd had found their way to the promised land, it was imperative that the children of the saints be urgently warned against mingling with them. "Let a man beware of his company," said Richard Mather, "He that delights to walk and talk with them that have the plague, it is no marvell if he catch infection."¹⁵ Cotton Mather echoed his grandfather's words. In *The Young Mans Preservative* he explained that

There is a *Civility* to be expressed in your Carriage towards all men: But when it comes to the point of INTIMACY . . . there you will do well to use more of Reservation . . . Briefly, all that you see, that are likely to Tempt you into any *Sin*, or to Poison your *Souls* with any Malignity; My *Young Men*, have as little to do with them as ever you can.¹⁶

When the ministers instructed parents about the government of children, they always emphasized the importance of keeping them away from wicked companions. "Under this head of *Government*," wrote Benjamin Wadsworth,

I might further say, you should restrain your Children *from bad company*, as far as possibly you can . . . *A companion of fools shall be destroyed*. If you would not have your Sons and Daughters destroyed, then keep them from ill company as much as may be . . . You should not suffer your Children, needlessly to frequent *Taverns*, nor to be abroad *unseasonably on nights*; lest they're drawn into numberless hazards and mischiefs thereby: you can't be too careful in these matters.¹⁷

Cotton Mather's advice was more vigorous. "*Charge* them," he told parents, "to avoid the snares of *Evil Company*; Terrify them with Warnings of those Deadly Snares. Often Repeat this *Charge* unto them, That if there be any *Vicious Company*, they shun them, as they would the *Plague* or the *Devil*."¹⁸

Countless examples of this kind of advice might be produced. They indicate a defensive attitude at the heart of New England Puritanism. In coming to America the Puritans had sought to escape from a sinful world. Having arrived, they found that the sinful world had arrived with them. What could be done about it? Some men might have said, "Convert the sinful world, change it to a Christian world. Transform the mixed multitude into a uniform body of Christians. Don't flee from the plague, cure it." But the men who could have spoken these words had been left behind in England. The Puritans had already chosen their path, and they stubbornly followed it to their own eventual destruction. They preached and coaxed and prayed in order to save their own children for Christ, but they let the rest of the world go freely to Hell. Love for their children paralyzed the evangelical impulse that gave their religion meaning. They translated "Love thy neighbor" as "Love thy family."

Of course they did not entirely neglect the sinners who lived around them: they scrupulously punished every breach of the laws of God committed within their jurisdiction. But no visible reformation followed. Nor could they have expected one. They would have been the first to acknowledge that sin could not be extinguished by punishment alone, for they knew that only the Holy Spirit could destroy man's love for sinful ways. Their punishment of sin was aimed not so much at improving the sinners as it was at demonstrating to God that the rulers of New England did not condone sin.¹⁹ If they had really wished to free the sinners from the bondage of corruption, they would have bent their greatest efforts at conversion.

They did make a show of attempting to convert the unregenerate by compelling sinners and saints alike to attend church. Yet in organizing their churches they gave attention only to the saints. Anyone proposing

to join a Puritan church had to prove to the satisfaction of the members that he was no longer in need of conversion. Though everyone had to attend, membership was confined to those who had already been converted. This exclusion of the unregenerate from membership may have been caused by an intransigent desire to cleanse the temple. The intransigence, however, stopped short of excluding the children of the saints even though a child could obviously not fulfill the requirement just stated.²⁰ While adults could enter the church only by proving their conversion, children automatically became members when their parents joined, and though unconverted they could remain members until they grew up. Then, in order to retain their membership, they too must experience conversion, but in the meantime they received all the privileges of membership except communion. The church was thus turned into an exclusive society for the saints and their children. Instead of an agency for bringing Christ to fallen man it became the means of perpetuating the gospel among an hereditary religious aristocracy. For the children of saints received not only the privilege of being admitted to membership without having been converted, but they also received the special attention of the ministry, directed at bringing about their conversion and insuring their continued membership. When a New England minister preached the gospel, he did not ordinarily address himself to the masses who attended church by command of the state: he spoke either to the church-members, who already had grace, or else to their children. When the Puritans were accused of neglecting the work of conversion, they denied the charge not on the ground that they converted ordinary sinners, but on the ground that they converted their children. Thomas Welde in *An Answer to W. R.* summarized the accusation and gave the answer. According to Welde, W. R. had claimed

That the end of our Ministry is onely the building up of men already converted, (as supposing our members are all reall saints already,) nor are we bound by our Office to attend to conversion of soules, and if any bee converted by us, it is accidentall.

In answer Welde wrote:

He strangely forgets himselfe, for 1. we say not that all our members are certainly reall Saints, but only visibly, so there may be some hypocrites amongst them, probably, that may neede conversion, and therefore by our Office we are to attend that worke as farre as the needs of the stocke shall appeare. 2. The children of our members (the charge of whom our Ministers undertake, even by vertue of their Offices) are not yet, haply, converted, and he is bound to fulfill his Office towards them.²¹

The Puritan minister, then, tried to convert two kinds of people: hypocrites who had been admitted to membership by mistake, and the children of the godly who enjoyed membership though not converted. Not a word about the mass of men who remained in the outer darkness!

A SERIOUS
EXHORTATION
TO THE
PRESENT and SUCCEEDING
Generation

IN
NEW ENGLAND;
Earnestly calling upon all to Endeavour that the Lords
Gracious Presence may be continued with *Posterity*.

Being the Substance of the
LAST SERMONS
PREACHED

By Eleazar Mather, late Pastor of the Church in
Northampton in New-England.

Judg. 2. 10, 17. *And also all that Generation were gathered to their fathers, and there arose another Generation after them, which knew not the Lord, nor yet the works which he had done for Israel. — They turned quickly out of the way, which their fathers walked in, obeying the Commandments of the Lord; but they did not so*

Psal. 78. 3 4, 5. — *Our fathers have told us — we will not hide them from their children. shewing the Generation to come the praises of the Lord — He appointed a Law in Israel, which he commanded our fathers, that they should make them known to their children, that the Generation to come might know them, even the children which should be born, who should arise and declare them to their children.*

CAMBRIDGE:
Printed by S. G. and M. F. 1671.

An examination of Puritan sermons will establish the truth of Welde's unconscious revelation: New England ministers actually did devote their energy primarily to the "children of the church," not to the outside world. Thomas Hooker was the magnificent exception. Hooker remained in the seventeenth century as an example of evangelical zeal, a man who retained the original impulse of the Reformation, a man who spoke his words to sinners rather than saints. A glance at his writings will provide an illuminating contrast to those of other orthodox Puritan writers.²² In his efforts at conversion, he did not address himself only to the children of godly parents but to all sinners. He took advantage of the unregenerate audience with which the state provided him and directed many of his sermons at it. He spoke to men who had no godly parents to encourage them to seek God, men whose parents and friends rather would discourage them. "Now learne you to looke up to Christ," he said,

and looke to bee pittied by the Lord Jesus Christ. It may bee thy husband, or thy wife, or thy friends will not pittie thee, but will say, he is turned a precise fellow, and see now what good hee hath gotten by running to Sermons: thus they adde sorrow to sorrow, and persecution to persecution; because God hath smitten thee, therefore they smite thee too, but yet notwithstanding all this, looke thou up to the Lord Jesus Christ, and know that thou shalt finde favour; he will have a fellow-feeling with thee in all thy miseries. . . .²³

Clearly Hooker was here addressing himself to men whose friends and relations were enemies of the Lord. He told them that to reach God they must fight against their relatives' opposition, for Christ came into the world to set "*The Father against the Son.*" He told them that "*a mans Enemies shal be those of his own House,*" that "saving Grace sets them [the members of a family] in greatest opposition, and contrariety; and therefore must occasion the greatest contention amongst them."²⁴ As an example he cited Abraham's readiness to sacrifice his son Isaac. "This," said Hooker, "is that which God requireth not onely of *Abraham* but of all beleevvers: *Whosoever will be my Disciple, saith Christ, must forsake father, and mother, and wife, and children, and houses, and lands; yea, and he must deny himselfe, and take up his Crosse, and follow me.*"²⁵

Hooker reached beyond the narrow bounds of the Puritan tribe; he preached his message to those who needed it most, those who had no godly parents to help and encourage them to seek God. Contrast with his expansiveness the attitude of other Puritan preachers. Thomas Cobbett addressed his book on the duties of children, not to all children, but to the children of proper descent. "Remember," he said, "I speak to the Children of the Godly, to the Children of the Church, though not altogether excluding others."²⁶ The kind of audience to which he and most other Puritan preachers directed their books and sermons is clearly revealed by the arguments with which they appealed for piety. Cobbett

asked children to avoid sin not simply because sin was evil, but because

Hereby you become grossly unfaithfull, yea treacherous to your God, to your Ancestours, to your Parents, to posterity, to the whole Church. God made you his Trustees, and so did Ancestours and Parents make you their spirituall Trustees, under God, to hold up Religion, Truth, the Worship, Waies, and Government of Christ, when they should be gathered to their Fathers; they look at and leave you their Children to be a seed of the Church, to be as *plants*, to hold up Gods *Orchards*.²⁷

Such an argument must have left cold anyone whose parents and ancestors had not been members of the church. Similarly Eleazar Mather's *Serious Exhortation to the Present and Succeeding Generation in New England* was clearly addressed to the children of the godly only. In order to persuade his listeners to cleave unto God, he told them:

You have many special Engagements to hold God with you, he is your Fathers God, and not willing to leave you: The holy Ghost gives counsel not to forsake our Fathers friend, much less *your Fathers God*, It's an heart endearing consideration that God was the God of Relations, this helps to sweeten the presence of God to us, as men in other things they will not part with what was their Progenitors, Oh this was my Fathers and I will not part with it: so here, he is a God left, commended and bequeathed to you by your Fathers . . .²⁸

But God was not bequeathed to the children of the ungodly. These arguments were not designed to convert the mass of men but only the children of church-members. Countless quotations could be produced to show that Puritan sermons proceeded by such arguments, which made no direct appeal to the unregenerate. Take for example the following invocation of genealogy in a sermon by William Stoughton:

Consider and remember alwayes, that the *Books* that shall be opened at the last day will contain *Genealogies* in them. There shall then be brought forth a *Register of the Genealogies of New-Englands sons and daughters*. How shall we many of us hold up our faces then, when there shall be a solemn rehearsal of our *descent* as well as of our *degeneracies*? To have it published whose Child thou art will be cutting unto thy soul, as well as to have the Crimes reckoned up that thou art guilty of.²⁹

Take, again, the argument which drew a picture of parent and child at the Day of Judgment. This was a favorite with many Puritan ministers, for it made the utmost of filial affection. Men should repent and become converted, it implied, because unless they did so, they would be separated from their parents at the Last Day. "What a dismal thing it will be," cried Increase Mather,

when a Child shall see his Father at the right Hand of Christ in the day of Judgment, but himself at His left Hand: And when his Father shall joyn with Christ in passing a Sentence of Eternal Death upon him, saying, Amen O Lord, thou art Righteous in thus *Judging*: And when after the Judgment, children shall see their Father going with Christ to Heaven, but themselves going away into Everlasting Punishment!³⁰

If the child of a saint was led by this reasoning to follow his father's footsteps, the child of a sinner might have been led by the same reasoning to follow *his* father's. Presumably filial affection would make a child seek his parent's company in Hell as well as in Heaven. Thomas Hooker, in contrast once again to other Puritans, took cognizance of this fact in his appeals for conversion. His picture of the Day of Judgment was painted from the standpoint of a sinful family, not a godly one, and its appeal was directed at religious feelings, not at filial affection. Hooker warned his listeners precisely against allowing their human affections to determine their conduct. "You that are wives," he said,

and pretend that you must please your husbands, by submitting to their commands and desires; you that are husbands, and alledge that you must give satisfaction to your wives; you that are Apprentices, and plead, that if you observe not your masters wills, but walk according to the rule of Gods word, you shall be thwarted by your masters, and driven to some great inconvenience; You that stand upon the humoring of your friends and acquaintance, consider it well; will the perswasions, and counsels, and desires, and commands of a Father, or friend, or husband, or master, stand you in stead at the day of judgment? Will this be a satisfactorie answer at that day, my husband intreated me, my friends counselled me, my master commanded me? No, my brethren, as you are brethren in iniquitie, and causes of sin one to another, so you shall perish both together. Therefore knowing the terror of the Lord, let that scare you more then the anger and displeasure of all the friends in the world.³¹

The difference between Hooker's audience and Mather's is clear enough. Hooker was not talking to the children of saints.

Of course the other Puritan ministers did not devote themselves exclusively to church-members and their children. Examples of evangelical preaching can be found in some of the works of almost all Puritan ministers. But such examples in the bulk of Puritan writing are comparatively rare. One example which in itself shows how thoroughly the tribal attitude gripped the most respected of Puritans may be found in John Cotton's book, *The Covenant of God's Free Grace*. After explaining the benefits of the covenant of grace to those who possessed it, Cotton paused to take the rest of the world into consideration. "But if a man be not entred into Christs Covenant," he asked, "how may hee enter into it, or if he be, how may he know it?" Cotton answered the question simply and without equivocation:

For the answer of this, consider with your self, whether any of your ancestors have been under this Covenant, yea or no; if they have, whether then have you renounced this Covenant, or laid claim to it? If you can say, you have known some of your ancestors in this Covenant, and you have not refused it, but laid claim unto it, when you understood yourselves, it is a certain signe this Covenant reacheth to you, for the Covenant of God is, *I will be thy God, and the God of thy seed after thee*.

But how if I know not whether any of my ancestors were good or no,

what must I do then that I may be under the Covenant?

For the answer of this, consider, have you not lived in some good families? it is a great stay to you if you have, for this reacheth to all; the Covenant is made to the housholders and their servants: *Abraham* circumcised all his house by vertue of this, *I am a God to thee, and to thy seed*. So that unlesse they have abrogated this Covenant, it followeth them still, and they may claim it to themselves.

But how if neither of the former I can challenge to my self; but all that I have had to deal withall have been carnall men, what may I do in such a case to get within the Covenant?

I confesse then thy condition is so much the more to be pitied; but seeing we were not born free, wee must therefore take a course whereby wee may become free . . .

If you be not in the Covenant, but your whole desire is, that you may, you must labour to bring yourselves into a good family . . .³²

An avenue by which to enter the Covenant was thus left to poor sinners: they could get into a good family, as servants or by marriage. But Cotton did not stop to press the point — nor did he or any other Puritan minister return to it at greater length in any other place. Rather the ministers did their best to make it difficult for an unregenerate man to enter a godly family. They advised the masters of families not to hire ungodly servants lest their children be corrupted by contagion,³³ and they condemned all marriages in which church-members were yoked to the unregenerate. When the children of the godly showed a propensity for picking mates from the ranks of the reprobate, Increase Mather warned the parents that their descendants would ultimately be cut off from God's favor. "Take heed," he admonished,

how you dispose of your Children . . . It may make us dread to think what's coming, in that it is with us as it was with the old World, the Sons of God are marrying with the Daughters of men, Church Members in disposing of their Children look more at Portion than at Piety . . . a sad sign that Religion will expire, and such Families be cut off from the Covenant, within a few Generations, and the branches thereof perish for ever.³⁴

All the odds, therefore, were against the unregenerate. They were brought to church, but they were not preached to. They were told to get into a godly family, but the doors to such families were closed, wherever the ministers could close them.

The Puritans had a neat theological explanation for this neglect of the mass of men. The argument was simple: comparatively few people are saved anyhow, and those who do almost always belong to the same families. Given two generations the persons who are saved in the second generation will almost invariably be the children of those who were saved in the first. The children of the saints in one generation will be the saints of the next. The church, therefore, in neglecting a large proportion of the population neglects very few potential saints. The most likely candidates for conversion are the children of church-

members. As the Puritans usually stated the idea, "God casts the line of election in the loins of godly parents." This phrase became one of the clichés of Puritan preaching. Take for example the works of Increase Mather, "the foremost American Puritan." In 1678 he was telling it to the congregation at the Old South Church in Boston; John Hull copied his words in a notebook: "god casts the line of election to run very much in those that are of elect Parents."³⁵ That same year Mather published a treatise entitled *Pray for the Rising Generation*, in which he announced:

Now God hath seen meet to cast the line of Election so, as that it doth (though not wholly and only, yet) for the most part run through the loyns of godly parents . . . And there are some Families that the Lord hath Chosen above others and therefore poureth his Spirit upon the Offspring in such Families successively.³⁶

The next year he published a sermon entitled *A Call from Heaven to the Present and Succeeding Generation in New England*. Once more he disclosed:

Tho it be not wholly and only so, that Elect Parents have none but elect Children, or that elect children are alwaies born of elect Parents yet God hath seen meet to cast the line of election so, as that generally elect Children are cast upon elect Parents . . . There are some Families in the world, that God hath designed to shew peculiar mercy to them, from generation to generation. And if an account should be taken concerning all the godly men that are now alive in the world, doubtless it would be found that the greatest part of them are sprung from godly Parents.³⁷

In 1703 Mather again labored the point in a tract called *The Duty of Parents to Pray for their Children*:

Experience has confirmed this Truth, that Grace is most ordinarily given to the Children that are sprung from Godly Parents . . . If there should be a strict Trial made concerning it throughout the World at this day, without doubt it would be found that the greatest part of Godly men on the face of the Earth are such as were born of Godly Parents.³⁸

Two years before his death Mather was still ringing the same bell:

Some well Observed, God has so cast the *Line of Election* that for the most part it runs through the Loins of *Godly Parents* . . . Doubtless, if an account of it were taken, it would be found that the *greatest part* of such as belong to God have descended from *Godly Parents*.³⁹

This notion was no idiosyncrasy of Increase Mather. As many quotations to the same purport could be taken from other Puritan writers.⁴⁰ The idea sprang from the promise God made to Abraham, namely, that He would save Abraham's family and descendants, as well as himself. The Puritans extended this promise from Abraham to every believer. It doubtless brought great comfort to know that you belonged to a family which had been given special privileges by the Lord. It re-

duced to a minimum the uncertainty of living under an omnipotent and arbitrary God, for it meant that if your father was saved you would probably be saved too, and so would your children. Even if children showed no visible signs of grace, there was still good reason to believe that they would finally be saved.

Suppose you have seen your *Ungodly Children* Dy before you, without Evident Marks of a *Saving Change* upon them: However still Hope the best. A famous man would say, *If I see a Child that hath either a Godly Father, or a Godly Mother, I shall have Hope for Him a Long while: But if he has a Godly Father and Mother too, I'll never leave Hoping for him, till I see him Turn'd off the Gallows.* Who can tell, what the *Grace* of God may have done for them, in their Last Minutes? It may be, *Between the Stirrup and the Ground.* Yea, and if *They* should be *Lost*, who can tell, what the Lord may do for the *Third Generation.* Tho' the *Son of Samuel* were not as he should be, yet his *Grand Son* was a most Notable Prophet of the Lord.⁴¹

The idea was especially comforting when children died in infancy:

You may be satisfied concerning your *Children Departed* in their Infancy, *That the Alsufficient God, will according to His Promise, be a God unto them, throughout Eternal Ages.* My Brethren, This *Blessing of Abraham* is come upon you, by the Lord Jesus Christ. You may inscribe upon their Grave-stone, that *Epitaph, OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN:* or that *Epitaph, RESERVED FOR A GLORIOUS RESURRECTION:* or that *Epitaph, GONE, BUT NOT LOST.*⁴²

No matter how reassuring such doctrines may have been to the godly parent, they lacked visible confirmation in the history of the church. In spite of their theological advantages and in spite of all the preaching directed at them, the children did not get converted, either before they came of age or after. God refused to become a respecter of persons. He refused to grant a monopoly on salvation to a religious élite. As a result the number of full members in the churches gradually shrank until the ecclesiastical structure could no longer hold together. The Half-Way Covenant of 1662 enabled the unconverted children of church-members to retain their incomplete membership after becoming adult, but it did not increase the number of full communicants. Before the end of the century the Puritan system was tottering. The revocation of the charter merely gave it the *coup de grace*.

The founders of New England had staked the success of their experiment on the success of their churches. They confined political rights to church-members, so that the existence of the state depended upon the maintenance of a continuous supply of converts for the churches. If the supply failed, not only the church, but the state too, would collapse, for a Kingdom of God could not be maintained without the support of godly citizens. The Puritan system failed, because the Puritans relied upon their children to provide the church with members and the state with citizens. Even when it became apparent that their children were

not up to the task, they did not take the obvious step of looking for material elsewhere. Instead they intensified the campaign to win the children; they wrote, they preached, they prayed, they threatened — but to no avail. It did not lie in their power to give the final ecstatic experience of grace without which true devotion must prove impossible. After they had exercised all the means of grace, they had to leave the issue with God, and long before the end of the century God's answer had become unmistakable. Though Increase Mather was still mumbling his phrases about the loins of godly parents in 1721, it was long since clear, to anyone with eyes to see, that grace was not hereditary. Solomon Stoddard was the first person willing to see, but by the time he appeared, the chance to save the system was gone: the charter had been lost, and the godly no longer controlled the government.

Of course they lost control by no act of their own. The charter was revoked in England, through the action of forces beyond their power. But would they have given up, if they had not already lost their strength? There is a striking contrast between Governor Winthrop's comment in 1634 that a rumored revocation of the charter caused the settlers to hasten their fortifications,⁴³ and Sewall's acquiescent query at the actual revocation of the charter: "The foundations being destroyed what can the Righteous do?"⁴⁴ In 1634 the righteous knew well enough what to do; in 1685 their children did not. To be sure a half-century had brought great changes in social, economic, and political circumstances both in old England and in New. The New Englanders in 1634 doubtless had less to lose by resistance than did their contented and prosperous descendants in 1685. This, however, may be only another way of saying that Puritanism had become hopelessly inbred, that the Puritans had lost their concern for the gospel of Christ in a smug assurance that their children would inherit grace. It is still conceivable that if they had been as concerned for the rest of the population as they were for their children, the people of New England might have had leaders in 1685 who would have known what to do. The churches might have been filled with converts and the kingdom of God on earth might have continued longer than it did. But the Puritans showed more interest in saving their children than they did in saving their religion. They refused to go outside the pale, and the natural consequence was their downfall.

Notes

1. William Bradford, *History of Plymouth Plantation* (Boston, 1912), vol. I, p. 55.
2. Robert C. Winthrop, *The Life and Letters of John Winthrop* (Boston, 1869), vol. I, pp. 326-327.
3. Nothing seems to have come of the proposal made by the General Court in 1646, that two ministers be chosen every year to attend the Indians. It was included in the code-book of 1648 (Max Farrand, ed., *The Laws and Liberties of Massachusetts*,

- Cambridge, Mass., 1929, p. 29) but omitted in subsequent editions.
4. Samuel Willard, *Covenant-Keeping the Way to Blessedness* (Boston, 1682), p. 117.
 5. Increase Mather, *A Call from Heaven to the Present and Succeeding Generations* (Boston, 1679), p. 42.
 6. John Wilson, *A Seasonable Watchword* (Cambridge, 1677), p. 8.
 7. Willard, for example, after making the statement quoted above, told his congregation that "It was their love to your Souls that embarked them in this designe, and it will be horrible ingratitude in you to slight it . . . and [you] will be unworthy heirs of your Father's Estates, if you do not prosecute their begun designs." (*Covenant-Keeping the Way to Blessedness*, p. 118.) Eleazar Mather spoke to the older generation to the same effect: "I pray consider, what was the thing proposed? *why came you into this land? was it not mainly with respect to the rising Generation?* And what with respect to them? was it to leave them a rich and wealthy people? was it to leave them Houses, Lands, Livings? Oh no: but to leave God in the midst of them." (*A Serious Exhortation to the Present and Succeeding Generation in New England*, Cambridge, 1671, p. 16.)
 8. *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts*, vol. XXVII, pp. 375-376.
 9. Robert C. Winthrop, *Life and Letters of John Winthrop*, vol. I, p. 310.
 10. William Bradford, *History of Plymouth Plantation*, vol. I, p. 55.
 11. *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, fourth series, vol. VI, p. 8 (December 12, 1630).
 12. *Ibid.*, vol. VII, pp. 24-25.
 13. The estimate of four-fifths, made by John G. Palfrey for the year 1670 by comparing the number of freemen with the estimated total of adult males, has been challenged by Prof. Samuel E. Morison on the ground that (a) not all church-members took advantage of their right to become freemen, and (b) in Roxbury in 1640, fifty-eight of sixty-nine householders (*i.e.* heads of households) were church-members. Prof. Morison admits that Palfrey's estimate may have been correct for 1670, but claims that the reason was the declension of the second generation, not the proportion of saints and sinners in the original migration. Prof. Morison would probably agree, however, that even in 1640 a majority of the total population were unregenerate by Puritan standards. Another authority, Prof. Perry Miller, accepts the figure of four-fifths as applying to the original migration. (See John G. Palfrey, *History of New England*, Boston, 1858-1890, vol. III, p. 411; Samuel E. Morison, *Builders of the Bay Colony*, Boston, 1930, pp. 339-346; Perry Miller and Thomas H. Johnson, eds., *The Puritans*, New York etc., 1938, p. 191.)
 14. Samuel Willard, *A Compleat Body of Divinity* (Boston, 1726), p. 604.
 15. Richard Mather, *The Summe of Certain Sermons* (Cambridge, 1652), preface.
 16. Cotton Mather, *The Young Mans Preservative* (Boston, 1701), p. 43.
 17. Benjamin Wadsworth, *The Well-Ordered Family* (Boston, 1712), pp. 57-58.
 18. Cotton Mather, *A Family Well-Ordered* (Boston, 1699), pp. 28-29.
 19. See Edmund S. Morgan, "The Case Against Anne Hutchinson," *New England Quarterly*, vol. X, pp. 635-649.
 20. Not, at least, at the time when children were usually baptized, before they were a year old. The Puritans acknowledged the conversion of children as young as eight years old, but they never pretended that an infant in arms could enjoy the experience. (See Cotton Mather, *A Token for the Children of New England*, Boston, 1700.)
 21. Thomas Welde, *An Answer to W. R.* (London, 1644), p. 58.
 22. For Hooker was orthodox. His removal to Connecticut was the result of economic considerations, not of any disposition to quarrel with the monitors of religion in the Bay. Throughout his life he remained in perfect accord with his fellow-ministers, and his *Survey of the Summe of Church-Discipline* (London, 1648) became a standard handbook of the New England churches. Yet he admitted in that volume that he found it difficult to accept the doctrine which formed the theological basis of Puritan tribalism. He readily granted, with Calvin, that open and professed evil-doers should be barred from the privileges of the church, but when it came to well-intentioned persons whose outward conduct showed no special vices, but who had never experienced conversion, he found it difficult to exclude such per-

sons from the right to have their children baptized. "I shall nakedly profess," he said, "that if I should have given way to my affection, or followed that which suits my secret desire and inclination, I could have willingly wished, that the scale might have been cast upon the affirmative part, and that such persons (many whereof we hope are godly) might enjoy all such priviledges, which might be usefull and helpfull to them and theirs." (Part III, p. 11.) For the sake of theological consistency Hooker restrained his affection and accepted the limitation of infant baptism to the children of the elect, but in his preaching he gave way to his "secret desire and inclination." (On Hooker's orthodoxy see Perry Miller, "Thomas Hooker and the Democracy of Early Connecticut," *New England Quarterly*, vol. IV, pp. 663-712.)

23. Thomas Hooker, *The Soules Exaltation* (London, 1638), p. 296.
24. *A Comment upon Christ's Last Prayer* (London, 1650), p. 416.
25. *The Saints Dignitie and Dutie* (London, 1651), p. 168.
26. Thomas Cobbett, *A Fruitfull and Usefull Discourse touching the Honour due from Children to Parents and the Duty of Parents towards their Children* (London, 1656), p. 59.
27. *Ibid.*, p. 197.
28. P. 30.
29. William Stoughton, *New Englands True Interest, Not to Lie* (Cambridge, 1670), p. 33.
30. Increase Mather, *An Earnest Exhortation to the Children of New England to Exalt the God of their Fathers* (Boston, 1711), p. 35. This argument was especially favored by all the Mathers. For other examples see Eleazar Mather, *A Serious Exhortation*, p. 31; Increase Mather, "Advice to the Children of Godly Ancestors" in *A Course of Sermons on Early Piety* (Boston, 1721), pp. 12-13; Increase Mather *The Duty of Parents to Pray for their Children* (Boston, 1719), pp. 37-38; Increase Mather, *The Life and Death of that Reverend Man of God, Mr. Richard Mather* (Cambridge, 1670), pp. 37-38; Cotton Mather, *Early Religion Urged* (Boston, 1694), pp. 65-66.
31. *The Saints Dignitie and Dutie*, p. 147.
32. John Cotton, *The Covenant of Gods free Grace* (London, 1645), pp. 19-20.
33. Cotton Mather, *A Good Master well Served* (Boston, 1696), p. 9.
34. Increase Mather, "A Discourse concerning the Danger of Apostacy," in *A Call from Heaven*, pp. 128-129. Cf. the statement approved by the synod of 1680: "It is lawful for all sorts of people to marry, who are able with judgment to give their consent. Yet it is the duty of Christians to marry in the Lord; and, therefore, such as profess the true reformed religion should not marry with infidels, papists, or other idolaters: Neither should such as are godly be unequally yoked, by marrying such as are wicked in their life, or maintain damnable heresie." (Cotton Mather, *Magnum Christi Americana*, Hartford, 1853, vol. II, p. 202.)
35. "Boston Sermons 1671-1679," manuscript in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The sermon referred to is dated July 3, 1678. I have identified the handwriting in this manuscript as that of John Hull. See the *New England Quarterly*, vol. XV, pp. 95-101.
36. Increase Mather, *Pray for the Rising Generation* (Cambridge, 1678), p. 178.
37. *A Call from Heaven*, pp. 7, 9.
38. *The Duty of Parents to Pray for their Children* (Boston, 1719), pp. 14-15.
39. "Advice to the Children of Godly Ancestors," in *A Course of Sermons on Early Piety*, (Boston, 1721), pp. 5-6.
40. Cf. Cotton Mather, *Help for Distressed Parents* (Boston, 1695), pp. 12-13; Eleazar Mather, *A Serious Exhortation*, pp. 18-19; Thomas Thatcher, "Boston Sermons 1671-1679," manuscript in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, sermon dated August 19, 1677.
41. Cotton Mather, *Help for Distressed Parents*, pp. 34-35.
42. *Ibid.*, p. 38.
43. John Winthrop, *The History of New England*, James Savage, ed. (Boston, 1853), vol. I, p. 144.
44. Samuel Sewall, "Diary," *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, fifth series, vol. V, p. 139.

Exhibitions from the Wiggin Collection

Henry Rushbury

THE May exhibition by Henry Rushbury marks the beginning of the third year of the Albert H. Wiggin Collection in the Boston Public Library. During this period there have been twenty-two exhibitions of prints and drawings by the foremost late and contemporary artists of England, France, and America. This is just the beginning of the program, for the wealth of material available in the Print Department will insure interesting and instructive exhibitions for many years to come. Meryon, Whistler, Haden, Legros, Millet, and Buhot, who have already made print history, have been shown, and several among the living artists whose work is considered as classic have brought new ideas and fresh stimuli to an ever-increasing audience. A survey of these exhibitions will show that the amateur whose first reaction was one of pleasure now has gained in his appreciation with each recurring group. During the past two years the collection has been the center of much scholarly study. Its educational value will take time to be fully appreciated, but it is forming a great number of admirers who are keeping pace with each exhibition and with the prints available for study in the Print Room.

With the turn of the century new subject matter and techniques were introduced: D. Y. Cameron gave us the classic "Five Sisters" in 1907 and "Ben Ledi" in 1911; Anders Zorn created such plates as "Madame Simon," "The Madonna," and "Skerri Kulla"; Muirhead Bone had already made his name secure and James McBey was just being recognized. The year 1912 brought others to be recorded, among whom were Forain, Griggs, Benson, Blampied, John, Brockhurst, and Henry Rushbury, whose work is the subject of our present exhibition.

Rushbury was born at Harborne, now part of Greater Birmingham, on October 28, 1889. His talent was expressed at an early age through drawings of the surrounding countryside, but any serious thought of becoming an artist was out of the question, even though he was awarded a scholarship to the Birmingham School of Art in recognition of his efforts in the evening classes at the village school. With no prospects of receiving any monetary aid from his parents, he concentrated his efforts on the crafts. It was his father's wish that he should become an architect, and Malcolm Salaman tells us that his first choice was to be a goldsmith, which was his earliest direct influence toward engraving and the foundation upon which noted engravers had based their great talents.

Ideals in art in and about Birmingham were greatly influenced by Pre-Raphaelitism and the fine collection of works by Rossetti, Burne-Jones, and their followers in the Art Gallery. Rushbury, who had the good fortune of studying under Mr. Catterson Smith, gained much valuable knowledge in visual memory training, intelligent study of nature and observation of movement in animate and inanimate objects. These facts, added to his training in craftsmanship and ability as a draughtsman, were ideal for his development. It is interesting to note that the work of Durer and Holbein were recommended

for study, and we are told that the quality of drawing turned out in the school was hard and precise, resembling the technique of engraving.

In 1912 Rushbury decided to try his fortune in London; it was with a fellow student, Gerald Brockhurst, that he shared his first struggles in the great city and the art world. The experiment was very discouraging; but when he was about to return to Birmingham, a chance meeting with Francis Dodd changed failure into a promising future. Dodd happened along at a time when Rushbury was making a drawing of the old Essex Gate and was so thoroughly interested in it that he suggested it be recorded in dry-point. The elder artist, himself a master of dry-point, found in it an unusual pictorial sense of architecture and a handling of the subject which lent itself perfectly to this difficult copper plate medium. With three plates completed, "Essex Gate," "Clifford's Inn" and "House-breakers, Lambeth," and an introduction by Dodd to the publisher Connell, Rushbury entered with confidence upon the adventure of a new career — for the prints were immediately purchased by the dealer, with whom he has remained ever since.

The importance of Rushbury's early training was now making itself felt, and the next few years produced a number of plates that gave promise of a prominent place in the graphic arts. Notable among these were "A Brick Kiln, Sandwich," "St. James's, Clerkenwell," "St. Olave's, Crutched Friars" — of which Pepys speaks with affection as the church where he and his wife were wont to worship — "The Quarry," and "Cotswold Fair."

Although the beginning of the war found Rushbury serving first in the Infantry on the East Coast and then later as a sergeant in the Royal Air Force, he was finally transferred to the Ministry of Information. He did a series of drawings on the "London Front" which are now in the permanent collections of the Imperial War Museum and the Tate Gallery. He began to exhibit his drawings at the New English Art Club and was elected a member in 1915. Plates were now more or less put aside, but not entirely, for the war years produced "Amberley Castle," "A Sussex Village," "The Fireside," a portrait of the artist's wife, beautifully drawn and lightly engraved, "The Harbour, Lowestoft," "On the Waveney No. 2," the only plate of 1917 and the last until the war was over.

"Butter Cross, Ludlow," "Titterstone Quarry," "Richborough," and "Old Deal" were the first plates done immediately after the war. Then in 1921 Rushbury went on a sketching trip in which he followed the River Seine from Havre through Rouen to Paris. From this many drawings resulted, but he executed only one plate, "Château Gaillard," the ruins of which are seen on the heights above the river from the fertile plain below.

The rapidity with which Rushbury grasped the difficult technique of dry-point is evidenced in these plates, and with each succeeding effort we see a remarkable advance. In a few of his earlier plates he successfully combined the graver work with dry-point, and at this period felt the need of further study and enrolled at the Slade School. In 1921 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers and the Royal Watercolor Society, from which he received full Fellowship in 1921 and 1923 respectively.

A trip to the southern part of France was important in Rushbury's development. Marseilles fascinated him more than any place he had visited,

and he worked for three months among its historic old buildings. Perhaps this enthusiasm was due in great part to Muirhead Bone's presence in Marseilles at the same time. Bone's masterly influence seems to have developed in the young artist a new and more individual conception of composition and execution in the dry-point medium. The fine plate of "Saint Victor" (1921), with its charming design dominated by the two square towers of the old church in Marseilles and what is left of one of the most famous and ancient monasteries in Christendom, is the result of this experience. The real atmosphere of Marseilles is here depicted, with the busy life about the quays and docks below, and the church, adjacent houses, and dock wall enveloped in sunshine. Then follow "The Fishmarket, Marseilles," (1922), which is animated with human incident, and "Canal de la Douane, Marseilles" (1923), interesting for its specifically local character.

Florence, Assisi, Orvieto, Siena, San Gimignano, and Rome the following year gave subject matter for a group of interesting plates. Following this group came a plate of outstanding performance, "La Rochelle," one of the most distinguished of Rushbury's works. "St. Fina's Town of the Beautiful Towers" gave us several notable plates in "Carceri, San Gimignano" and "St. Agostino." Before going on to the Paris subjects several other Italian plates should be mentioned — the fine "Porto Maggiore," "The Roman Bridge, Verona," and "Viterbo." Three plates of Paris: "St. Gervais, Paris," "Pont Marie," and "Île de la Cité" with its true artist's conception, seem to indicate a decided step forward in Rushbury's career. Then came "Place des Victoires, Paris, Plate II," done with new power and searching, sensitive draughtsmanship.

The plates that follow were drawn in England and France and show the great influence of Muirhead Bone, not so much from the technical standpoint as from the choice of subject matter. Of "St. Olave's, Tooley Street," Malcolm Salaman writes, "The old church in the busy Bermondsey district, which was rebuilt only in 1737, doomed to demolition, survives in Rushbury's record. The church-tower still stands intact, with its clock in place and its flag-staff erect, like some battered warship that keeps its flag flying to the end, while around is a scene of destruction." Another London plate of "Adelaide House, London Bridge," in which the steeple of Wren's Church of St. Magnus, the Martyr, can be seen, is pleasing in composition and well handled. "Low Tide, La Rochelle," with its bright sunlight, is a plate that breathes the artist's thorough understanding of his subject and material, and "Bookstalls, Paris" is a small plate of unusual charm.

As an architectural etcher Rushbury has few peers and his love for the historic structures of England, France and Italy has done much for the appreciation of edifices of past centuries. Since Rushbury is in the prime of his productive period we can expect other plates to be added to those which already constitute a permanent contribution to contemporary engraving.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

The Imperium of America

THOMAS POWNALL, appointed governor of Massachusetts in February 1757, landed at Boston on August 3, the same day that Fort William Henry fell into the hands of the French. The new governor, brother of John Pownall, secretary of the Board of Trade, had first come to the colonies with the unlucky Danvers Osborne in 1753, had stayed to attend the Albany Conference, and became intimate with both Franklin and Sir William Johnson. A Cambridge graduate with cultivated tastes, he was an excellent water colorist, a good mathematician, and a practical surveyor. Politically he shared Pitt's colonial ambitions and saw no way of ending the Seven Years War except by driving the French from the continent. The Library has long had a set of his rare American views, and has now added to its collections a four-page letter written by him on the September 7th after his arrival. The manuscript, addressed to his English patron, the Earl of Halifax, shows how quickly the new governor had grasped the military situation and how clearly he saw its ultimate solution.

He begins by reminding Halifax, then Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, of a previous communication, written directly after the fall of Oswego, in which he had insisted that French control of the inland waterways "does absolutely give them the Command of the Continent" and that the English "without two Fleets & Two Armies . . . could do nothing in America." This is the document that was later expanded at the request of the Duke of Cumberland and presented to him as a *Memorial . . . Stating the Nature of the Service in North America*. The intervening year, 1756-1757, with its second defeat had not improved the situation any and Pownall now declares:

"Unless we keep an Army at the Gates of Canada whenever we Attempt to Strike the French in any other Part they by the Command they have of the Country & Consequently the Indians will strike a deadly blow wherever they please as they have done at Fort William

Henry, and if we doe keep an Army at the Gates of Canada They knowing from the Impracticability of the Country to Us, as they now possess it & the Indians, that We cannot do them any Material harm, will leave us to Struggle with these difficulties & go out against us wherever they Please, as I own I do now fear."

If Lord Loudon were to advance from Albany, he felt this would only open the way for a French attack on the unprotected settlements of Nova Scotia, and if this were diverted they might "go where they please." He recurs also to the need for a second military and naval force if Quebec is to be surrounded, writing:

"If we had two Fleets while one Secured the Sea Lines, The other might at least together with one of our Armies at its Gates keep the French at Home in Canada & find them work there while we carried on our Operations against their Encroachments abroad. But how it is possible we should do this I do not see. We are by no means so Superior in the Navy to the French as to be Able to do this, & how we should do it in the Land Service I see no one possible way. We cannot do it by Regular Troops from Europe. I see plainly from the Disatisfaction & Disgust the Regulars have in the Provincials Service & from the total Alienation there is in the Provincials to the Command of the Regulars that will never be, & to hope to Support ourselves in any of our outposts at a Distance from the Settled Parts of the Provinces by the Militia is not more Absurd than it is impracticable & impossible Especially in the Utterly ruin'd and lost State of our Militia. It was therefore on this State of the Case as a Foundation that I did and do still say that unless we can take Quebec The French must command this Country — to what degree they will command it depends upon the degree of Vigor we shall exert in our defence but still they must command it until we recover the Command of the Waters that carry with them the *Imperium of*

America so great a loss was & will be found Oswego to be."

In spite of Pownall's liberal views, he was not entirely popular in Massachusetts. The supporters of Ex-Governor Shirley felt he owed his position to his influence with Halifax, his manners were considered too free, and his dress pretentious. Samuel Adams dismissed him as a "fribble" or fop, and the anonymous author of *A Review of the Military Operations in North America* held him responsible for most of the Imperial bungling. The writer of this attack, believed to be Governor Livingston of New York, admits that Pownall is "something of a scholar, but a confused reasoner" and charges him with "galloping into preferment." The Massachusetts governor seems to fear the effect of this libel, for he concludes his letter to Halifax, "I hope your Lordship will receive no ill Impression of me from the Villanously false Paper that has been published against me in England. It was wrote by an Attorney of New York & when I can spare time from the Duties of his Majesty's Service I will disabuse the World." E. L. A.

Prang's Civil War Portraits

AMONG the many timely novelties flowing from the Prang Company of Boston during the Civil War were a series of "photographic card pictures" of the military leaders, impressive in their braid and epaulets. An Austrian by birth, Louis Prang had already made a name for himself in this country with

decorated business cards and announcements, though his day as the exponent of the chromo-lithograph was still in the future. The portraits themselves are crude etchings drawn from current photographs and embellished with the engraver's tool. Appearing in the "carte de visite" size, they were sold in sets.

A typical group of the bearded heroes has recently been added to the Library's collection of Civil War material — largely the gift of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers. Consisting of 124 portraits, it takes up three albums — not Prang products, however, but a model copyrighted and sold by R. P. Haines, a "paper ruler" and stationer on Court Street. Although without date, this particular collection was probably begun sometime in 1862, when the great bulk of Winfield Scott still held first place in the public eye. He is followed by companion portraits of President and Mrs. Lincoln, the former wearing only a slight shadow of the beard of later years. The elegant McClellan, dawdling at that time between the Rappahannock and the James, is pictured next with his wife, and then appear such momentarily prominent figures as Butler, Fremont, and Burnside. Grant is placed late in the first volume and there is no likeness of Sherman at all. With his infallible sense of the public taste, however, Prang has offered such romantic characters as Ellsworth of the Zouaves with his flowing hair and smart kepi, Sprague, the boy governor of Rhode Island, and even the reviled Jefferson Davis.

E. L. A.

Ten Books

Between the Thunder and the Sun. By Vincent Sheean. Random. 1943. 428 pp.

THIS is Mr. Sheean's "personal history" of the last seven years. The narrative begins with the Salzburg Festival of 1935, which he, newly married, attended with his wife, the daughter of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson. These were the last days of peace; and Mr. Sheean, although in the company of the titled and the rich, makes some very pertinent reflections upon the pleasures of the privileged class. From Salzburg they went to Cannes, where they were the guests of Maxine Elliott, the aunt of Mrs. Sheean, and here again they were in the thick of Riviera society. During his holidays in the next few years Mr. Sheean met frequently Winston Churchill, a friend of the old American actress. Lloyd George and Lord Beaverbrook were also in the company at times; and the Sheeans attended intimate dinners with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. The conversations which he reports and the portraits which he draws add intimate details to our knowledge of these personages. In the chapter "Notre Dame de Paris" Mr. Sheean tells the story of the collapse of France, with close-up pictures of Léon Blum, Daladier, Paul Reynaud, and the Comtesse de Portes, the evil spirit of the last French premier. He witnessed the Battle of Britain from the village of St. Margaret's near Dover; and from a road near the Thames estuary, the Claridge Hotel, and the tops of fire engines. But meanwhile he dined, and wine copiously, with such men and women as Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Lady Diana Cooper, and the Duchess of Westminster. "I know that my brothers are toiling and dying," he writes in a characteristic passage, "that the whole earth is a hecatomb; swift shadows of their misery sometimes pass across the lighted feast; in my blood and brain and heart I am with them. And yet, in actual fact, I may be drinking champagne with a duke . . ." The last chapter records the author's visit to the Philippines and his return to America by clipper, stopping at

Guam, Wake Island, and Midway just a few days before the attack on Pearl Harbor. The way Mr. Sheean weaves his autobiography into world events is fascinating. But his life has certainly been interesting; and he offers a well-informed as well as an intuitive insight in his interpretations. (Z. H.)

We Cannot Escape History. By John Whitaker. Macmillan. 1943. 367 pp.

LIKE Mr. Sheean, Mr. Whitaker is a star foreign correspondent, and his book covers approximately the same time and territory. Like Mr. Sheean, too, he has enjoyed the confidence of many a famous man. Mussolini received him five times, discussing with him the military situation after the defeat of Guadalajara and informing him of his intention of making an alliance with Germany. Count Ciano showed him the records of his conversations with Hitler on the eve of the outbreak of the war. The Italian Fascists especially distinguished him with their confidence, even decorating him with the *croce de guerra* after the conquest of Ethiopia. During the first two years of the Spanish civil war he was accredited to Franco's armies. The horrors which he now tells — the executions in the Badajoz bull ring and the rape and murder of scores of working girls — is enough to make one gasp. What one cannot help wondering is how anyone with Mr. Whitaker's Republican sympathies could stand the sight and even simulate acquiescence all that time. He was in the thick of events everywhere: visited small towns in the Sudeten country before the Munich days and experienced the terrorism of the advance troops of the Gestapo; talked with Mr. Benes about the approaching catastrophe of Czechoslovakia; and discussed the situation of France, just before her collapse, with Blum and Daladier as well as Laval. Thanks to his manifold connections, Mr. Whitaker is able to reveal some secrets, as for example the true story of the execution of Captain Roehm in June 1934. His analysis of the events is

swift and lucid, although not always entirely convincing. He believes that the full siege of Moscow was undertaken at the initiative of the generals rather than at the insistence of Hitler, with the purpose of encouraging the Japanese to attack America. (Z. H.)

Years of Blindness. By H. G. Quaritch Wales. Crowell. 1942. 332 pp.

THE author, a well-known British archaeologist, spent some twenty years in Siam and Burma, with long sojourns in India, Indo-China, Java, and Borneo. Besides being an explorer, he is evidently also a shrewd observer of the social, political, and cultural life of the natives as well as of the colonists; one may say indeed that probably few Europeans have a more thorough knowledge of the affairs of Southeastern Asia. The present volume in which he sums up his experiences reads like a weighty document, the seriousness of which is relieved by the amusing incidents which he relates. Mr. Wales traces in each country the causes of the downward trend of the white man in Asia: the lassitude and complacency of individual residents; the false sense of security of colonial governments; the growth of a militant nationalism; and the increasing aloofness of the white man from the natives. At the same time, he points out the causes of the upward surge of the Asiatic: their mastery of Western material methods; and their awakened consciousness to the value of their own cultural heritage. In adopting Nazi methods of conquest, Japan turned traitor to the Asiatic peoples whose leader she might have become — and this gives us one more chance to win back their confidence. And herein lie the deeper implications of Mr. Wales's warning: "When we have settled accounts with Japan we will still be left with the infinitely larger question of our future relations with Asia as a whole." The loss of Singapore may perhaps be regarded as the epitaph on a system. "If we are realistic," he writes, "we must now recognize . . . that no Asiatic nation . . . is likely to acquiesce willingly to a further, possibly indefinite, period of foreign tutelage." (C. H.)

In Peace Japan Breeds War. By Gustav Eckstein. Harper. 1943. 326 pp.

THE daily life of the Japanese people, their centuries-old customs and traditions, their national heroes, and the very recent emergence of Japan into the arena of world politics are the book's chief subjects. Dr. Eckstein — professor of physiology at the University of Cincinnati and author of a biography of Hideyo Noguchi, Japanese bacteriologist — has made several visits to Japan. On his first visit in 1924, the year of the American Exclusion Act, he experienced an uneasiness engendered by Japanese resentment which he never lost. He calls his book "a travelogue," and his comments highlight peculiarly Japanese characteristics and institutions. He explains their views on life and death, which evolve naturally from the teachings of the two dominant religions, Shinto and Buddhism; and discusses their suppleness of body, which seems to stem from their small size, and their subtlety of thought. Describing the Geisha house in the village of Makurasaki he sketches the Geisha system and the place of women in the social pattern; and the Japanese "talent for the sea" is brought out in an account of a day's outing with a fisherman. To the author, Japan is only very superficially a modern country. The breaking of its long isolation from the outside world by Commodore Perry less than one hundred years ago; the subsequent revolution against the power of the Shogun led by Takamori Saigo; and the promulgating of the constitution in 1889 mark its entry into our world — and the phenomena of the new civilization are merely superimposed on an ancient one which can scarcely explain itself to western minds. (E. D.)

The Thousand-Year Conspiracy. By Paul Winkler. Scribner. 1943. 381 pp.

THE author, until 1940 the head of a large newspaper syndicate in Europe, is convinced that Nazism is not a reaction to the terms of the Versailles Treaty; it is not derived from basic German traits; nor is it directly attributable to Hitler. Rather it is the result of "a planned conspiracy" whose roots reach back to the thirteenth century.

In an effort to prove that *Mein Kampf* is merely a rehash of age-old German ideas, he quotes from the writings of Bernhardi, Treitschke, Friedrich List, and Bülow. He shows that the Emperor Frederick II established the armed Teutonic Order of Knights not only to keep alive a feudal society, but also to enlarge his lands by conquest. In time the Junkers gained control over the Knights, thus becoming the masters of the Hohenzollerns and the real rulers of Germany. Their egotism and arrogance, their fanaticism and disciplinarian mentality can be attributed to the influence of the Knights. While most of the world was interested in the progress of civilization, Germany, under the Junkers, was intent upon world domination and the fight against the Christian conception of life. They looked upon Hitler as the exponent of their ideas and were directly responsible for his rapid rise to power. Mr. Winkler also believes that Hitler deliberately planned the purge of 1934 in order to secure the Junkers' favor. (*M. C. J.*)

Way for America. By Alexander Laing. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 1943. 380 pp. "A plain citizen's plain beliefs about the rescue of democracy" is the theme that the author, a librarian at Dartmouth College, as well as poet and novelist, has expanded into a vigorous and comprehensive argument for collective action against aggressors. An interventionist who was shocked by the compromise policies, he laments the tendency to entrust vital issues to experts instead of following the wisdom of the people, the most reliable judges of right and wrong in a democracy. He blames the theory of economic determinism in general, and vested interests in particular, for usurping the authority of morals in the international sphere; for the choice between democracy and tyranny means a choice between good and evil, and it is the duty of democratic peoples to help democratic efforts and to resist tyrannies in all parts of the world. Hence the author's bitter denunciation of the "democracies" support of Franco in the Spanish Civil War, of the Hoar-Laval treaty and the League's betrayal of Ethiopia, and of

our sale of oil and munitions to Japan. A large section of the book is a critical review of the British government's successive moves of appeasement, with Sir John Simon and Neville Chamberlain as chief culprits. (*M. M.*)

The Year of Decision: 1846. By Bernard DeVoto. Little, Brown. 1943. 527 pp. "THIS book," Mr. DeVoto explains, "tells the story of some people who went West in 1846." With this unassuming statement, he introduces his stirring account of the great migration, the year when thousands of typical Americans, the "Bill Bowens" of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, followed the trails to California and Oregon. The year 1846 saw the kingdom of the "mountain men" invaded by caravans of advancing whitetops. This was the year when the persecuted Mormons finally determined to carve out a commonwealth in the desert, that the illegal Bear Flag Republic waxed and waned, that the Northwest boundary was settled at the 49th parallel, and that American troops gaped at the Halls of Montezuma. But the stories of the smaller ventures are no less dramatic — Francis Parkman, the Boston Brahmin who crossed the plains to study the Sioux; gentle Susan Magoffin, who followed her husband through Doniphan's conquest of New Mexico; and the grim Mormon Battalion, who regarded their army pay as manna from heaven. A large portion of the volume is taken up with the tragic experiences of the Donner party, misled by the rhetoric of Lansford Hastings, California's first "boomer," and reduced to cannibalism in the snows of the Rockies. In spite of a flood of monographs, this is the first comprehensive treatment of this period of American history, and one that spurns "that naive mythology called economic determinism." Mr. DeVoto believes that the forces that drove men westward were composed of "such other and unanalyzable elements as romance, Utopianism and the dream that men might yet be free." The emigrants of 1846 won an empire for the nation, but it was this achievement that made the Civil War inevitable. (*E. L. A.*)

Force and Freedom. By Jacob Burckhardt. Edited by James Hastings Nichols. Pantheon Books. 1943. 382 pp.

MR. NICHOLS has done the general public a distinct service with his understanding translation of this work of the great nineteenth-century Swiss historian. Burckhardt, who is best known for his *Civilization of the Renaissance*, delivered the contents of the present book as lectures at the University of Basel; and they were posthumously published by his nephew. In a concentrated, frequently aphorismic, form he interpreted the dominant spiritual forces in the history of Western civilization under the headings of The State, Religion, and Culture, this last including art, literature, science, and social movements; then he discussed the reciprocal action of the three forces. His underlying thought, in which he foreshadowed the future, was that "power is in itself evil." The State is endowed with "the privilege of egoism, which is denied to the individual"; weaker neighbors are subjected to prevent the aggrandizement of other states, and "once on that road, there is no stopping." In an additional lecture-cycle on "The Great Men of History" Burckhardt characterized the emergence of "the revolutionary general," who resembles the present-day dictator. (*M. M.*)

Pioneer to the Past. By Charles Breasted. Scribner. 1943. 436 pp.

JAMES HENRY BREASTED, America's most renowned Orientalist, began his career as a druggist's assistant and glimpsed the wonders of archaeology only when his studies for the ministry revealed his aptitude for Hebrew and other tongues of the Old Testament. His son describes the sacrifices which made possible his graduate study at Yale and the acquisition of his doctorate in Germany. From his first journey to Egypt Dr. Breasted was convinced that his real work lay not in field excavations, but in the study of inscriptions. In the years before he achieved recognition he worked patiently on the great German project of an Egyptian dictionary, copied the monuments in European museums, and lectured tirelessly in an effort to popularize his subject. Finally through

the gifts of the Rockefeller Foundation he was able to plan the orderly excavation of the "Fertile Crescent" — freed from Turkish domination at the end of the World War. In an epic journey he crossed 600 miles of the new Arab state, still seething with war and forbidden to non-Moslems. Equally important was his share in the opening of Tutenkhamon's tomb and his observation of its treasures before the nationalism of the Egyptian government made scientific study impossible. His last book, *The Dawn of Conscience*, traced the growth of moral ideas. (*E. L. A.*)

The Building of Eternal Rome. By Edward Kennard Rand. Harvard University Press. 1943. 318 pp.

THIS series of Lowell Lectures was delivered with the intention of tracing "the might and majesty of the Eternal Rome" from its beginnings in the time of Ennius to the Middle Ages, when, as Professor Rand puts it, the ancient city was transformed into the City of God. Though his book is inevitably full of history, he draws his material chiefly from Latin literature, feeling that too many historians have "examined everything in the garden but the flowers." This sense of literature — even more, perhaps, than the author's profound classical learning — makes the volume an adventure in creative scholarship. He brings to life the dignity, the seriousness, and the humor of the early Romans; the "blithe and modern world" of Ovid; the slow change of thought that, setting in during the so-called Silver Age, was guided in a new direction by the coming of Christianity. He avoids the easy "decline and fall" conception; instead, he turns for a chapter or so to the New Rome of the Byzantine era, which gained in vigor and comprehensiveness not from the Christian faith only but from the East. Nevertheless, the fugitive spirit of Rome returned to its birthplace with the crowning of Charlemagne, achieving new strength in the centuries following; and it is that spirit, not to be pinned to earth at any place, which Professor Rand calls "Eternal Rome," the timeless city of all humble and liberal minds. (*H. McC.*)

Library Notes

The Puritan Family

"**P**URITAN Tribalism," published in the present issue, concludes the series of articles by Mr. Edmund S. Morgan on the Puritan family. The first of the series, "Puritan Love and Marriage," appeared in the February 1942 issue; the March and April issues contained "Responsibilities of a Puritan Parent"; the September issue, "Masters and Servants in Early New England"; and the January 1943 issue, "The Puritan Family and the Social Order."

Mr. Morgan's articles have aroused a merited interest and appreciation on the part of scholars, the press, and the public. They are based throughout on painstaking research, and often present an original point of view. We are glad that this excellent study, much of which was done in this Library, could be published in MORE BOOKS.

The First English Edition of Josephus

THE Library has recently acquired a copy of the first English edition of Josephus, "faithfully translated out of the Latin and French" by the Elizabethan poet and dramatist Thomas Lodge. *The Famous and Memorable Workes of Josephus* [****G.401.70**], a large folio volume, was printed in London in 1602 "at the charges of G. Bishop, S. Waterson, P. Short, and Tho. Adams," whose elaborately framed trade-mark, a snake winding round an anchor held by two hands, adorns the title-page.

The contents include the twenty books of the *Antiquities of the Jews*, a history from the Creation to the revolt of the Jews against Rome in 66 A.D.; the seven books of the *Wars of the Jews*; the two books *Against Apion*, in which the Jewish historian defended the reputation of his people; the book on the martyrdom of the Machabees, and finally the author's colorful autobiography.

Thomas Lodge translated these works in his early forties, when he had turned

from literature to medicine. In that period, in which the former adventurer, whose seafaring had brought him even to Brazil, became a notable physician, he devoted such literary labor as still fitted his leisure hours to the translating of Josephus and Seneca and to a summary of the didactic poem of Du Bartas. It appears, however, from a record in the Stationer's Company that he had already planned his work on Josephus as early as 1591. Professor N. Burton Paradise, in his study of Lodge, comments: "The translation represents Lodge's mature prose style at its best, being accurate and lucid, and free from the elaboration and overornamentation to which he was often addicted. The Josephus was his most popular work, with the exception of *Rosalynde*."

Lodge dedicated the bulk of the work to Lord Howard, Earl of Nottingham, and *The Wars of the Jews*, which has a separate title-page, to his friend Anthony Palmer. In a preface "touching the use and abuse of Historie," he drew on his own experience when he wrote: "... yet see we many men, that because they haue read many excellent works, will be Capricious and pretend wisdom; resembling those tragedians, who will after they haue discharged themselves of their parts, and apparrell wherein they counterfai'ted the Emperour, yet retaine his royall and princely manners." M. M.

Whitefield's Three Letters from Savannah

GEORGE WHITEFIELD, the English evangelist, arrived at Savannah in January 1740 and almost at once found himself in conflict with both the orthodox churchmen and the legal authorities. The publication of three indiscreet letters that same year aroused further controversy and did nothing to advance either his proselytizing or his charitable schemes. The communications, entitled *Three Letters from the Reverend Mr. G. Whitefield*, were printed in Philadelphia by the preacher's close though unconverted

friend, Benjamin Franklin. The Library has recently acquired a fine large copy of this sixteen-page octavo, with the lower edges still uncut.

Whitefield's first and second letters, written on January 18 and March 28, 1740, are addressed to a friend in London and are in support of his frequently repeated charge — that Archbishop Tillotson "knew no more of true Christianity than Mahomet." The moderate Archbishop had been dead for nearly fifty years, but in Whitefield's eyes he symbolized all the apathy, the "Deism refined," he was trying to dissipate. Drawing largely from the *Preacher*, by John Edwards of Cambridge, he accuses the Archbishop specifically of lessening "the Belief of the Eternity of Hell-Torments," and of encouraging profanity and gaming. With something of the same vigor displayed in his extemporaneous sermons, he concludes smartly, "How stark blind the Archbishop was, in the fundamental Points of the Christian Religion."

Letter III, addressed to the inhabitants of "Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina," is a plain warning "that God has a Quarrel" with them for their "Abuse of and Cruelty to the poor Negroes." He denounces the planters for over-working and torturing their chattels and confesses that he is amazed there are not more widespread rebellions. Naturally he was deeply concerned with the spiritual neglect of the negroes and sincerely believed that "whenever the Gospel is Preach'd with Power amongst them, that many will be brought effectually home to God." Revolutionary as his tract was, there is nothing in it which can be interpreted as foreshadowing the anti-slavery sentiment. In fact Whitefield himself was in later years a slave-holder, and this letter was written merely because he "was sensible touched with a Fellow-feeling of the Miseries of the poor Negroes."

E. L. A.

From the Library of Ben Jonson

THE Library has acquired a handsome folio volume which once stood on the shelves of Ben Jonson, the most learned of the Elizabethan

playwrights and collector of one of the rarest libraries in England at his time. Jonson's motto "Tanquam Explorator," which he wrote, as he was accustomed to do, on the upper right-hand corner of the title-page, testifies to his ownership, even though his signature on the same page has visibly been erased — a mutilation known to have been inflicted by later owners on some of Jonson's books. Brief marginal notes in the dramatist's hand occur on three pages.

The volume is a copy of the *De Architectura* of Vitruvius [****G.401.66**], printed at Venice in 1567, and lavishly illustrated with engravings, including a full-page view of Venice. It is the first edition of Vitruvius's work with the Latin commentary of Daniel Barbaro, "Patriarch elect" of Aquileia, a versatile humanist who had already published an Italian translation of the work.

The *De Architectura* is just the kind of book that Ben Jonson would naturally have wanted in his library. To judge from bibliographers' lists of the extant books known to have belonged to him, he owned the *Poliphilus* in an Aldine edition. It is lucky that any of his books have been preserved at all, since in 1623 a fire destroyed his library together with his own manuscripts, which he described in his poem "An Execration against Vulcan." His custom of "devouring" books — that is, disposing of them in times of need — accounts in part for their survival, as does also his generosity in giving them away. Apparently Jonson's scholarly interest in architecture was not dampened by his unhappy experience with the leading contemporary architect Inigo Jones, whose jealousy embittered his last years.

M. M.

Knox's Defense of his Secretaryship

IN spite of their pretentious title, *The Extra Official State Papers of William Knox* are little more than a justification of his actions in the years between 1770 and 1782 when he served as under-secretary of state for America. To the colonists Knox was known chiefly as the proponent of the Stamp Act, and

even Almon says in his *Biographical Anecdotes*: "To his zeal and suggestions, many of the unfortunate measures against America were ascribed, and he sustained much hatred from the Americans." This unpopular official was born in Ireland and claimed to have received his "political" education under Sir Richard Cox, the lord chancellor. His sole experience in the colonies consisted of a single term as agent for Georgia, but he was the author of several tracts on the American problem. When the Whigs came into power, Knox's office was abolished, and the remainder of his life was spent in trying to secure a pension and reimbursement for his confiscated property.

The Extra Official State Papers, of which the Library has recently acquired a copy, appeared in 1789 and was addressed to Lord Rawdon and other sympathetic members of Parliament. Knox described it as an "historical account of the several *extra* official transactions I had been engaged in, respecting this country, Ireland, and America . . ." The so-called "state documents," which are little except his

own elaborate memorials and selections from his correspondence, are interspersed with touching biographical anecdotes. Here he recounts his efforts to preserve the public papers, the extreme condescension always shown him by His Majesty, and the brusque denial of his request for a "compensation." Among the projects which had occupied his spare time were measures for lowering the duties on Irish linens and for admitting the Irish "into a participation of the Newfoundland fishery"; proposals for regulating "the religious establishments" in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; and arrangements for the improvement of the overseas mails.

The Library's copy [****H.88.165**] once belonged to Thomas de Grey, the second Lord Walsingham, and contains his book-plate. At the time of the book's publication he was acting as Joint Postmaster General and was naturally anxious to improve the foreign postal service. Knox's proposals, however, he regarded as impractical, and he has written "impossible," "the expence and inconvenience," and other unfriendly comments along the margins. **E. L. A.**

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

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SYNOPSIS OF CLASSIFICATION

<i>Open Shelf Room</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Navigation</i>
<i>Bates Hall</i>	<i>Essays. Literature</i>	<i>Poetry</i>
<i>Bibliography. Libraries</i>	<i>Fine Arts</i>	<i>Politics & Government</i>
<i>Biography</i>	<i>Folk-lore</i>	<i>Religion. Theology</i>
<i>Business</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Science</i>
<i>Children's Books</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Sociology</i>
<i>Drama. Stage</i>	<i>Military Science</i>	<i>Sports</i>
<i>Economics</i>	<i>Music</i>	<i>Technology</i>

In this list, the books are arranged under subject headings. Those in the Open Shelf Department precede the rest.

The Library is at present engaged in the large task of providing an improved arrangement of its book collections. For most of those in the Central Library, and also at the Business Branch, there is being adopted the form of cataloging and classification in use in the Library of Congress. For the Open Shelf Department and the Young People's Room in the Central Library, and for the thirty general branch libraries, there is being adopted a simplified form of the Dewey Decimal Classification.

During this process it is necessary that many new books be cataloged and classified only in temporary form. They are therefore listed below without call numbers. These books are available for use, however, and readers may obtain their call numbers from the card catalogs in the various departments.

Open Shelf Room

Army and Navy

Leyson, Burr W. The Army Engineers in review. Dutton. 1943. 358 L685

Up to date information on the varied work performed by the corps and the necessary requirements and qualifications for the recruit.

Maisel, Albert Q. Miracles of military medicine. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. [1943.] 616 M231m

The drugs and techniques of modern medicine and surgery that are saving countless lives, described for the layman.

Pratt, Fletcher. The navy has wings. Harper. [1943.] 629.13 P914n

A detailed picture of the naval air arm, its strategy and tactics and the role of aviation in fleet operations.

Biography

Connolly, James B. Master mariner; the life and voyages of Amasa Delano. Doubleday, Doran. 1943. 92 D337c

From an old diary the author re-creates the colorful career of a prominent Duxbury trader and explorer, whose ships plied the trade routes of the South Seas in the period following the Revolution.

Doherty, Martin W. The house on Humility Street; memories of the North American

College in Rome. Longmans, Green. 1942. 92 D6553a

Hasty, Jack. Done with mirrors; admissions of a free-lance writer. Washburn. [1943.] 92 H3588

Hone, Joesph. W. B. Yeats, 1865-1939. Macmillan. 1943. 92 Y414h

Critical and biographical study of the great Irish poet by a friend who knew him intimately for over thirty years.

Hooker, Rufus W. Ship's doctor. Whittlesey. [1943.] 92 H7845

Entertaining account of the author's professional adventures in peace and in wartime.

Levine, Isaac Don. Mitchell; pioneer of air power. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. [1943.] 92 M6828L

An authoritative biography of the far-seeing general whose stormy career epitomized the struggle for air power in the United States.

Mabee, Carlton. The American Leonardo; a life of Samuel F. B. Morse. Knopf. 1943. 92 M886m

Well-rounded biography of a versatile American distinguished as a painter, inventor, crusader against slavery, and high-minded politician.

Mann, Klaus. André Gide and the crisis of modern thought. Creative Age. [1943.] 92 G435m

Simonds, William A. Henry Ford; his life, his work, his genius. Bobbs-Merrill. [1943.] 92 F6994si

Waltz, George H., Jr. Jules Verne; the biography of an imagination. Holt. [1943.] 92 V531w

An account of Verne's career as a novelist and the influence of his imagination on later writers.

Economics

Collins, Clella R. Navy woman's handbook. Whittlesey. [1943.] 359 C712n

Essential information for the financial and legal protection of the navy wife, mother and family.

Ware, Caroline F. The consumer goes to war; a guide to victory on the home front. Funk & Wagnalls. 1942. 339 W267

The reasons behind rationing, ceiling prices and control of production and transportation.

Ethics

Kaighn, Raymond P. How to retire and like it. Association. 1942. 170 K13h

Patri, Angelo. Your children in wartime. Doubleday, Doran. 1943. 136.7 P314y

Fiction

Baldwin, Faith. Washington, U.S.A. Farrar and Rinehart.

Six romances of wartime Washington.

Brand, Max. Silvertip's roundup. Dodd, Mead.

The efforts of two men to apprehend a band of crooks.

Corbett, Elizabeth. Excuse me, Mrs. Meigs. Appleton-Century.

The marital difficulties of Mrs. Meigs who marries the persistent Mr. Cunningham on her eighty-second birthday.

Coryn, Marjorie. Good-bye, my son. Appleton-Century.

Absorbing fictionalized account of Napoleon's relations with his mother and his family.

Daly, Elizabeth. Nothing can rescue me. Farrar and Rinehart.

Two murders, following a tampering with a manuscript, are solved by Henry Gamadge.

Easton, Robert. The happy man. Viking.

A series of exceptionally well-written sketches depicting life on a Southwestern cattle ranch.

Eaton, Evelyn. The sea is so wide. Harper.

An account of the expulsion of the Arcadians from Nova Scotia, by the author of "Quietly my Captain waits."

Fleming, Berry. Colonel Effingham's raid. Duell.

A retired United States colonel returns to his native Southern city with a desire to improve the life of the community. Dual Book-of-the-Month choice for March.

Footner, Albert. Death of a saboteur. Harper.

A member of New York society is suspected of subversive activities carried on under the name of Russian Relief.

Gable, Sister Mariella, editor. Great modern Catholic short stories. Sheed and Ward.

Stories of nuns, monks, brothers and priests by well-known writers.

Harris, Bernice Kelly. Sweet Beulah Land. Doubleday, Doran.

Regional novel of the problems of a southern aristocrat who attempts to manage a plantation after the death of her grandfather.

Hauck, Louise Platt. Evergreen house. Dodd, Mead.

Light, pleasant romance.

Henriques, Robert. The voice of the trumpet. Farrar and Rinehart.

Beautifully written, symbolical novel of the moods and thoughts of a Commando captain, written in part in poetic form.

Howe, Helen. The whole heart. Simon and Schuster.

The life of James Hurd, a Bostonian, told through the letters and diaries of four women.

Keith, David. A matter of accent. Dodd.

A story of espionage, sabotage and murder.

Lewis, Lange. Juliet dies twice. Bobbs-Merrill.

A psychology professor and a student assist the local police in solving the murder of the heroine of a college play.

Maier, William. Spring flight. Duell.

A Cape Cod story.

Miller, Helen Topping. Wild lilac. Appleton-Century.

The efforts of a New England girl to adjust herself to life on a Louisiana plantation.

Moore, Ruth. The weir. Morrow.

Two families in a little fishing community off the Maine coast struggle to eke out a living from the sea. For the discriminating reader.

Neumann, Robert. Mr. Tibbs passes through. Dutton.

A series of incidents about a refugee family who find temporary shelter in a small English village.

Pratt, Theodore. Mr. Winkle goes to war. Duell.

How the army life changed an ineffectual, timid man of forty-four into a wholly admirable character.

Saroyan, William. The human comedy. Harcourt, Brace.

Delightfully human sketches about the Macauleys, a simple Americanized Armenian family living in California. Dual Book-of-the-Month choice for March.

Saxton, Mark. The years of August. Farrar and Rinehart.

The exposure of a plot led by a senator to take over control of the United States government after the war.

Seeley, Mabel. Eleven came back. Doubleday, Doran.

Dane and Martha Chappel, part owners of a radio station, learn what harm avarice and violence can do. An excellent mystery.

Stevenson, D. E. Celia's house. Farrar and Rinehart.

A pleasant Scottish family story.

Stiodmak, Curt. Donovan's brain. Knopf.

A Frankenstein horror story of a doctor who steals a dead millionaire's brain and keeps it alive.

Tilton, Alice. File for record. Norton.

The solving of a murder committed to hide the defalcations in the accounts of a department store.

Van Doren, Mark. Tilda. Holt.

Escape fiction, not comparable to the author's better work in the non-fiction field.

Wallace, Kathleen. Rice in the wind. Putnam.

A story of life in a British Colony in present-day China.

Wylie, Philip. Corpses at Indian Stones. Farrar and Rinehart.

A shy professor of anthropology solves the mystery underlying a series of murders in a summer colony.

History and Travel. The War

Banning, Margaret Culkin. Letters from England, Summer 1942. Harper. [1943.]

940.548 B219L

An informal record of the author's impression of wartime England and of the part played by women in industry, civilian defense and the auxiliary services.

Brodrick, Alan Houghton. North Africa. Oxford. 1943.

961t B864n

A concise survey of the historical and geographical background of the region, prevailing social and economic conditions and its strategic significance in the present war.

Falk, Edwin E. From Perry to Pearl Harbor; the struggle for supremacy in the Pacific. Doubleday, Doran. 1943.

327.73 F191f

A complete account of the relations between the United States and Japan from the time the country was opened to the West, with emphasis on the rise of Japanese and American sea power and the conflicts that developed in the Pacific as a result of Japan's desire for a dominant role in Asia.

Fergusson, Erna. Chile. Knopf. 1943.

983t F352c

An informal study of the country and the strategic importance of her dominating position on the continent, with suggestions as to how we may strengthen our ties with her to offset Nazi influences.

Franck, Harry A. Rediscovering South America. Lippincott. 1943.

980t F822r

"Random wanderings from Pauama to Patagonia and back, reviewing a continent the author covered mainly on foot, a generation ago."

Hamilton, Thomas J. Appeasement's child; the Franco regime in Spain. Knopf. 1943.

946 H221

First eye witness account, by a New York Times correspondent, of what has been happening in Fascist Spain since the Civil War.

Hersey, John. Into the valley. Knopf. 1943.

940.54 H572i

Terse and gripping account of a minor skirmish on Guadalcanal, in which a courageous marine captain succeeded in withdrawing his ambushed company from a seemingly hopeless position. Cited for excellence by the Council of Books in Wartime.

Jansen, Jon B., and Stefan Weyl. The silent war; the underground movement in Germany. Lippincott. 1943.

943 J35s

A first hand account of the growth and methods of the movement by two exiled members now operating outside of Germany.

MacCormac, John. This time for keeps. Viking. 1943.

940.53 M131t

An earnest plea for clarifying the ideals for which we are fighting if we are to achieve a lasting peace.

Marchal, Léon. Vichy; two years of deception. Macmillan. 1943.

944 M315v

Intimate revelations on events and personalities of the Vichy regime, by the former Counselor on North African affairs to the French Embassy in Washington, now on the Fighting French staff.

Massock, Richard G. Italy from within. Macmillan. 1943.

945 M419i

A factual and objective study of the rise and decline of Fascism in Italy, the effect of the war on the people and the possibility of an eventual revolt within the country, by the chief of the Rome Bureau of the Associated Press from 1939-41.

Michie, Allan A. The air offensive against Germany. Holt. [1943.]

940.544 M624

A survey of Allied and Axis aerial performance to date, with specific proposals for an immediate all out bombing of strategic German cities in preparation for an Allied invasion of the continent in 1943.

Moats, Alice-Leone. Blind date with Mars. Doubleday, Doran. 1943.

940.548 M687b

The unconventional record of a young woman correspondent's coverage of the Far East, Russia, the Middle East and Africa during the present war.

Morton, H. V. I saw two Englands. Dodd, Mead. 1943.

942t M889i

The record of a journey before the war and after the outbreak of war in the year 1939.

Myklebost, Tor. They came as friends. Doubleday, Doran. 1943.

940.54 M996t

A record of Hitler's failure to transplant National Socialism in Norway, which reveals how each fresh German encroachment only served to stiffen the resistance of the people, and unite them against the invader.

Oakes, Vanya. White man's folly. Houghton, Mifflin. 1943.

950 O11w

Pungent observations on developments in Asia and her trade relations with America during the past decade by a reporter who has covered the Far East.

Platt, Robert S. Latin America; countryside and united regions. Whittlesey. [1943.]

980t P719L

A detailed geography of every South American country, fully illustrated with photographs, maps and charts.

Poliakov, Alexander. White mammoths; the dramatic story of Russian tanks in action. Dutton. 1943.

940.54 P766w

A stirring account of the production of the giant V's and their spectacular successes along the Russo-German front during the critical winter campaigns of 1941-42.

Stefansson, Evelyn. Here in Alaska. Scribner's. [1943.]

979.8t S816h

A graphic description of the social and economic life of the country, lavishly illustrated with over one hundred photographs.

Straight, Michael. Make this the last war. Harcourt, Brace. [1943.]

940.53 S896m

A realistic appraisal of our role in the war and post-war reconstruction.

Strasser, Otto, and Michael Stern. Flight from terror. McBride. [1943.]

943 S897f

Inside light on the growth and methods of the Nazi party by a prominent member during its early days, who later revolted and organized the underground Black Front and was subsequently hounded over Europe by the Gestapo.

Wildes, Harry Emerson. Twin rivers, the Raritan and the Passaic. Farrar & Rinehart. [1943.]

974.9 W673t

The colorful history of two rivers that have figured in American history. In the Rivers of America series.

Literature. Composition

Blake, Dorothy. It's all in the family; a diary of an American housewife Dec. 7, 1941-Dec. 1, 1942. Morrow. 1943.

828 R659i

Brennan, Joseph Gerard. Thomas Mann's world. Columbia Univ. 1942.

833 M2872zb

A critical study of Mann's view of art and the artist as revealed in his writings.

Burack, A. S. The craft of novel writing. The Writer. [1942.]

808 B945c

A selection of articles by outstanding novelists, critics and teachers providing a general discussion of the novel as well as more detailed treatment of special phases of the subject.

Howard, Leon. The Connecticut wits. Univ. of Chicago. [1943.]

820.9 H849c

Scholarly account of the coterie of Yale graduates made up of John Trumbull, Timothy Dwight, David Humphreys and Joel Barlow, who, during the chaotic

period following the Revolution, adopted the role of "wicked wits" to satirize contemporary political conditions.

Kamerman, Sylvia E., *editor*. Writing the short story. The Writer. [1942.]

808 K15w

Practical discussions of the techniques necessary to successful short story writing by well known authors, including six specimen stories.

Nathan, Robert. Journal for Josephine. Knopf. 1943.

828 N274j

A daily record of events in the Nathan household during the past summer on Cape Cod.

Spector, Ivar. The golden age of Russian literature. Caxton. 1943.

891.7 S741g

A study of the writings of the major authors, from the eighteenth century to the present, as a natural outgrowth of Russian environment.

Whall, A. L., *editor*. The Greek reader. Doubleday, Doran. 1943.

880 W552

A comprehensive anthology of Greek prose and poetry in translation.

Religion

Schwarz, Lco W., *editor*. Memoirs of my people through a thousand years. Farrar & Rinehart. [1943.]

296 S411m

An anthology of Jewish autobiographical writings.

Spiritual readings from Mother St. Paul. Meditations on the gospels of Sundays and certain feast days, selected from the "Christi" books. Longmans, Green. 1942.

242 S149s

Useful Arts. Science

Auto owner's home service manual. Grosset & Dunlap. [1942.]

629.2 P831a

"A ready-reference manual of money-saving automobile ideas for the man who wants to get the most out of his car."

Finch, Vernon, and others. Elementary meteorology. McGraw-Hill. [1942.]

551.5 F402m

Glasstone, Samuel and Violette. The food you eat; a practical guide to home nutrition. Univ. of Oklahoma. 1943.

612.3 G549f

Harris, Florence L. Victory vitamin cook book for wartime meals. Penn. [1943.]

641.5 H314v

Hawkins, J. Harold. Your house, its upkeep and rejuvenation. Barrows. [1943.]

643.7 H393y

Bates Hall

American bar, The. 1943. Minneapolis, Field. 1942. 1235 pp.

B.H.644.56

Books Abroad. 1942. Univ. of Oklahoma. [1942.] 480 pp.

B.H.784.66

Burke, W. J., and Will D. Howe. American authors and books, 1640-1940. New York, Gramercy Pub. Co. 1943. 858 pp.

B.H. Gen. Ref. Desk=Z1224.B87 1943

Canadian almanac, The, and Legal and court directory. 1943. Toronto. 1942. 750 pp.

B.H.641.7

Collins, Clella Reeves. Navy woman's handbook. McGraw-Hill. [1943.] 219 pp.

B. H. Ref. Closet

Essay and general literature index. 1942. New York, Wilson. 1942. 251 pp.

B.H.821.7

Lehman, Maxwell, and Morton Yarmon. Opportunities in the armed forces. Viking. 1942. 418 pp.

B.H. Closet

Living church annual. 1943. Morehouse-Gorham. 1942. 538 pp.

B.H.642.34

Martindale-Hubbell law directory (annual), The, 75th year. 1943. New Jersey, Martindale-Hubbell. [1943.] 2 v.

B.H. Centre Desk

Milligan, Harold Vincent, *editor*. The best loved hymns and prayers of the American people. Garden City, N. Y., Halcyon House. [1942.] 474 pp.

B.H. Gen. Ref.170.3

National Catholic Almanac. 1943. St. Anthony Guild. 1943. 800 pp.

B.H. Ref. 642.22

Outdoor life. Outdoor life cyclopedia, a complete guide for sportsmen. Grosset & Dunlap. [1942.] 334 pp.

B. H. Gen. Ref.84.11

Robison, Samuel Shelburne, and Mary L. Robison. A history of naval tactics from 1530 to 1930; the evolution of tactical maxims. Annapolis, Md., United States Naval Inst. [1942.] 956 pp.

B.H. Gen. Ref.72.5

Smith, Cleveland H., and Gertrude R. Taylor. United States service symbols. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 1942. 116 pp.

B.H. Gen. Ref. Desk=UC483.S53

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Catalog, A, of books represented by Library of Congress printed cards issued to July 31, 1942- v. 1-10. Ann Arbor, Michigan, Edwards Brothers. 1942-43. 10 v.

*Z881.A1C3

"A photographic reproduction of . . . cards . . . in a depository card catalog . . . The books . . . represented in this catalog are not all in the Library of Congress, and conversely, that library contains some thousands of books for which cards have not been printed." V. 1, p. III.

Heaps, Willard Allison. Book selection for secondary school libraries. Wilson. 1942.

Princeton university library chronicle, The, vol. 3, no. 1- Nov. 1941- Published by the Friends of the library. [Princeton Univ. 1941-]

*A.7155.1

Rue, Eloise, *compiler*. Subject index to books for primary grades. American Library Ass'n. 1943.

Biography

Single

Biddle, Francis. Mr. Justice Holmes. Scribner. 1943.

7636.71

A short biography of the famous judge by the present Attorney-General of the United States.

Fairman, Charles. Mr. Justice Miller and the Supreme court, 1862-1890. Harvard. 1939.

E664.M6F25

Graves, Philip Percival. The life of Sir Percy Cox. Hutchinson. [1941.]

DS79.8C6G73

Major General Sir Percy Cox (1864-1937) was the first High Commissioner in Iraq and British Minister to Persia.

Jandy, Edward C. Charles Horton Cooley, his life and his social theory. New York, Dryden Press. [1942.]

HM22.U6C65

Collective

- Friedman, Lee Max. Jewish pioneers and patriots. Jewish Pub. Society of America. 5703-1942. **E184.J5F75**
A history of the Jews in America.
- Wendt, Lloyd, and Herman Kogan. Lords of the Levee. Bobbs-Merrill. 1943. **F548.5W5**
The story of Bathhouse John and Hinky Dink, the most colorful politicians who ever controlled Chicago's First Ward.
- White, Elizabeth Nicholson. Two Joans; Joan of Akka, 1272, and Joan d'Arc, martyred 1431. [New York?] 1942.
- Winship, George Parker. An odd lot of New England puritan personalities with some observations on the Bay psalm book. Portland, Maine, Southworth-Anthoensen Press. 1942. ***H.98.152**

Business

*These books are to be obtained at the
Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.*

- American booktrade directory, including lists of publishers, booksellers, periodicals, literary agents, book clubs, etc. 1942. Bowker. [1942.] 362 pp. ****Z475.A51**
- American newspaper publishers association. Bureau of advertising. Expenditures of national advertisers in newspapers, magazines, farm journals, and chain radio in 1941. From figures compiled by Media records, inc. [New York,] the Association. 1942. 113 pp. ****HF6137.A51**
- Angell, Norman. Let the people know. Viking. 1943. 245 pp. **NBS**
- Barger, Harold. Outlay and income in the United States, 1921-1938. National Bureau of economic research. 1942. 391 pp. Conference on research in national income and wealth. Studies in income and wealth, v. 4.
- Brady, Robert A. Business as a system of power. Columbia Univ. 1943. 340 pp. **NBS**
- Brown, Esther L. Social work as a profession; 4th edition. Russell Sage Foundation. 1942. 232 pp. **NBS**
- Cooper, Kent. Barriers down. Farrar & Rinehart. [1942.] 324 pp. **NBS**
- Crump, Irving. Our United States secret service. Dodd, Mead. 1942. 264 pp. **NBS**
"How the agents of the Treasury department carry on war against counterfeiters in their protection of the nation's currency."
- Current biography; who's news and why. 1942. Wilson. [1942.] ****CT100.C97**
- Darnall, J. R., and V. I. Cooper. What the citizen should know about wartime medicine. Norton. [1942.] 237 pp. **NBS**
- Foreign office list and diplomatic and consular year book. 115th edition. Harrison. [1942.] 570 pp. ****JX1783.A3**
- Grew, Joseph C. Report from Tokyo; a message to the American people. Simon and Schuster. 1942. 88 pp. **NBS**
- Harris, Seymour E. The economics of America at war. Norton. [1943.] 418 pp. **NBS**
- Hazlitt, Henry. A new constitution now. McGraw-Hill. [1942.] 297 pp. **NBS**
- Lengyel, Emil. Siberia. Random House. [1943.] 416 pp. **NBS**
- Lieber, Richard. America's natural wealth; a story of the use and abuse of our resources. Harper. 1942. 245 pp. **NBS**
- Living church annual; the year book of the Episcopal Church. 1943. Morehouse-Gorham. [1942.] 538 pp. ****BX5830.L78**
- Logie, Iona M. R., editor. Careers in the making; modern Americans when they were young — and on their way. Harper. [1935.] 381 pp. **NBS**
- McNair, Malcolm P., and others. Problems in merchandise distribution. McGraw-Hill. 1942. 726 pp. **NBS**
Harvard problem books.
- Magee, John H. General insurance; revised edition. Chicago, Irwin. 1942. 829 pp. **NBS**
- Motor truck red book, an encyclopedia of the laws, rules, regulations, principles and practices of motor truck transportation. 1943 edition. New York, Traffic Pub. Co. 1942. 942 pp. ****HE5623.A.M91**
- National association of life underwriters. Life underwriting, a career for women. Indianapolis, Insurance Research & Review Service. [1942.] 144 pp. **NBS**
- Plastics catalog. 1943. Plastics catalogue corporation. 1942. 864 pp. ****TP986.M68**
- Platt, Robert S. Latin America, countrysides and united regions. McGraw-Hill [1943.] 564 pp. **NBS**
- Poland, Polish ministry of information. Concise statistical year-book of Poland. 1939-1941. New York. 1941. 160 pp. ****HA1451.A3**
- Reilly, William J. How to improve your human relations by straight thinking. Harper. 1942. 192 pp. **NBS**
- Seed trade buyers guide. 1943. Chicago, National Seedsman Publications. [1943.] 230 pp. ****SB44.S45**
- Sheldon's jobbing trade and city offices . . . 1943. New York, Phelon. 1943. 448 pp. ****TS1763.S54**
- Straight, Michael. Make this the last war; the future of the United Nations. Harcourt, Brace. [1943.] 417 pp. **NBS**
- Thomas, Charles A. Thomas natural shorthand. Prentice-Hall. 1942. 119 pp. **NBS**
"A modern, progressive system of shorthand based on natural, already familiar writing lines"; and edition.
- Tolley, Howard R. The farmer citizen at war. Macmillan. 1943. 318 pp. **NBS**
- Wells, Ralph. New England community statistical abstracts; statistical, economic and social data for 175 New England cities and towns. 3d edition. Boston Univ. College of Business Administration. [1942.] ****HC107.A11.W45n**
- Whittington, Edward N. Industrial inspection and assembly. McGraw-Hill. 1943. 202 pp. **NBS**
- Willing's press guide. 1942. 69th annual issue. A comprehensive index and handbook of the press of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. London, Willing's Press Service. [1942.] 358 pp. ****Z6956.E5.W73**
- Young, John P. The international economy. Ronald Press. [1942.] 714 pp. **NBS**

Children's Books

*These books are available in the
Young People's Room, Central Library*

- Atwood, Wallace W., and Helen G. Thomas. Visits in other lands. Ginn. 1943. Illus. y910A887v
- Bunce, William H. War belts of Pontiac. Dutton. [1943.] yB942w
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More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XVIII, Number 6

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More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

JUNE, 1943



The Second Year of the War

FOR the last two years the June issue of *MORE BOOKS* has contained a group of articles in which the open departments reviewed the work of the past twelve months. The present issue contains a similar survey.

The second year of the war has brought the Library added problems. Eighty-nine members of the staff are now in military service, so that all departments are experiencing a shortage of personnel. And, as is evident from the following reports, the war has affected the whole library system in many other ways as well. For instance, an entirely new War Information Center has been introduced to deal with questions about all phases of the war activity. Book selection is hampered by the difficulty of obtaining books from abroad, even from England and South America. Reference work in Bates Hall and the History Department is taking on a military aspect. The use of periodicals has accelerated a great deal, partly because the public's interest in current affairs outstrips the publishers' ability to keep abreast of the news.

As the dividing line between serious fiction and the new and dramatic non-fiction becomes less marked, the Circulation Division finds the demand for non-fiction steadily rising, even among children's books. Branch libraries must keep their readers informed on all sorts of matters connected with the home front, and must at the same time cope with the dim-out, first aid courses, and A.R.P. responsibilities.

Technology and economics are probably the only subjects in which publication has very much increased. The Science and Technology Department has all it can do to keep up with the flood of books on aviation, machine shop work, and the like. The Statistical Department has noticed no falling-off of the interest in business affairs and Washington legislation, and has encountered a general curiosity about Latin American economics. The Business Branch, situated in the downtown district, serves not only its former clients but more than twenty-five federal departments.

Naturally the influence of the war is less felt in the field of the arts;

but both the Music and the Fine Arts Departments have answered questions from homecoming soldiers about foreign countries they have visited. Here too there is a continued interest in Latin American topics.

In the Rare Book Department, use of the mathematics and map collections has increased as a direct result of the war. The books which were placed in storage just after Pearl Harbor have also been put to good use, often by scholars from out of town who were unable to obtain them elsewhere.

The War Information Center

THE War Information Center, located in the main lobby of the Central Library, became a part of the Information Office on March 1. Since that time, because the general information booth has been closed for the duration, there has been increased activity. The general policy remains the same, yet there have been some changes and additions in the service. When the Center began in October 1942, it was planned to provide general information about the war program for the service man and the civilian. The Center was also meant to direct inquirers to source material on war and war-related subjects which is located elsewhere in the Library. All problems entailing extended research were to be referred to the proper department, while ready reference questions were to be answered at once by members of the Information staff. This procedure is still in effect.

Mr. K. P. Vinsel, Chief of the War Information Center of the United States Office of Civilian Defense, and Mr. E. Dent Lackey, Director of the Division of War Information, the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense, visited the War Information Center a short time ago. They commented on the excellent type of service rendered, and, having carefully studied the assembled material and the system of presentation, said that they were interested in seeing similar war information centers set up throughout New England, and suggested that people interested in such an endeavor should get in touch with the Library at once. They were enthusiastic in their praise of the booth's design and have taken pictures of it to be used as a model.

On May 1 the War Information Center installed a Boston Committee on Public Safety Information and Volunteer Desk, at which volunteer registrations will be taken. This was done in response to many requests made by members of the public. In conjunction with this service, the Center has compiled an extensive file of Civilian Defense material, including a list of Volunteer Offices located in the surrounding cities and towns.

The alcove adjoining the War Information Center has featured many interesting exhibits, and has now been designated as "The United Nations Alcove." The Victory Book Campaign was given added stimulus by the exhibition of an Oerliken Gun which was lent to us by the A. O. G. Corporation of Providence, Rhode Island, in coöperation with the Public Relations Office of the First Naval District Headquarters. Featured with this gun were official Navy photographs of the gun in action, and photographic studies of the United States Naval Hospital Library Service, as carried on in the Chelsea Naval

Hospital. This was followed by the "Tanks in Action" exhibit which was lent to us by the British Information Service in New York. Then posters and pamphlets of the Fighting French were shown and from May 17 to 31 official United States Naval Aviation training and action photographs were displayed. A Chinese and a Dutch exhibit have been scheduled for the month of June.

More service men are using the Information Center now than before, and it is gratifying to be able to help them. They seek information about the city, historical points in Greater Boston, or housing and recreational facilities. Many French sailors have come in hesitatingly and have been delighted to find an assistant on the staff who could talk to them in their native language. Recently two of them asked to see pictures by French artists which they had heard — even before coming to America — were in our print collection.

The card file of military camps and posts, which is brought up to date each week, has proved an excellent aid in answering the questions of parents who have sons in a particular camp, or service men and women who want to know something about the new camp to which they have been assigned. Rationing and Victory Garden questions vie for first place in popularity. Quantities of rationing pamphlets have been distributed, while just as much material on the latest information about gardening has been placed in the hands of prospective Victory Gardeners.

As the war continues, each day brings to the War Information Center fresh official releases from the United States Office of War Information.

Elizabeth B. Boudreau

Book Selection for the Central Library

IN the years preceding September 1939 the Book Selection Department of the Reference Division was able to rely on an established routine. Formerly, one of its major tasks was the systematic checking of foreign catalogues for material to be ordered. In response to these orders, consignments came regularly from the Library's agents in Rome, Madrid, Leipzig, the Hague, Paris, and London. From Washington were received documents published by the United States Government and supplied to us as a depository library. At that time an encyclopaedia for the Reference Department could be bought with at least a degree of confidence that a revision would not occur for some years. It was a matter of course to see within a fortnight of publication the weekly issues of the *Bibliographie de la France* or the *Publishers' Circular* from England. Among the non-fiction which the Library was offering its public, books of general science enjoyed a relative popularity. Biography was following the "new" method initiated with notable success by Mr. Strachey in his life of Queen Victoria and which was in turn being applied by a host of other writers to the past careers of such a variety of subjects as General Grant, Henry Ward Beecher, Rasputin, and Frank W. Woolworth. Controversial books were spoken of as "thought-provoking" and were not taken too seriously.

Today, foreign shipments are limited to those from England. In place of importations from Europe, we are asked to consider the offerings of Fifth Avenue

or Madison Avenue. Montreal is sending French imprints. For Spanish books, the review committee is well served by a local book store. Buenos Aires and Mexico City write directly and enclose lists of books for sale.

An encyclopaedia which used to be content with a new revision every few years has now abandoned the term "revision" and steps forth after a scant twelve months with what it calls the issue of 1941 or 1942. On examination, it may prove perhaps to have excellent, up-to-the-minute material on aeronautics, but to make room for this a worthwhile article by a specialist in another field, less timely but important, has been crowded out. In this case, our old copy must not be given up, even if the war demands that we buy the new one.

Immediately following the entry of France into the war in September 1939, the *Bibliographie de la France*, hitherto a weekly, became a fortnightly, and so continued until it ceased to be received in May 1940. The German periodicals, including the trade organ *Deutsche Nationalbibliographie*, winged their way across Siberia in one epoch-making flight to this country in the spring of 1941 and thereafter were seen no more. The *Publishers' Circular*, though still coming from England, has shrunk in size and its paper is of a dark grey hue. More than ever now the Library gets its news of foreign publications from *Books Abroad*, which is published in Oklahoma.

In the three classes of non-fiction mentioned in the first paragraph of this report, general science, biography, and the thought-provoking book, we find the average reader today scarcely able to withstand the heavy barrage of general science. Biography has swung sharply to the present, though a backward glance has been given in a few instances to Jefferson and Paul Revere and to Willard Gibbs. The breathless accounts of war correspondents and narratives of escape compel their readers to the present, except when they bid them definitely to contemplate the future in such books as *The Making of Tomorrow* by Raoul de Roussy de Sales. Instead of having its thought merely "provoked," the public now finds itself in a welter of discussion.

Also purchased more heavily than before have been grammars, text-books, reference books, and dictionaries in Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Polish, Russian, and the Spanish of South America. A dictionary of military terms, English-Japanese and Japanese-English, in an American edition published by the University of Chicago Press; a comprehensive English-Japanese dictionary; and a Chinese pocket dictionary published by the Harvard University Press are three such titles. Our aim has been to provide assistance to both elementary and advanced students who are taking intensive courses.

Among the activities of the Book Selection Department which have been stepped up unexpectedly by the war are the requests for valuations on old books. This is a recognized form of public service, though little of real value ever reaches the Library in this fashion. But the urgency of moving and the ever-present need to convert into money whatever may be available have quickened the pace of the almost universal desire to realize on an heirloom.

Wartime has complicated the question of how many copies of a given item to buy, and the best location for it in the Library. For example, in normal times Jane's *Fighting Ships*, bought only every other year, would arrive from England and be placed in a public reading room with the reasonable expectation that it was safely disposed. Owing to the difficulties of transportation, last

year's edition was late in coming and, while the Library was waiting for its own imported copy, was offered for sale at a much higher price by a local dealer. The public clamored at the delay. The Library decided to buy the local copy and to keep the other in reserve. The local copy, placed in the reading room, disappeared at once. A second was bought here to replace the first and was attached to the reading table by a chain; this one too disappeared, with the chain. Before either loss could be made good, a new edition came out and was immediately bought on this side. Ultimately, when the imported copy of the new edition came from England, the Reference Department possessed two copies, and was thereby able to handle a request which could not have been met with the single copy ordinarily at its disposal. The Library's subscription, formerly on a biennial basis abroad, has since been changed to an annual and placed with an American representative of the English publisher. It may be worth noting that eventually one missing copy was returned, both book and chain. The incident illustrates the policy of abundance which the Library has striven to maintain, but which would be seriously affected if the threat of quotas in publishing should become a reality.

Christine Hayes

In Bates Hall

READERS who have used Bates Hall during the first hour of the day this past twelve months have become quite accustomed to the music of the Coast Guard band, with the glacé tones of the glockenspiel ringing loudest, as the men march past on their way to exercises. And those readers who have remained until closing time at ten o'clock have heard the lingering tones of taps from the U. S. S. Brunswick across the square. This suggests how the day's routine has become modified.

The day's mail may bring a request for a recipe for "Boston dropped egg" from a cook at Camp Edwards; an inquiry from a naval student about where one may buy a bubble attachment for a sextant; a question about existing classification schemes for army libraries; a note from a sailor asking for pamphlets on swimming; a Naval Reservist's request for a good reading list on New England; a candid challenge to settle an argument among a group of sailors in San Francisco about Canada's status in relation to the United Kingdom; a request from a soldier in the middle west who wants advice on Yogi books; and so on.

Over the telephone will come questions requiring the speediest handling. A ship bearing a particular name is to be christened. What can we find out about its predecessors? A camp is nearing completion. What persons or places associated with the outfit occupying the camp would be suitable for commemoration by street and building designations? A local social club wishes to set up a shore library for seamen from its native land. How can it be done? Textbooks for an Army course have not arrived. Can we suggest other titles, so that the men may be making progress while awaiting the delayed books?

Our patrons of other days are still to be taken care of, and their interests are not divested of war implications. One feature writer, whose articles on

nature and travel have always made splendid reading, has spent hours piecing together personal details of military engagements. Another person, whose normal interest is in exploring our "slanguage" and idiomatic usages, has turned to military usages and customs, leafing through interminable military and naval journals.

Since August 1942 a rearrangement of the material on the reference shelves has been in progress, for every effort has been made to retain within the reading room only that material whose presence could be most justified; but we believe readers will benefit directly as they become familiar with the flexible Library of Congress classification system now adopted. This modification of arrangement on the shelves has been necessitated in part by changes in the proportion of space taken up by certain subjects. Some 150 new books are added to the reference collection each year. It is not always possible to make eliminations where space is most needed; for instance, our law material has quite outgrown its present shelves. The Massachusetts Reports, now in 310 volumes; the United States Reports, now in 314 volumes; and the ever-expanding *Corpus Juris Secundum* will find room for a number of years' expansion only when relocated on shelves on the east wall.

Among the increasing number of sound reference books for which space must be provided is *Who Was Who, 1929-1940*, the third volume of the English series of that title. There is also the first volume of a similar nature for the United States, entitled *Who Was Who in America, 1897-1942*, published by the A. N. Marquis Company. Stanley J. Kunitz and Howard Haycraft's *Twentieth Century Authors* appeared of late, superseding their *Living Authors* and *Authors Today and Yesterday*. An ingenious book, the *Index to Children's Poetry*, by John E. Brewton and Sara W. Brewton, also came out this year, published by the H. W. Wilson Company. Despite its title, it has been of prime use in helping adults. Perhaps that fact would indicate that too much of the poetry one finds worth remembering is read only during childhood. A new edition of the *Fiction Catalog*, edited by Dorothy Cook, also appeared in 1942. Another helpful publication is *The Book of Catholic Authors*, informal self-portraits of famous modern Catholic writers, edited by Walter Romig.

G. & C. Merriam Publishers have brought out *Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms*, within the past twelve months. A thesaurus without the pitfalls of voluminous alphabets, this book helps you say what you wish — with impunity, whereas Webster himself only helped you say what you meant. *American Authors and Books, 1640-1940*, by W. J. Burke and Will P. Howe, was recently issued under the imprint of the Gramercy Publishing Company. Though not free from irregularities, the book is a wonderful compound of biographical and bibliographical detail. A *New Complete Russian-English Dictionary* by Louis Segal, distributed by Stechert, made a most timely appearance, in view of political events.

In 1942 was published a new issue of Charles J. Sullivan's *Army Posts and Towns*, the *Baedeker of the Army*, quickly followed by an enlarged printing. In 1943 came *The Naval Officer's Guide*, by Arthur A. Ageton, providing a long needed companion to *The Officer's Guide*, for the Army.

John M. Carroll

The History Department

IN the field of history a major proportion of our purchases are of necessity from foreign countries; this is obviously so in the case of any large, older library whose collections of American material are already very extensive. Therefore, because of the cessation of all importations from the Continent and the marked reduction of those from England, there have been few acquisitions of importance in this department during the past year.

Some few titles of immediate interest on the subject of the war are ten volumes of the quarterly *Record of the War*, an English publication begun by Sir Ronald Storrs and now carried on by Philip Graves. This is a topical summary of the events of the quarter which as yet comes only to March 31, 1942. A Canadian publication of similar character is Edgar McInnis's *The War*, of which the third annual volume has recently appeared. It is primarily chronological in its arrangement, each volume having a briefer chronology at the end. Here again the value is lessened by the fact that the last date covered so far is September 1942. In the case of both these works it is necessary to supplement information available in this department by the use of material in periodicals. Samuel Cuff's *The Face of the War* summarizes conditions from 1931 to 1942 in topical as well as chronological order, the chronology being less detailed than in the others, although it stretches over a longer period of time.

The *American Guide Series*, which now covers all the states and some of the more important cities of the Union, is proving indispensable for accounts of places to which civilians as well as service men are being moved. These volumes contain a mine of information hitherto unavailable in published form and much in demand by the public.

The first of the *New World Guides to the Latin American Republics*, sponsored by the Office of the United States Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, has just been received. This will help to fill a crying need for something which approaches what Baedeker and Muirhead have done for European countries. The first volume includes the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. A serious omission, however, is the lack of an index, one of the most important parts of any reference book.

Guide books for Europe, Asia, and Africa are in constant use both for the sake of their maps and for information about places in the news and from which letters are being received by the families of men in service. While Europe is well covered, and to some extent Asia, there is a very real want of material on Africa and Australasia. The collection of maps clipped from half a dozen newspapers, originally for use on the bulletin board, serves to show day-by-day military movements and is often useful in locating places hitherto too unimportant to appear in atlases, gazetteers, or guide books.

Of course it is out of the question to dream of maps in any permanent form, or of reasonable accuracy, which are at all up to date; but with the two volumes of Stieler's *Atlas of Modern Geography*, published in 1930-1931, we can supply considerable information on foreign countries. The annual *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas* is well revised as far as maps of this country are concerned, but is of little use for others.

With the decrease in the number of college students using the library,

and the change in the character of their studies, there has been some falling off in the use of college texts and collateral reading, especially at the end of terms. There has been little apparent change in the general use of the room, however — perhaps a little more demand for books on the Scandinavian, Baltic, and Balkan countries, and on North Africa and the southern Pacific area. Genealogy seems to hold its own, and a notable number of service men are asking for that and for coats of arms.

Curiously, with the number of service men in the city, there has been no greater demand for Boston guide books than in the past. This need is probably being met by the U. S. O. and kindred organizations.

Laura R. Gibbs

Periodicals in War Time

THE exigencies of the war have eliminated, probably for the duration, virtually all European periodicals except those of the British Isles. Magazines and publications from the Orient have also been stopped. This curtailment of foreign periodicals has served only to intensify the interest displayed in the subjugated countries. American magazines have made a sincere effort to keep the public well informed on social, political, and economic conditions abroad. The existing situation is also being met in part by such broadsides as *News from Greece*, compiled and edited by the Committee for the Restoration of Greece, and *The Danish Listening Post*, edited by the National America Denmark Association. The publication of the Polish Labor Group entitled *Poland Fights* is a more ambitious undertaking. All three profess to present accurate behind-the-scenes underground news. While these publications are naturally transitory in nature, they do fill a definite need.

Reference work in the Periodical Room has increased in direct proportion to the accelerated interest in the global war. Abroad, attention has been focused on the Free French, with the De Gaulle-Giraud attempts at collaboration occupying a place of prominence. The Gandhi incident accentuated the already growing concern regarding India and its provocative relation to the British Empire. The visit of Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek to the United States served to renew the somewhat lagging interest in China and the Far East. Our Lend-Lease program is investigated almost daily, while Russia has become a continued source of analytical speculation. It is significant that articles on post-war problems and planning receive increasing study, with special reference to the Atlantic Charter, the Beveridge Report, and the Four Freedoms. It denotes an awakening from the lethargy that prevailed in a similar situation during World War Number One, and connotes a growing realization that this time we must win the peace as well as the war.

Coming nearer home, the new interest in inter-American coöperation is particularly noteworthy. Frequent questions concerning the number of Latin American republics that are full-fledged members of the United Nations are in themselves indicative of the trend. The importance of Pan American affairs will undoubtedly be considerably heightened by the recent visit between the Presidents of the United States and Mexico. On the home front, the chief

reference topics are women in war and in industry, rationing in all its ramifications, dimout regulations, juvenile delinquency and its relation to war conditions, the black market, and attendant evils. Book reviews and critical appreciations of modern authors are still asked for by members of various clubs and organizations. However, even this group is being brought into contact with total war, since the majority of books reviewed touch on the present conflict in one way or another.

Debating also shows the effects of the war on the choice of subject matter: price-control, centralization of government in war time, socialized medicine (in the realm of practical solutions for the present shortage of doctors), the post-war world (both social and economic problems), and the question of an international police force to keep law and order once this war is won.

General interest follows the press headlines. Such events as the air feats of Colin Kelly, the Doolittle bombing of Tokio, the rescue of Eddie Rickenbacker, and individuals featured in the daily press always create a demand for brief biographies of these persons. The personal equation is especially noticeable in the constant use of both the *Army and Navy Register* and the *Army and Navy Journal*, as well as repeated requests for military and naval insignia.

A partial list of the new items added in the past six months also reflects the trend in war time. Such titles as *Inter-American*, *Quartermaster Review*, *Yank*, *The Marine Corps Gazette*, and *The War in Pictures* speak for themselves. *Hoy*, a weekly magazine published in Mexico in the Spanish language, is comparable to our *Life* and signifies an increased interest in Latin America and periodicals in Spanish. Such periodicals as *Air-Tech* and *Skyways* show a growing demand by the general public for non-technical magazines dealing with airplanes and elementary aeronautics.

When all facts are taken into consideration, the evidence is conclusive that interest in current affairs has materially increased the use of periodical literature, both in number and in kind.

Bradford M. Hill

Education for Victory

THE war has caused readjustment in the Teachers' Department as it has in others. Many of the teachers who formerly studied and did research work in the Department are now in military service as instructors. Frequently they write or send messengers requesting advice and assistance in their problems. One high school teacher, now a captain in the air corps, wrote for secondary school programs and lists of tests. Another officer who is conducting a course in English for illiterates asked for books on adult education. Army and Navy instructors located in and around Boston have found their way into the Library. Their principal worries are often along vocational lines, and they want books on interviewing, job analysis, and teaching by means of radio and moving pictures.

Teachers who have remained in the public school service are turning their attention to the part which young people are taking in the war. Pre-induction mechanical courses are given in some of the schools, and the manuals

for these are on file in the Department. Pre-flight instruction also holds a central place, and in conjunction with pre-flight training a set of books called the *Air Age Education Series* has been published. These text-books represent a major step in providing schools with teaching materials for this training. Among the subjects of the set are *Mathematics, Science, Geography, Meteorology, and Social Studies for the Air Age*. These books and others like them are an important part of the Teachers' Collection.

Commencements this year will feature Freedom, Democracy, and Liberty, and teachers and students will find programs and suggestions in educational periodicals. The motivating force of the wartime educational program is the Office of Education at Washington. Its official publication is a bi-weekly periodical called *Education for Victory*. It is packed with important information on wartime school projects; it lists new books and pamphlets; and reports of the activities of the High School Victory Corps from all over the country are printed in each issue. Another useful set of pamphlets is the *Education and National Defense Series*. It includes such subjects as *Home Nursing, Education under Dictators and in Democracies, National Unity through Intercultural Education, and Helping the Foreign-born Achieve Citizenship*.

The business of testing grows. No longer are tests confined to schools and colleges; private business firms, defense industries, and above all, army and navy classification groups — all use this method of examination. The word "test" has a terrifying meaning for many, particularly men and women with little formal education. But after we show them a sample mechanical aptitude test and explain it a little, they are much less frightened and leave the room with more confidence than they had on entering. Hardly a day passes without a request for army tests. Of course the actual ones given by the government are not for public distribution, but there are samples which answer the purpose. Standard mental ability tests, inductee's manuals, and air corps examinations are on file in the Teachers' Department.

Courses in mathematics and science are given in conjunction with military service. The Department has added textbooks in these two subjects which are available at all times, since like all the books in this room they are for library use only. The growing demand for mathematics books is taxing the Library to its capacity, and once students discover reference copies they come day after day to study them.

Anna L. Manning

The General Reader

Selecting Books for a City at War

A SURVEY of book selection as carried on in a world at war reveals several interesting facts. The most obvious, to those closely associated with book selection, is the increased power of the book in this war as compared to its rôle in previous conflicts. This emphasis on the book is in part attributable to an enlightened public, a public which during the past twenty-five years has gradually assumed its rightful place in a democratic country.

The wide use of the book in the world today is enhanced by a trend in literature which has been noticeable for some time and which the war has accentuated and brought into focus, that is, the merging of the qualities of fiction and non-fiction. Fiction writers no longer feel obliged to perform their primary function, namely, to entertain. They have become historians, biographers, crusaders, social reformers, and even meteorologists, as evidenced by the character Maria in *The Storm*. This tendency received a great impetus from John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*, and it has been gathering momentum ever since until today, aside from the mass of inconsequential material coming from our presses, there are few novels whose sole purpose is that of entertainment. Marjorie Coryn, in *Good-bye, my Son*, gives an excellent picture of Napoleon's home life and the influence of the mother in that home. Walter Duranty's *Search for a Key* is without doubt an autobiography. Ben Ames Williams's *Time of Peace* is an account of the impact of the past decade on the New England status quo. Ruth McKenney's *Jake Home* is a biographical, sociological study of labor during the past twenty years. In *Double, Double, Toil and Trouble*, Lion Feuchtwanger shows the corrupt roots which nourish the present Nazi régime in Germany. *The Timeless Land*, by Eleanor Dark, is an excellent history of one phase of Australia's development. The popular *The Robe*, by Lloyd C. Douglas, is a psychological study. And so on.

At the same time, there is tangible evidence that our non-fiction is taking on some of the qualities heretofore reserved for fiction. The war is responsible in a large measure for this tendency. Foreign correspondents, home from the scene of battle, write their accounts at white heat. They dramatize because by dramatization they can make their message reach the greatest number of readers. The popularity of W. L. White's *They Were Expendable*, Robert Trumbull's *The Raft*, Robert Hillary's *Falling Through Space*, Stanley Johnson's *Queen of the Flat-tops*, and Cecil Brown's *Suez to Singapore* proves this point. Nor is this quality of dramatizing everyday events a prerogative of the war correspondents. In every field of non-fiction writing it is evident. Such simple activities as those connected with life in the Maine forest, *We Took to the Woods*, by Louise D. Rich; travel in Mexico, *The Days of Ofelia*, by Gertrude Diamant; a report to the nation, Jean Potter's *Alaska under Arms*; conditions abroad, Theodore Broch's *The Mountains Wait* and Han Suyin's *Destination Chungking* — all are high-lighted with romance and adventure.

Another trend, due directly to the war, is the prevalence of technical books

designed for the general reader. Many people are being forced, because of the present methods of employment, to acquire or to brush up on previously acquired technical knowledge. To meet this need, as well as the needs of those already skilled in technical training, publishers are producing an unprecedented volume of technical material. In the spheres of air navigation, blueprint reading, aeronautics, reading military maps, general mathematics, sheet-metal work, welding, shop theory, foremanship fundamentals, ship building, airplane construction, and innumerable allied interests, the question becomes not whether there is a good book on the subject, but which of many books will prove the most helpful to the greatest number.

As the war has stressed the value of the book, it has also brought another factor into the limelight — the feminine element. The clinging vine is now likely to find herself clinging to a tractor steering rod or a welding machine. The last two years have opened a new world to women. Publishers have been quick to sense this, and so there are now available innumerable books for women in every walk of life. The men, of course, have not been neglected. *He's in the Army, Navy, Armored Forces, Paratroops, etc.* — *Now*, and such books as Herbst's *Army-Navy Guide* or Azoy's *The Army Officer's Manual* are as prevalent in this war as in the last. But it is the ladies who are receiving the publishers' bows, and we find an overwhelming array of such books as the following: *Army Guide for Women*, by Marion M. Dilts; *Women for Defense*, by Margaret C. Banning; *Calling All Women*, by Keith Ayling; *Army Woman's Handbook* and *Navy Woman's Handbook*, by Clella R. Collins; *Needed — Women in Aviation*, by Dickey Meyer; and *The Navy Wife*, by Pye and Shea.

Then for the women on the home front we find such titles as: *The Family in a World at War*, edited by S. M. Greenberg; *The Art of Living in Wartime*, by Marjorie B. Greenbie; *How to Dress in Wartime*, by W. Raushenbush; *Stretching Your Dollar in Wartime*, by Ruth Brindze; *The Run of the House*, by Charlotte Adams — and innumerable cook books and aids to wise purchasing and utilization of the nation's limited food supply. For the mother trying to rear her family in a warring world, we find such aids as: *You, Your Children and War*, by D. W. Baruch; *Our Children Face War*, by Anna W. M. Wolf; and *Your Children in Wartime*, by Angelo Patri.

The war has made stringent demands on those responsible for book selection, but the general trends noted above have been the most potent factors in influencing our course of action during the past year.

Edna G. Peck

Reading Trends in the Open Shelf Department

IN these chaotic days, when many people have a limited amount of leisure, the first concern of the Open Shelf Department is to meet the needs of the general reader who, more than ever before, comes to the Library for a specific title rather than for "any good book." Since we may receive as many as twenty-five calls a day for a very popular title, such as Mr. Willkie's *One World*, it is inevitable that the requests of all borrowers cannot be immediately supplied. However, the fact that 6,481 reserve postal cards were sent out in 1942 (twice

the number sent out in 1941) indicates that many borrowers are willing to wait for a book if they are certain that they will receive it within a reasonable time.

The Open Shelf collection tries to adapt itself to the changing times and to the reading tastes of a large group of readers. In selecting books for the department we are continually faced with the problem, "What do our borrowers really want to read?" With a limited book budget and even more limited shelving space should we purchase many copies of the same title or should we have as many different titles represented as possible? Should we buy only newly-published books or do readers want to find standard works of fiction and non-fiction represented on the shelves? Circulation figures show adequately how many books were borrowed from the department during the month; how many of these were fiction; how many were non-fiction. But they fail to indicate whether the individual borrower found the book he wanted or whether he took an unsatisfactory substitute.

In order to find an answer to these questions, during the month of April we distributed 900 questionnaires to our borrowers, asking them to check their reading preferences and to offer any suggestions they wished. It is too soon to give specific figures or a detailed analysis of the results, as up to the present time only about a third of the questionnaires have been returned. However, from the fact that practically all of these have been signed by persons who use the department at least twice a month, we may conclude that the Open Shelf Department has a definite place in the lives of many people even in these busy days.

Although the results we have merely bear out the fact, shown by our circulation figures and reserve requests, that books of non-fiction dealing with the war exceed all other demands, it was somewhat surprising to learn that books of fiction with a war background are also much enjoyed. Experience at the desk had led us to expect the opposite.

Books on the post-war problem seldom appear on our reserve list, but an unexpectedly large group of readers expressed an interest in these books, asking that they be given a prominent place in the department. "Inspirational" books have always been in constant demand, but many persons asked that we have more of them. To quote from one answer: "It seems to me that the war has disrupted the lives of so many people, it may be wise to place together on your shelves more up-to-the minute inspirational books that will guide people into a calmer, more peaceful frame of mind. I'm sure all the lonely Army and Navy wives, distracted housewives and generally jittery people would be grateful for a shelf of this sort which would include books to help one cope with every angle of this problem. I for one would also like to find on this shelf a book on how to make the most of my ration book when planning my meals; a book showing how to remodel, mend and conserve my clothes . . ."

At a recent library meeting it was remarked that books on nutrition were not being widely read. These books, as well as cook books, books on vegetable gardens, home decoration, and child training, are in constant demand in the Open Shelf Department and were checked by many borrowers.

It is encouraging to note that, although our fiction circulation has dropped, figures reveal that our non-fiction circulation approximates that of pre-war days.

Muriel C. Javelin

Children's Reading

HOWEVER much we may wish it were not so, an increasing number of children are affected by the war. The familiar pattern of home life changes rapidly as brothers and fathers are called to service and sisters and mothers enter defense work. Small boys take over the jobs of bigger boys who have found better paying employment; school children care for younger children and perform necessary household tasks and errands. If their evenings are free, the dimout prevents their going to the library. Even the regularity of school sessions has been interrupted by national requirements.

Seldom now do our children's rooms in the libraries hum with the bustle of hundreds of girls and boys passing in and out with their chosen books. In order to stimulate interest and encourage wider and better reading, the children's librarians give book talks and arrange attractive displays of books, with posters, related objects, and lists. Events of current interest are featured promptly to inspire topical reading. There is a lively interest in books which are informational and educational. Girls and boys pore over the photographs, maps, charts, and diagrams of the new, fully illustrated factual books. They are interested in science and mechanics. They want to know how to identify planes, how submarines are constructed, and what training is necessary for men in the various branches of service. They ask about the problems of vocational training and getting jobs. They want career stories of the professions, arts, and trades. Stories of girls and boys in other countries interest them because they want to know how people live and behave in the parts of the world where their fathers, brothers, or friends are stationed today. As fine new stories come from the scenes of war, girls and boys read them eagerly, rejoicing in the heroism presented so simply. They enjoy, too, the stimulating biographical stories and tales from the history of our country or neighboring countries.

Lest the imaginative side of children's reading be neglected, story hours are held in schools and libraries by Mr. and Mrs. Cronan and Mrs. Powers, and the children's librarians. Folk and hero legends are recounted; myths and fairy tales weave their spells of charm. Poetry and romance, chivalry and fancy open new realms to the entranced listeners, until the world of today is well-nigh forgotten. Classics are introduced, and the best of today's books, all those simple, stimulating, and satisfying tales which should be a part of the literary experience of every American child.

Thus the children's rooms are meeting directly the reading interests and needs of the children of today, stimulating their reading and guiding their study, and providing entertainment and recreation in good books.

Elizabeth M. Gordon

Branch Libraries in War Time

THE problems of a world at war have changed the entire concept of service in branch libraries. The old slogan of "the most books for the most people" has been replaced by "the right book for the right person at the right time."

Generally, fewer but better books are being read, in every type of subject.

Branch libraries now present a different appearance. The dimout has affected them to such an extent that in many districts library attendance of adults as well as children has been concentrated during the day time. In some branches it has been noticeable that women rarely come alone. More people come to borrow books than for leisurely browsing. Hardly ever are young men visible. One encouraging aspect of this, however, is the discovery of the attitude of the young men toward the Library. Now that they are going away into war service, they come for a last visit, and tell how they've always loved the Library, even when they were at their worst. Some of them write and others come in to visit when on leave, to talk about their new experiences and show themselves in their uniforms. And this is the way we want it to be.

"Books, like our country, have gone to war." The reduction in the demand for recreational reading last year is further evidenced. There has been a heightened interest in books about the many fighting fronts, the customs and living conditions in far-away countries, now so familiar, and first-hand experiences of fighting men and reporters. Grattan's *Introducing Australia*, Macpherson's *I Heard the Anzacs Singing*, Lengyel's *Dakar*, Holman's *Commando Attack*, Abend's *Ramparts of the Pacific*, Hargrove's *See Here Private Hargrove*, and many others have been on reserve lists constantly.

The reading interests in problems related to the home front have changed also. Last year's enormous call for technical material by men and women engaged in defense industry has subsided. This, without doubt, is due to the fact that such large numbers have been absorbed in jobs. The demand for technical material at present is from high school boys engaged in pre-induction training. For their use, it has been necessary to purchase simple factual material well illustrated. Whereas last year almost every request, from men and women alike, seemed to be for information on welding, today it is just as likely to be one about fixing a leaking faucet, a design for a quilt, the intricacies of upholstering a chair, recipes for baked beans, new ways of cooking meats, sugarless desserts, and proper diets.

Various lists have been printed for use and distribution in branch libraries. Vest pocket size lists on mechanical drawing and blue print reading have proved extremely useful to men in defense industry as well as to the technical branches of military service. "Recent Books for Parents," "Victory: A Reading List for Women in War Time," and "The United Nations" are others issued during the past year.

Exhibits are an important part of branch library work, and these too have been geared to the war effort. Their scope and size is necessarily limited by the amount of space available. In the larger branches they have been ambitious, and range from a War Information Corner to an entire small room devoted to this purpose. Whatever the size, most of them have been attractive and of interest to the community. By means of displays, branch libraries have encouraged and advertised war bond drives, scrap and tire conservation, enlistments in the different branches of military service, and record and Victory Book drives. These exhibits include books, posters, maps, and case material. The importance of proper nutrition has been brought to the attention of every library user in the city. Under the title of "Books to the Rescue when Foods

Go to War" at one branch, and others elsewhere, housewives are being advised how to keep their families properly nourished. The slogan "Vegetables for Victory," "Flowers for Morale," or "Grow a Victory Garden" emphasizes the importance of doing one's share in this nation-wide project.

One of the most interesting exhibits featured recently in a branch library was one in commemoration of Negro History Week. This display, located in a district of many Negro families, contained exhaustive material on the contribution of the Negro race to American civilization. Many exhibits in branch libraries are planned with the sole purpose of creating better understanding and coöperation among all peoples.

There is a stronger feeling of neighborliness everywhere. The community is making good use of its library. Schools and libraries are more closely knit. A tie of friendship and mutual service exists between the branch library and the Federal Housing Project in its midst. Groups from the project visit the branch; a library speaker talks to the Mother's Club about books, old and new; reading lists on a variety of subjects in the local branch are printed in the Project house newspaper. The government's requirement for the registration of aliens and the new Americanization program have increased the use of adult primers, easy readers, and naturalization information. Many of the classes have visited the Library and registered for library cards.

With the beginning of A. R. P. activity at the outbreak of war, branch libraries were immediately called into service. All available space was utilized. Classes are still being held in all phases of the work. War Information Centers and Report Centers are operating in some branch libraries. In many districts the branch is the hub of all A. R. P. activity. Branches are constantly examined for their possibilities as shelters, their blackout and dimout facilities, fire protection, etc. All of them have been provided with stirrup pumps and sand for bomb fighting. First aid supplies are at hand, the telephone and radio ready for up-to-the-minute news. The staff are on the job as private citizens as well as librarians; voluntary training in First Aid and Air Raid Warden procedure are almost as necessary as courses in cataloging.

The war continues to be a challenge to the branch library. The impact of war conditions is very great upon children as well as adults. All the powers of the Library as a disseminator of information are being employed, and every emphasis is being placed on the idea that "Books Are Weapons." The war will doubtless develop a greater social sense and responsibility in the community, and the Library hopes to be an integral part of this new social consciousness.

Ada A. Andelman

Technology, Business, Economics

New Books in Technology

ONE of the most marked effects of World War II has been the greatly increased call for and publication of technical books. As the defense program has expanded, and developed radically new weapons, devices, and techniques, it has required books on more and more subjects until now practically every aspect of the literature of science, engineering, patents, and manufacture might be called textbooks in the "mighty university of war that has been established in the past two years."

Outstanding in technical book publishing for 1943 has been the establishment of the army's Pre-induction Training Program. The modern army is a mechanized army; out of every one hundred men inducted, sixty-three are assigned to duties requiring special training. Yet its fundamental job is to teach men to fight, and its progress is slowed tremendously when it must take time for the mechanical training that could be given before induction. Under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Education and the War Department a group of sixty-five publishers are issuing a series of very elementary textbooks for high-schools and training courses. These textbooks follow the War Department outlines for army occupations, and incorporate many of the excellent Technical Manuals previously published by the War Department. They include titles like John Shuman's *Fundamental Shoptraining for Those Preparing for War Service* and Edward Wicks's *Shopwork*. The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and F. R. Miller have each prepared a *Fundamentals of Electricity* for pre-induction classes, as have Williams and Scarlott in *Radio I*, and J. V. Frost as well as C. G. Barger in their books on *Automotive Mechanics*.

An effective working knowledge of basic mathematics is an indispensable need in almost every trade. The Library has William Betz's *Basic Mathematics* as well as the popular *Mathematics Refresher* by Alfred Hooper. Claude Palmer and Samuel Bibb have written a *Practical Mathematics for Home Study* in four volumes. For the shop worker, Keal and Leonard's *Essential Mathematics for Skilled Workers* is an excellent refresher, and John M. Amiss's revised and enlarged *Shop Mathematics and Shop Theory* is an apprentice text of the Chrysler Corporation. Welton and Rogers's *Shop Mathematics at Work* covers a variety of trades, and E. P. Van Leuven's *General Trade Mathematics* is popular. Mathematics in aviation is important, and the Library has the third edition of A. E. Downer's *Practical Mathematics of Aviation*, George Osteyee's *Mathematics in Aviation* and Newsom and Larsen's *Basic Mathematics for Pilots and Flight Crews; a Practical Self-study Course*.

Besides the pre-induction texts on shopwork, the Library has such works as Sherman Hagberg's *Machine-shop Practice*, Hyland and Kommers's *Machine Design*, and books on *Tool Design* by Cyril Donaldson and Charles B. Cole. *Basic Bench-metal Practice* by Giachino and Feirer has unusually good illustrations, and Michelin's *Industrial Inspection Methods* describes the use of precision measuring instruments in quality control.

Among new books on mechanical drawing are H. J. Brodie's *Engineering*

Drawing and Mechanism, Leon Sahag's *Engineering Drawings*, and *Reading Engineering Drawings* by George F. Bush. *Blueprint Reading at Work* by Rogers and Welton and W. C. Lammey's *How to Read Blueprints* are new in their field, and Norman Meadowcroft's *Aircraft Detail Drafting* and Carl Norcross's *Aircraft Blueprints and How to Read Them*, as well as H. L. Heed's *Ship Structure and Blueprint Reading*, represent special applications of their subject.

For naval architecture and shipbuilding, the Library has John P. Comstock's *Introduction to Naval Architecture*, especially designed for apprentices, the third edition of Charles Hughes's *Handbook of Ship Calculations*, and Swanson and Haliday's *Ship Repair and Alteration*. W. W. Godwin's *Marine Pipe Covering* and E. S. Shulters's *Modern Marine Refrigeration* are much used, and the marine engineer will find H. L. Seward's *Marine Engineering*, Louis Ford's *Marine Diesel Handbook*, and L. B. Chapman's *Marine Power Plant*.

Aviation probably heads the list in number of new books published. Mastery of the air means victory and the "survival of civilization as we know it" and the post-war era will see tremendous development and expansion of commercial aviation, for our "air conditioned" youth will never be content with older methods of transportation. Assen Jordanoff's new *Illustrated Aviation Dictionary* defines and illustrates over two thousand words. F. R. Hazard's *Elementary and Advanced Aircraft Identification* and Harold E. Hartney's *Aircraft Spotters' Guide*, published by the National Aeronautics Council, are for student and civil defense work. Macmillan's *Air Age Education* series was the first of the pre-induction courses, and Hamburg and Tweney's *American Student Flyer* and Lt. Commander Bert A. Shields's *Principles of Flight* are primarily for secondary schools. In the field of aviation design, John Lee's *Fighter Facts and Fallacies* explains in simple language the problems that confront the designer. The Library also has Frederic Teichman's *Airplane Design Manual* and an *Introduction to Aircraft Design* by Thomas Faulconer.

For the student who is becoming acquainted with the sky for the first time, there are many new books on flying and the weather. Bernard Brooke tells *How to Fly an Airplane* and Philip Weems has streamlined his comprehensive treatise on *Air Navigation* to meet the needs of the war program. Lt. Commander Shields in *Meteorology and Air Navigation* has revised his earlier works, and *Meteorology for Ship and Aircraft Operation* by Peter Kraght is one of the Cornell Maritime Press publications.

Because of its flexibility, the utilization of electric power has become of major importance in the war effort. Edgar Perry's *Fundamental Jobs in Electricity* is introductory and comprehensive, and Erich Hausmann has an *Elements of Electricity*. The Library has new editions of Puchstein and Lloyd's *Alternating-current Machines* and of E. B. Kurtz's *Lineman's Handbook*. The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has published *Electrical Transmission and Distribution Reference Book*.

Radio, which had its infancy in the first world war, has a vital rôle in the present war and in the future, with its development of electronics and of ultra-high frequencies in aircraft communication, radio relay, and television. Arthur L. Albert's *Electric Fundamentals of Communication* covers radio, telephony, and telegraphy, and the Library also has Ware and Reed's *Communication Circuits* as well as Royce Kloeffer's *Principles of Electronics*, Ralph Müller's *Ex-*

perimental Electronics, and *Applied Electronics* by the Electrical Engineering Department of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. John Brainerd's *Ultra-high-frequency Techniques* is for the advanced student, while for the beginner the Library has J. B. Hoag's *Basic Radio* and many others.

For the metallurgist, the Library has W. T. Frier's *Elementary Metallurgy*, J. L. Bray's *Ferrous Production Metallurgy*, and Brick and Phillips's *Structural Properties of Alloys* with its fine photomicrographs. Adolf Beck's *Technology of Magnesium and its Alloys*, translated from the German, is of outstanding importance, and the Library also has Newton and Curtis's *Metallurgy of Copper* and the American Society of Metals' compilation on *Powder Metallurgy*. For the welder, there is the *Welding Handbook* and James A. Moyer's *Welding*, as well as *Aircraft Spot and Seam Welding* by G. Kuntz.

Chemical research fundamentally affects almost every phase of modern living, continually changing the well-being and even the safety of the nation. Our great synthetic organic chemical industry emerged from the first world war, and has contributed vitally to the present war in the development of munitions, drugs, protective coatings, and synthetics and substitutes. Outstanding among new books is William Caldwell's *Organic Chemistry* and the Library has Henry Gilman's revised edition of *Organic Chemistry* as well as a new edition of Perkin and Kipping's *Organic Chemistry*. Allen Rogers's standard and comprehensive *Industrial Chemistry* has appeared in a sixth edition, and the fourth edition of Emil Riegel's *Industrial Chemistry* is a valuable reference work. Another phase of modern chemical progress is the growing trend toward semi-micro qualitative analysis, as exemplified in Paul Spocri's *Principles and Practice of Qualitative Analysis, with Semi-micro Laboratory Technique*, Louis Curtman's *Introduction to Semi-micro Qualitative Chemical Analysis*, or Paul Arthur's *Semi-micro Qualitative Analysis*. Physical chemistry, too, has increased in relative importance in its advances in nuclear chemistry, and in the production of radioactive isotopes. Taylor and Glasstone's standard work has been extensively revised, to appear eventually in five comprehensive volumes. One of the most valuable scientific works of 1942 is Gustav Egloff's *Isomerization of Pure Hydrocarbons* for petroleum chemists and research workers, and there are also new editions of Vladimir Kalichevsky's *Chemical Refining of Petroleum* and Gruse and Stevens's *Chemical Technology of Petroleum*.

There has been astonishing growth in the commercial and war application of plastics. From milk, air, coal, and farm waste come these new chemicals with their endless variation and countless uses. First developed as substitutes, they are rapidly becoming replacements of the older engineering materials. New books are John Henry DuBois's *Plastics*, John Sasso's *Plastics for Industrial Use*, and a new edition of Dale Mansperger's *Plastics*. The *Plastics Catalog*, greatly enlarged in its 1943 edition, is especially valuable.

Patents have become of great interest to inventors, patent attorneys, private industry, and government agencies. The Boston Public Library has one of the most complete collections in the country of British, German, and United States patents and patent literature. Recent additions to the collection are the U. S. Office of Alien Property Custodian's *Catalog of Vested Patents — a list of patents granted to aliens, especially enemy aliens, and now held by the Alien Property Custodian*, George E. Folk's *Patents and Industrial Progress*, and Guenter

Reiman's *Patents for Hitler*, an exposition of certain international agreements. There are also the Patent Hearings before the U. S. Senate Committee on Patents, from 1941-1943.

Loraine A. Sullivan

The Business Branch

IT is often said that "history repeats itself." This statement is surely illustrated by the fact that what was written in 1942 about the Business Branch under darker war clouds could be repeated this year, with stronger emphasis on certain aspects of our service. Working with business people and materials leaves no illusion that "business as usual" can proceed under mobilization for total war. Indeed, business seems to be justified only in so far as its customary activities are turned toward increased production. Every government regulation has led to increased requests for books on industrial management, job evaluation, upgrading of workers, and training of women.

Our collection of books and periodicals dealing with personnel work has been better than adequate to meet this increased demand. The *Studies in Personnel Policy* of the National Industrial Conference Board have reflected almost instantly the shifting currents in personnel needs, and have described the actual practices of individual companies, most helpful to people who must solve similar problems. An old favorite, *Principles of Employment Psychology* by Harold E. Burt, has come out in a new edition, thoroughly up-to-date, with a wealth of material on aptitude tests. This subject has also been treated in *Industrial Psychology* by Joseph Tiffin. The President's "hold the line" executive order resulted in many requests for the text of the "Little Steel Formula," contained in such periodicals as the Conference Board *Economic Record*.

Concern for postwar planning problems has played a significant part in the queries addressed to the Business Branch during the first full year of our participation in the war, and has been reflected in many books. The first title to be asked for when this subject became of interest was *Planning for America* by George B. Galloway and Associates. Mr. Galloway has also furnished a guide to organizations engaged in various phases of postwar reconstruction research in *Postwar Planning in the United States*, a Twentieth Century Fund publication. It lists and describes the activities of well over one hundred government and private agencies, some of them new, others of long standing.

Any attempt to discover printed guidance for our conduct at the end of this war must take into account the writings which discuss our failures — and achievements — following World War I. Of dual interest, because it discusses this period and because it is the work of two men who had an active part in reconstruction and relief, is *Problems of Lasting Peace*, by Herbert Hoover and Hugh Gibson. They analyze the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations, then give their own conclusions as to the foundations of peace, and plans and proposals for its maintenance.

Brevity and lack of bias are two virtues of *Peace Plans and American Choices: the Pros and Cons of World Order*, by Arthur C. Millspaugh. Its purpose as stated is to boil down various suggestions and possibilities into a

dozen concrete propositions, then to describe the essential features of each with arguments on both sides. From this book, one may proceed to more detailed accounts of single problems. An English viewpoint is expressed in *Let the People Know* by Norman Angell, which aims to answer the questions in the minds of Main Street Americans as to the causes and outcome of the war. *Make This the Last War* expresses the views of the liberal journalist Michael Straight on the war and the conditions necessary for peace afterward. Since this is a global war, a global peace must be our aim. The Asiatic aspect is considered in *Basis for Peace in the Far East* by Nathaniel Peffer.

With all the evidence that we may develop an international viewpoint, it is fair to assume that American readers will still be especially interested in the problems their own country will have to face. Unemployment, a major problem in recent years, is treated in *Democracy Against Unemployment, An Analysis of the Major Problem of Postwar Planning*, by William H. Stead, formerly of the United States Employment Service. It cannot be known yet how demobilization of the military forces will be undertaken, but the fact that the matter is being considered gives hope that there will be good management. The *Report of the Commission on Postwar Training and Adjustment*, which is a "statement of principles relating to the educational problems of returning soldiers, sailors and displaced war industry workers," is only a preliminary report; but it is a step in the right direction.

The Twentieth Century Fund, which already has to its credit research of value in studying American economics, made one of its contributions to postwar planning when it commissioned Stuart Chase to make a series of exploratory reports on postwar problems, to be published under the general title "When the War Ends." To date two volumes have appeared: *The Road We Are Travelling, 1913-1942* and *Goals for America: a Budget of Our Needs and Resources*. The completed set will include volumes on money, foreign trade and agriculture.

The war has given new impetus to a trend which has always been noticeable in the Business Branch — the number of federal departments which have made use of its material. During the past winter the following departments have availed themselves of the privilege of holding "firm" cards and are regular users: Federal Milk Marketing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Home Owners Loan Corporation, National Bank Examiners, National Labor Relations Board, National Resources Planning Board, Boston Chemical Warfare Procurement, Civil Service Department, Office of Civilian Defense, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Office of Emergency Management, Employment Service, Engineer Corps, Engineer Office, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Internal Revenue Department, Anti-trust Division of the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and its Price Analysis and Wage Analysis Divisions, Office of Price Administration, Social Security Board, Boston Ordnance District, War Manpower Commission, and War Production Board.

Perhaps one of the best ways to demonstrate what information the business public of downtown Boston has been seeking during the year 1942-43 is to recount actual questions received. These are typical examples of material

for which we have been asked, and which we have been able to supply to the inquirer's satisfaction:

The relationship between the war events since September 1939 and the Dow-Jones Averages.

The average wage rates in shipyards throughout the United States. Accounting procedure for government contracts.

Sources of statistical material giving the effects of the war on New England business.

Camouflaging industrial plants.

Which New England cities have their rents frozen.

Which states have the gas rationing plan.

How rationing works in England.

The replacement of men by women in war industries, and also jobs which women can fill in wartime factories.

Where the important industrial areas in Japan are located.

A comparison between commodity prices during World War I and World War II.

The text of the Selective Service Act, Sugar Rationing Act, and 1942 Revenue Bill.

Wartime vocational courses available in Boston.

The percentage of money borrowed from commercial banks to finance the war.

The address of the Share-the-ride exchange for Boston salesmen.

The amount of petroleum refined in East coast refineries.

Economic effects of the war on small business.

A list of corporations which have received the largest war contracts.

Methods of manufacturing synthetic rubber.

Planning for postwar times.

Which departments of the government have moved from Washington and where.

A list of large "Grade A" accounting firms in Boston.

Dorothy T. Merrow

The Statistical Department

THE reference work in the Statistical Department follows very closely the events of the war as depicted in the newspapers. The legislative reference questions asked here are evidence of the great interest displayed by the public in the happenings in Washington, both in Congress and in the Executive Branch of the government. Many people follow the progress of bills filed in the House and Senate, checking the original bills with the amended forms, consulting the House and Senate documents and reports as issued, retaining their interest in the bill until it has been passed and filed with the Public Acts. An example of this was the intense interest displayed in the Ruml and other pay-as-you-go tax plans. The Executive Orders and Proclamations of the President are likewise followed very closely.

To supplement the above legislative material, sent to us by the Superintendent of Documents in Washington, the department also subscribes to various commercial services which are eagerly awaited by the public, and are received sooner than the government documents. The *Commerce Clearing House War Law Service*, which is broken down into different volumes such as "Rationing," "Man Power," "Proclamations," "Statutes," etc. is a satisfactory source of information. *Reports to the Business Executive*, *United States News*, *What's Happening in Washington* published by Prentice-Hall, *Congressional Intelligence*, *Kiplinger's Letter*, *Whaley-Eaton Service*, and the *Wall Street Journal* all help to give a clear picture of what is going on.

Although the war has brought changes in the investment field material it seems to have made none in the investment-minded public, whose interest continues unabated. *Standard Statistics* and *Poor's*, *Moody's*, *United Business Service*, *Investograph*, *Barron's*, *Babson's*, and the various financial and business magazines are used intensively by residents and business people.

The labor collection of the department, which was first brought to the attention of the local trades unions more than a year ago, has continued to attract them. Many whose interest at first was in purely technical labor subjects like collective bargaining, wage and hour legislation, or the relations of labor and management, have begun to read about the history of the labor movement, economic history, inflation and price control, and post war planning. Representatives of both employees and management read the latest books on labor relations and management and follow the *Studies in Personnel Policy* of the National Industrial Conference Board and the *Labor Relations Reporter*.

A stimulating group has been the graduate students from Puerto Rico and the Pan American countries, such bright students with such good cultural backgrounds that it has been a pleasure to work with them. They have written excellent theses on economic conditions in their own countries; it is to be hoped that some way of publishing them may be found, as it would contribute to a better knowledge of their countries on our part. The interest of American students in Pan American affairs has continued to grow. There does not seem to be enough material in English to satisfy the demand.

Reference questions from business people have increased. Firms seek information on securing government contracts, on priorities, and on manpower requirements. The offices of the government bureaus ask for figures and statistics relating to the last war; the special point just now seems to be cost-of-living figures. As the government regulations issued from Washington affect different classes of people at different times, so our reference work follows those regulations to a very great extent. Questions about different branches of the service and the draft regulations have diminished somewhat since the enlistments have been restricted; rationing regulations brought in many housekeepers and storekeepers; at the present time the greatest interest is in the directives and regulations concerning manpower issued by the War Manpower Commission.

Elizabeth G. Barry

Music, Fine Arts, Rare Books

War Time in the Music Department

THE most striking thing about music in the war effort today is its utilization by the national government. Not only for promoting the sale of bonds and stamps and helping to raise funds for the Red Cross and other social agencies, but for the entertainment of the armed forces in all parts of the world, the talents of musicians, folk dancers, ballet dancers, radio artists, and music librarians are extensively used. In addition to providing bands the government is actually publishing sheet music for the forces. *Time* reports that the number of copies is reaching 1,000,000 each month — a stupendous figure. Unfortunately, because of restrictions imposed by the copyright owners, none of the music published for the exclusive use of military personnel is available for civilians — not even for reference.

Among publications received from the government recently and available to the public has been *A List of Recorded Songs in the English Language in the Archive of American Folk Song*. As Dr. Harold Spivacke of the Library of Congress says: "Its appearance at this time is indeed appropriate since it is natural for a nation at war to try to evaluate and exploit to the fullest its own cultural heritage." The recordings were made in the field from the songs and instrument playing of cowboys, lumberjacks, mountaineers, sailors, convicts, farmhands, housewives, and school children. Seven albums — containing 119 titles selected from approximately 30,000 recorded songs — are for sale. Information about purchasing any of the other songs may be secured by writing to the Archives of American Folk Song, in the Music Division of the Library of Congress.

In line with the Good Neighbor policy, several new publications of the Pan-American Union should be mentioned, such as Gustavo Duran's *List of Recordings of Latin American Songs and Dances* and Gilbert Chase's list of *Latin American Music Obtainable in the United States*. Benjamin Grosbayne's bibliography of *The Music of Latin America*, an outline of his lectures at Brooklyn College, will remain one of the most valuable monuments of this period, exceeded only by the actual music, much of which is in the Music Department. During a recent tour in Central and South America, Mr. Nicolas Slonimsky had unique facilities for selecting for this Library not only a large amount of folk music but representative items by Villa Lobos, Francisco Mignone, Humberto Allende, Manuel Ponce, Alberto Williams, Oscar Lorenzo Fernandez, Camargo-Guarnieri and others. Until his book is published Mr. Slonimsky's articles in *Musical America* and the *Christian Science Monitor* are the most authoritative contributions to our knowledge of conditions below the Rio Grande. In connection with lectures given in Boston by Mr. Slonimsky and by Dr. Carleton Sprague Smith, Chief of the Music Division of the New York Public Library, several of the items referred to have been exhibited in the Music Department.

From Canada has come a biography of a Canadian prominent for a long time in Boston: Eugène Lapierre's *Calixa Lavallée, Musicien National du*

Canada. Lavallée wrote the music for the Canadian national anthem, "O Canada!" The war has kindled an interest in the history of our national and folk songs. Research on the origins of "The Star Spangled Banner" has been renewed by the government, and considerable work has been done in this department by a member of the staff of the Library of Congress. Quite as important as the investigations as to the origin of the national anthem is the record kept of its use at the present time, as well as of new editions and harmonizations. Igor Stravinsky's orchestration has been received, and many clippings have been filed.

Naturally the activities of the Music Department are not all taken up by the war; but it has had a part in collecting music, books, and phonograph records for the Victory Book Campaign. It has provided information for troops as to where they could find practice facilities while in Boston. A member of the British Merchant Marine from Kent was pleased when told where he could get an inexpensive copy of a song of Vaughan Williams. From one of the Boston harbor islands came a member of our own Merchant Marine wondering how to obtain some records for his buddies. The proper contact was suggested and he went away delighted. What the members of the band on a modern battleship do was described to us by one of our former regular patrons who was home on leave. The Library is one of a group of local institutions sponsoring the Victory Concerts held at the Museum of Fine Arts. During a given period "7,625 persons attended free Victory concerts for members of the armed forces . . . Of these 4,881 were service men and escorts."

The rôle of radio in the present crisis is well known. Not so well known is the fact that radio continues many of its peace-time features. The difficulty in connection with certain of the most valuable musical programs is that of knowing sufficiently far in advance to take advantage of them. Many invaluable musical experiences are missed because of insufficient publicity. A new service of the Music Department is to keep a file of the advance notices of radio stations and national networks. The study of these programs revealed a rare opportunity to hear Gregorian psalmody from St. Meinrad's Abbey in Indiana on Easter Eve. Specially interesting was the rendition of *Miroir de Peine* by André Caplet, who achieved fame as conductor of the Boston Opera in the 1910's.

Exhibitions related to the war effort have been: "Music Played by Early Wind Bands in the United States"; "War Songs"; "Music Engraved by a Warrior of the Revolution, Paul Revere." "Music in the War Zones" was the theme of an exhibition held during Music Week — not necessarily what a preoccupied trooper would find in the war zone, but what scholars and travellers have reported from the past. From the Aleutians and Iceland to the remote corners of the Soviet Union and the East Indies, there are in the Library examples of songs, stories, dances, and pictures which make the Library a veritable world in miniature. When the soldiers come home, there will be many who will have a new incentive to explore the treasures so bountifully assembled here.

Richard G. Appel

Books on the Fine Arts

THE normalcy of the interests and demands of the visitors to the Fine Arts Department continues into the second year of the war. Though it is a truism that art is eternal, nevertheless it is comforting to see a truism proved as it is, hour by hour and day by day, in this department. Though fewer people have had the leisure to read art books, the reference use of the department has not diminished noticeably, or been more than superficially affected by the war. To be sure, commercial artists now require pictures of tanks and bombers, eagles and uniforms; but this shift of subject interest does not differ greatly from the seasonal demands of normal times. In general, reading interests and research seem unaffected by current events.

Even those service men who use the department are apparently pursuing ordinary interests carried over from peacetime occupations or hobbies. A few, stationed here for fairly extended periods, have become almost regular patrons. Occasionally a man takes a moment of precious leave to satisfy an accumulated curiosity by using reference sources from which he has been cut off. Such a one, back from Alaska, was recently searching for information about Ahgupuk, the Eskimo painter, whom he knew, and whose work he was collecting. It is interesting to speculate on the effect of the impact of exotic cultures upon our service people. It may well be that many who are receptive and sensitive, or who have a trained approach to the arts, will return with fresh art interests or old interests sharpened and stimulated by direct contact. At least one may hope for such a by-product from these involuntary world tours. Sometimes our collections serve a very practical purpose, as in the case of an American naval officer who used pictures of uniforms and insignia to learn which officers of the British and French navies merited his salute.

If, at the moment, there seems to be no leisure to devote to serious reading in the arts, then perhaps it is the best of times to take home one of the many picture books which have been published during the past few years. The absence of text is no tragedy. The pictures speak directly, and may in fact speak more clearly than any explanatory text. The "refresher course" recommended by this department is a picture book — handily placed for casual enjoyment. There are, for instance, the unusually appealing Phaidon Edition monographs now published by the Oxford University Press. A wide range of subjects is available. The Renaissance is represented by Botticelli, Michelangelo, Raphael, and Titian; the Dutch school, by Frans Hals and Jan Vermeer; and modern painting, by Cezanne, van Gogh, and the Impressionists. The sculpture monographs are *Etruscan Sculpture*, *Roman Portraits*, *The Sculptures of Michelangelo*, and *Rodin*. In the Hyperion Press editions there are finely illustrated monographs on Holbein, Daumier, Toulouse-Lautrec, Manet, Gauguin, and Picasso.

Those familiar with the magazine *Studio* know the excellence of its illustrations. The pictorial compilations by the same publisher present attractive surveys, among which are recommended *Eyes on America: the United States as seen by Her Artists*, *Adventures in Monochrome*, an *Anthology of Graphic Art*, *Oil Painting of Today*, a survey published in 1938 with emphasis on the British and American schools, and *Sculpture of Today*, published in 1937. Ray-

mond Frith's *Art and Life in New Guinea*, another *Studio* publication, is also largely pictorial.

For those interested in America's architectural heritage and in the American scene the Hastings House publications would provide many a pleasant moment. Edited by Samuel Chamberlain, and in most cases consisting of his nicely composed architectural photographs, the series range over New England vacation spots, and in a time of curtailed travel present a nostalgic reminder of vacation days of the recent past. There is now a long procession of these attractive picture books — *Beyond New England Thresholds*, *Cape Cod in the Sun*, *Open House in New England*, *A Small House in the Sun*, *The Coast of Maine*, *Gloucester and Cape Ann*, *Martha's Vineyard*, *Nantucket*, *Old Marblehead*, and *Portsmouth, New Hampshire*. Historic and literary New England is surveyed in *Historic Boston in Four Seasons*, *Historic Cambridge in Four Seasons*, *Lexington and Concord*, *Historic Salem in Four Seasons*, and *Longfellow's Wayside Inn*. Three recent anthologies, *Fair Is Our Land*, *This Realm*, *This England*, and *France Will Live Again* present the beauties of our own and other lands through prints as well as photographs.

The appeal of the new books is varied, and pleasure may be guaranteed. *Sculpture Through the Ages* by Lincoln Rothschild is a recent comprehensive survey, largely pictorial, and the work of Jacob Epstein is fully presented in *The Art of Jacob Epstein. Color and Method in Painting as Seen in the Work of 12 American Painters* may be enjoyed for its illustrations, and the work of the much publicized Brazilian artist Portinari is lavishly presented in *Portinari, His Life and Art*.

At a time when physical refuge must be planned for and marked with signs, the serenity of art is a spiritual refuge which is impregnable. Especially now, when the objects themselves may be destroyed, or when they are hidden from view to save them from destruction, the art library must not only serve its usual purpose, but must in many cases offer in reproduction what may not be seen in the original.

Priscilla S. MacFadden

Rare Books under New Conditions

IN two fields at least the use of the Rare Book Department has markedly increased as a result of the war. The demand for the advanced mathematical books in the Bowditch Collection was nearly fifty per cent greater in 1942 than in 1941; and it seems likely to go higher in 1943. Most of the readers, as might be expected, have been members of the graduate schools at Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, particularly the intensive training classes sponsored by the Army and Navy.

Equally remarkable have been the requests for maps. Numerically the increase over last year has not been so great as that in the Bowditch Collection; but both maps and atlases have been put to much more businesslike use than they often were in the past. The tourists and the genealogists have largely vanished. The call is now closely dependent upon the daily headlines — so much so that for a while the staff checked the catalogue against the early news

each morning, knowing that the city papers would shortly be in search of everything available. The Library is fortunate in having one of the few sets of the International 1:1,000,000 Map in Greater Boston. This tremendous survey, published by various governments at intervals since 1913, will not be completed, most probably, until years after the war; but the sheets which have been issued are of inestimable value in reference work. Other maps, geological, topographic, and economic, have been used by engineering firms, technological students, and factories engaged in large defense projects. Furthermore, the collection has been thoroughly investigated — and utilized — by several branches of the United States Government and by the different military commands.

Early last year the Library transferred nearly 15,000 printed books and all its manuscripts to a bombproof storage vault for the duration. It has free access to this vault, and can obtain anything needed within a few hours at most. Tested by a year's actual practice, the system has worked admirably. Boston readers appear to be not at all discouraged by the brief delay, and research students from other cities, too often resigned to the limitations of "dead storage" at home, are delighted to find the procedure so simple. In all nearly two thousand volumes have so far been brought from the vault for use and returned.

The number of visitors in both the reading room and the Treasure Room has fallen off somewhat. Many of the graduate students and young instructors who ordinarily spent their vacations here are now in the armed forces. During the Christmas holidays, formerly one of the crowded seasons in this department, it was noticeable that nearly all those who came from out of town were women. The older professors are busy with increased teaching duties, and everyone is hampered by the difficulties of travel. Before travel restrictions came into effect, however, a number of scholars who had been in the habit of using the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library availed themselves of the greater facilities now to be found in Boston.

Acquisitions in the department have been fewer, as they have been in most libraries. Not only are importations far less frequent than they were even in the first year of the war, but there have been very few really good book auctions in New York this winter. Some outstanding items have been added: for instance, General Gage's Headquarters Orderly Book, 1774-1775, a manuscript of great interest and historical importance; a Dickens collection of first editions, letters, and other valuable material, comprising some two hundred items; a splendid copy of Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, Salisbury 1766; the first English translation of the *Decameron*, London 1620; and several incunabula, among them the 1481 edition of Dante's *Divina Commedia*, with the engravings attributed to Botticelli; the *Cologne Chronicle* of 1499, which has one of the most authentic references to the invention of printing; and an early edition of the *Fioretti* of St. Francis of Assisi, printed in 1490. These star items are supported by a number of smaller ones, outwardly less impressive but nevertheless carefully chosen to fill gaps in the various collections.

Honor McCusker

Medieval Chronicles

THE four volumes described in these pages are a valuable addition to the Library's collection of medieval chronicles. Indeed, they are indispensable in any such group — and the Library has so many rare chronicles in Latin, German, French, and Spanish that the absence of these fundamental works has been felt as a conspicuous lack. Foresti's *Supplementum* was the source of many a famous later chronicle, including that of Nuremberg; and the presence of a number of realistic woodcuts of cities greatly enhances its artistic interest. The *Cologne Chronicle* owes its renown to its account of the origin of printing, a story told by Ulrich Zell, the first printer of Cologne, who probably learned his craft in Gutenberg's workshop. The *Chronicle of Brabant*, which contains nearly one hundred woodcuts, is one of the most important Flemish books; and finally there is *La Mer des Histoires*, with copies of the two earliest printed maps done by a non-Ptolemaic method.

VENICE

BERNARDINO RIZO DE NOVARA

FORESTI, JACOBUS PHILIPPUS, BERGOMENSIS. *Supplementum Chronicarum*. May 15, 1490.

Hain *2808; *B.M.C. V*, 202; *Stillwell J188*.

Printed with gothic types, in folio size of a leaf is 314 × 212 mm., and form, 60 lines to a page. It has 274 the printed text measures 239 × leaves, the first and last blank. The 145 mm. Woodcuts. Original binding.

THIS is the fourth edition of this famous chronicle, and the second with illustrations. The first edition was published in 1483 at Venice, and the second in 1485 at Brescia; then the first illustrated edition appeared in 1486, followed four years later by the present edition. None of the later editions are mere reprints of the first; the author kept constantly revising his work, adding also fresh entries for the last years. In matters of illustration, too, the present edition differs from that of 1486. It has a number of new woodcuts — views of Italian cities based on drawings from nature, among them the oldest extant view of Rome.

The work was called *Supplementum Chronicarum*, because the author, as he states, wanted to gather together matters scattered through other chronicles and to supply what was lacking in the latter. In the introduction he duly enumerates his "countless" sources: the Bible, Greek and Roman historians and poets, the Church Fathers, the Lives of the Saints, contemporary humanists, and finally "the town and ecclesiastical chronicles." Like other medieval histories, the work begins with the Creation;

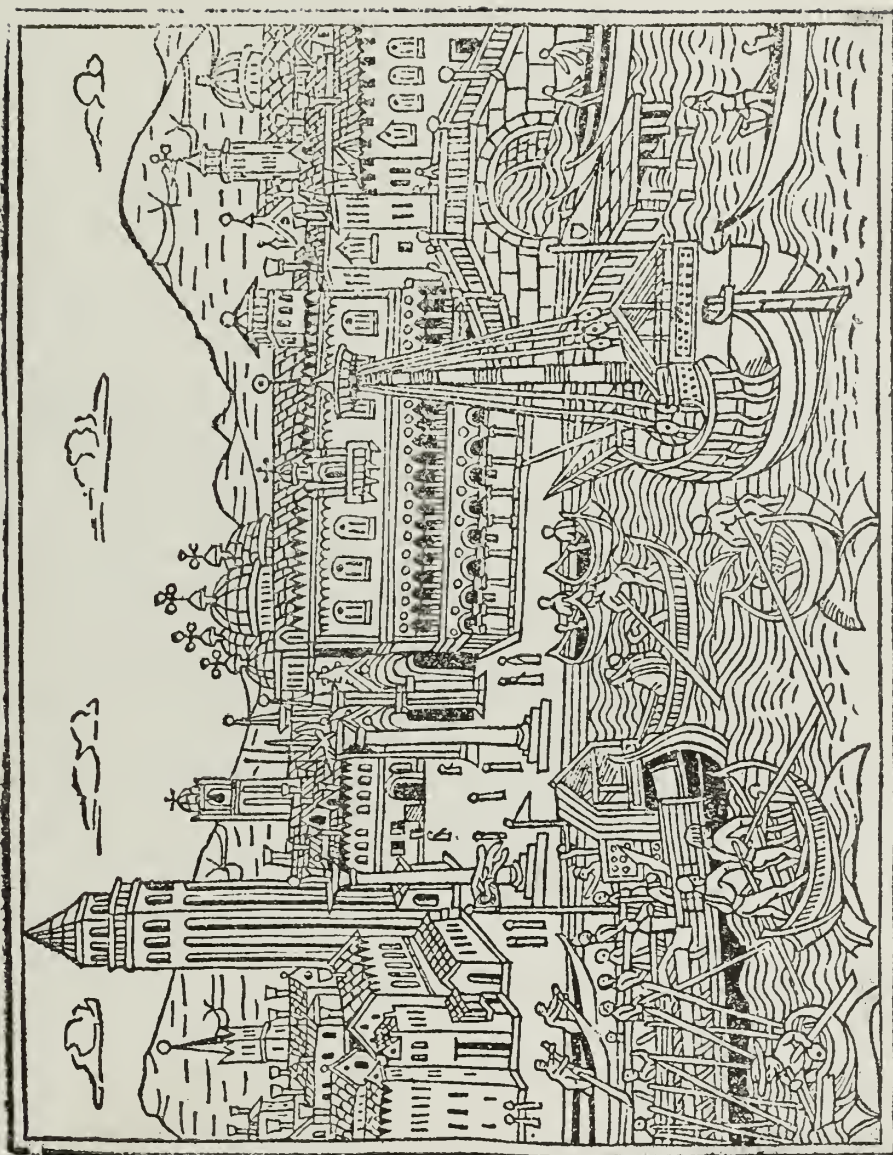
however, instead of the customary division of history into six ages, it is arranged in fifteen books, the first seven of which are devoted to pre-Christian times. Both chronologies — “Anno Christi” and “Anno mundi” — are given. Italy receives the greatest attention; and since she consisted largely of small city-states, the narrative centers around the cities. Yet the book is a world history, and at the end the author could state with a good conscience: “I have done my best to set down without error the successions of all kings and princes and their deeds; and the deeds of men illustrious in learning; and the rise of religions; and the accessions of all the popes.” The chapters on learned men (“viri disciplinis excellentes”) were a novel feature — one to which Trithemius and others freely helped themselves in compiling their biographical lists of authors. The fifteenth book, which begins with the year 1417, is the most detailed as well as the most trustworthy part of the work, since the author was writing about recent or contemporary events. Under 1458 in this brief passage:

At this time the art of printing books was first invented in Germany; some say it was discovered by Gutemberg [sic] of Strassburg, others, by someone else of the name of Fust. Surely no art in the world could be greater than this, none more worthy of honor, more useful, or more divine and holy. One of our countrymen has sung its praises as follows:

“O blessed and memorable printing, thy inventor is distinguished in every tongue. Our age is in want of all that thou pourest out into the world; now anyone who will may be learned in a short time. Hence all men adorn thee with the highest praise because this wonderful art has been discovered under thy guidance.”

Notable among the items for 1490 is the one recording the conquest of Granada, with an appropriate eulogy of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. The last entry is about the death of Mathias, the great king of Hungary, “a man, the most remarkable and most fortunate in the arts of war among all the men of his age.”

The first three woodcuts — the Creation, the Fall and Expulsion from Paradise, and the story of Cain and Abel — were taken from the 1486 edition, which in turn copied them from the *Cologne Bible* of 1480. The Creation is represented by several concentric circles: the inmost circle shows Eve emerging from the body of Adam, with God the Father bending toward her; the next circle belongs to the element of water, as its waves abound in fishes and ducks; the third to the stars; and the fourth, which is filled with angels, to the “Kingdom of Heaven.” The picture of the Fall and Expulsion from Paradise is remarkable for the perfection of the nude body. “The characterization of Eden,” Leo Baer wrote in his *Illustrierte Historienbucher*, “is decidedly pretty, with the numerous animals like lions, panthers, horses, deer, rabbits and all kinds of birds romping in the background, while charmingly drawn grasses and other small plants enliven the foreground.” The woodcut is in a fine



Woodcut of Venice from the "Supplementum Chronicarum," Venice 1490

classic style, foreshadowing the *Ovid* of 1497 and the *Poliphilus* of 1499. Arthur M. Hind attributes both the design and the cutting to Hieronymus de Sanctis, who worked under the influence of Mantegna. The story of Cain and Abel is again closely related to the *Cologne Bible*, although much finer in the drawing of the human body as well as the landscape. The fourth woodcut, the Building of the Tower of Babel, is entirely new. In the center is a hexagonal tower in construction, surrounded by scaffolding; on the right, a number of masons are busy, and on the left, the king and his courtiers are watching the work.

Then follow the city views, sixty-three in all. For the larger number the blocks of the first illustrated edition were used; and, as before, the same picture often served to represent three or four cities. However, the new city views are far superior to the earlier ones, and several of them have a special interest. In the 1486 edition Venice was represented by a primitive sketch of the Doge's Palace, with the two columns on the Piazzetta, bearing the lion of St. Mark and the statue of St. George, placed to the right instead of the left of the palace. Although the book was printed at Venice, the designer did not draw the magnificent building from nature, but copied it from the *Fasciculus Temporum* of 1481! Not only was the blunder corrected in the present edition, but a large and well-done picture of the Doge's Palace, the Piazzetta, Giotto's tower, and the Bridge of Sighs was substituted. Friedrich Lippmann in his *Wood Engraving in Italy* suggests that the new woodcut was inspired by the large panorama of Venice in Breydenbach's *Peregrinationes*, which was published at Mainz in 1486. Yet there are important differences; the Piazzetta is much wider in the new woodcut, and the boats and gondolas in the canal too are dissimilar.

The view of Rome is even more remarkable. In the earlier edition the woodcut which was supposed to depict the city was a repetition of the woodcut of Genoa, whereas the present edition introduces a picture which definitely aims at fidelity. One can easily distinguish in it the Pantheon, Trajan's Column, the statue of the horse-tamer, the ruins of the Colosseum, the old St. Peter's, the Quirinal, the Castle of Sant' Angelo, and the bridges on the Tiber. This is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, extant picture of the city, and was probably made from an earlier woodcut or copper engraving now lost. In the view of Florence, which was represented in the earlier edition by a conventional woodcut showing a half-dozen towers within enclosed walls, one can recognize the Duomo, the Baptistery, and the boats on the Arno. In the pictures of Verona the amphitheatre and the Castle of St. Peter are discernible; and in that of Bologna, the towers of San Petronio and San Domenico. Other city views which display some attempt at a true likeness are those of Benevento, Naples, and Pisa — not to mention those which are at least individual, even if imaginary, portrayals. One may note that the

city views always occur at certain dates in the history of the world; for instance, Rome appears at the year 751 B.C., Florence about 500 B.C., Jerusalem at 75 A.D., and Venice at 456 A.D.

"When you find the style of the work varied and humble," the author apologized, "it is because I wish to keep the laws of my order. For thirty years and more I have eaten my bread as a mendicant friar, and thus when I began this volume I resolved to place it before you like mendicants' bread." The order to which the author belonged was that of the Augustinian Hermits. Born at Bergamo in 1434, of an ancient family, Jacopo Filippo Foresti entered the monastery in his native town at the age of seventeen; and with few interruptions he stayed there for seventy years, till his death in 1520. That is why he is usually called "Bergomensis." More interested in his studies than in anything else, he did not achieve any high ecclesiastical distinction. The only office that he held was that of prior — for a few years at Imola and at Forli, and finally at Bergamo. In writing his history, he must have collected a good-sized library. Besides the *Supplementum*, he compiled also a book on famous women, *De Claris Mulieribus*, which was printed at Ferrara in 1497.

Two other editions (besides the four mentioned here) were printed in the fifteenth century, and several others in the sixteenth. The Library has two copies of the 1506 edition, which contains the final revision of the text, including the chapter "De Quatuor Permaximis Insulis in India," an account of Columbus and his voyages. The three woodcuts from Genesis differ from those of the 1490 edition; the city views, however, with the exception of that of Milan, were retained. The Library has also a copy of the Castilian translation of the work, *Suma de todas las Cronicas del Mundo*, by the Valencian poet Narcis Vinolas, printed by Jorge Costilla at Valencia in 1510. The illustrations may have been inspired by the Italian editions, but they are much more primitive.

Bought in February 1942.

COLOGNE

JOHANNES KOELHOFF, THE YOUNGER

DIE CHRONICA VAN DER HILLIGER STAT VAN COELLEN.

August 23, 1499.

Hain *4989; B.M.C. I, 299; GW 6688.

Printed with gothic types, in folio form, 50 lines to a page. It has 366 leaves. The size of a leaf is 300 × 212 mm., and the printed text meas-

ures 257 × 155 mm. Numerous woodcuts. Early binding; the leather on the oak boards is stamped with geometric and flower designs.

THE *Chronicle of the Holy City of Cologne*, commonly known as the *Cologne Chronicle*, is another history of the world, which begins with Adam

and Eve and ends with the author's own day. However, the traditional ages are treated here in an even more summary fashion, while nearly four-fifths of the book is devoted to a history of the city. Thus the first age, from the Creation to the Flood, is told in twelve pages; the second, to the birth of Abraham, in five; and the third, to King David, in a single one! No wonder that in this abridged version of the history of mankind Abraham has to be satisfied with two sentences, one of which is about Sodom and the other, about his wife Sarah. Moses gets even less notice; merely his leaving Egypt with the Jews is mentioned. It was during this epoch that Troy was destroyed, and the misfortune is recorded in one line. The fourth age, to the Babylonian Captivity, extends to seven pages, even though the narrative includes the earliest Roman history.

The story of the fifth age is twice as long as all that went before; it tells about the campaigns of Alexander and the conquests of Caesar, but above all about the founding of Cologne. For although this great event did not take place till the middle of the first century, its account precedes the birth of Christ, with which the age properly closes. Cologne, the *Colonia* of the Romans, was founded by the Emperor Claudius, at the request of his wife Agrippina, who was born there while it was a camp of the Ubii. From then on the name of Agrippina was never forgotten by the grateful inhabitants of the city, who in the Middle Ages were often referred to as *Agrippinienses*. The sixth age had, of course, many threads to follow. It attempts a chronological recital of the emperors and popes, and from the year 313, when the See was founded, that of the bishops of Cologne as well. In between it treats of the archbishops of Trier, the kings of France, the dukes of Brabant, the counts of Holland, various churches and monasteries, innumerable legends, and all the latest news that came to the author's knowledge. From the fourteenth century on the city's history is more and more emphasized, until finally the chronicle turns into local annals.

The author of the *Cologne Chronicle* is not known. He may have been Johann Stump van Reymbach, who is mentioned as the writer in an early manuscript note in one copy; or he may have been the Dominican friar Hamelmann, whose name is given by a local historian at the end of the sixteenth century. In any case, judging from his familiarity with people and places, he must have been a native or at least a resident of the city. He wrote in the Low-Rhenish dialect.

With the exception of a few portions, the work is a compilation. Hermann Cardauns, who edited an abbreviated version (in the series *Die Chroniken der niederrheinischen Städte*, 1876) tracked down with great industry and patience its various sources. He found that many chapters, like those relating to the popes and emperors, were taken from the *Chronicle of Strassburg* by Jacob Twinger of Königshofen. The *Lubeck Chronicle*, the so-called *Rudimentum Noviciorum*, served chiefly for pre-

Christian times, especially the oldest Roman history. Foresti's *Supplementum Chronicarum* may have been used directly, or through the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, which was largely copied from it. Another important source was the *Florarium Temporum*, better known as the *Magnum Chronicon Bellicum*, which provided the material about the Netherlands and France. For local history the author availed himself most generously of the *Agrippina* of Heinrich van Beeck, the autograph copy of which, dating from about 1470, is still preserved at Cologne. According to Herr Cardauns, the author borrowed from the book — without naming his source — some thirty or forty long sections, apart from those comprising two or three pages only. Further, he had at his disposal the *Sachsen Chronic* and the *Chronicle of Brabant*, and dipped particularly into the *Kolnische Reimchronic* of Godefried Hagen, city clerk in 1270, which relates the wars of the archbishops Conrad von Hochstaden and Engelbert von Falkenberg against Cologne. Several hundred lines of the poem are quoted verbatim, while the rest is offered in a paraphrase occupying no less than seventy-two pages. It is only natural to find in the work scraps from Voragine's *Golden Legend* and Comestor's *Historia*; but some of the writings of Aeneas Sylvius and even of Petrarch are also mentioned.

All these sources the author often uses in combination, with the purpose of piecing together and rounding out a story. He wants to present the truth, even if he has to incorporate many tales which he himself doubted. In the endless feuds of the city and its bishops he consistently takes the side of the citizenry. Yet, good local patriot that he is, he relates with great pride that seven of the city's archbishops were canonized, and in the same spirit he records that Cologne was the home of such men as Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, and Johannes Scotus.

With all the stories about popes and emperors, mighty councils and bloody battles, the passage which makes the book particularly noteworthy today is the one about the origin of printing. The recto of leaf 312 contains the entry, given here in the translation of A. W. Pollard:

This right worthy art was invented first of all in Germany, at Mainz, on the Rhine. And that is a great honor to the German nation that such ingenious men are found there. This happened in the year of our Lord 1440, and from that time until 1450 the art and all that pertains to it was investigated, and in 1450, which was a Golden Year, men began to print, and the first book that was printed was the Bible in Latin, and this was printed with a letter as large as that now used in missals.

Although this art was invented at Mainz, as far as regards the manner in which it is now commonly used, yet the first prefiguration (*Vurbyldung*) was invented in Holland from the Donatuses which were printed there before that time. And from and out of these the aforesaid art took its beginning, and was invented in a manner much more masterly and subtler than this, and the longer it lasted the more full of art it became.

A certain Omnibonus wrote in the preface to a Quintilian, and also in

other books, that a Walloon from France, called Nicolaus Jenson, was the first inventor of this masterly art — a notorious lie, for there are men still alive who bear witness that books were printed at Venice before the aforesaid Nicolaus Jenson came there, and began to cut and make ready his letter. But the first inventor of printing was a Burgher at Mainz, and was born at Strassburg, and called Yunker Johann Gutenberg.

From Mainz the art came first of all to Cologne, after that to Strassburg, and after that to Venice. The beginning and progress of the art were told me by word of mouth by the Worshipful Master Ulrich Zell of Hanau, printer at Cologne in this present year 1499, through whom the art came to Cologne.

There are a few minor errors in the account. Johann Gutenberg, called "Gudenburch," was born at Mainz, not at Strassburg; and in all likelihood the new art was practised at Strassburg earlier than at Cologne. But by and large this testimony of Ulrich Zell, the first printer in the city and still working at the time of the publication of the *Cologne Chronicle*, seems as reliable as any that has come down to us about the invention of printing. It has also been one of the most fruitful. The word "Vurbildung" may have meant only "precursor" instead of "prefiguration"; nevertheless it started off a host of scholars on the search for its meaning, suggesting the conclusion that the printer of the *Donatuses* multiplied his types by the use of sand-moulds — a device which led Gutenberg to the invention of the metal matrix.

The illustrations are not as spectacular as those of the *Nuremberg Chronicle*; yet the volume is embellished with some forty large woodcuts, many coats-of-arms, and no less than 284 "portrait busts." The title-page, repeated after the table of contents, shows the arms of the city surrounded by eight figures. Above is St. Peter holding the key, and the others are Saints Severinus, Maternus, Anno, Heribertus, Agilolphus, Cunibertus, and Euergistus, all of whom were once archbishops of Cologne. These are the subjects of the large woodcuts, in their order: the creation of Eve; the Fall and Expulsion from Paradise; Noah's Ark; the Tower of Babel; the building of Jerusalem (used also to represent the building of Rome, Augsburg, and Lübeck); Caesar on horseback, in imperial robes and accompanied by two pages; a view of Cologne, with the cathedral under construction, the Rhine with boats, and a suburb in the foreground with gardens and corn fields; Trebeta, the founder of Trier, on horseback, with a banner in his right hand; a statue of Jupiter in medieval armor, with men and women on each side offering tribute, and underneath the coats-of-arms of Basle, Strassburg, Worms, Mainz, and Cologne; the Nativity and the Adoration of the Magi; the Crucifixion, with Mary and St. John; a battle between the Romans and the people of Cologne under the walls of the city; the people again fighting the Romans before the city gates; the Emperor Trajan on his throne, declaring Cologne a free imperial city and calling out to the citizens:

Ir edell Burger, Wyr frijen uch,
Sisse gulden bull sii ure getzuich

(You noble burghers, we make you free,
This golden bull your sign shall be)

Then follow the coats-of-arms of fifteen Cologne families, first among them that of the Overstoltze, whose house is still standing (or at least was before the bombing); the death of the archbishop and his funeral procession through the gates to a boat; three men on horseback, one of them wearing a crown; a genealogical tree of the kings of France; the arrival of the eleven thousand virgins of St. Ursula and their massacre; Pippin on horseback, accompanied by two warriors; a similar picture of Charles the Great, but with three horsemen; an emperor standing before the city gates; Pope John VII (the female pope), holding a baby; the coat-of-arms of the Empire with a double-headed eagle, occupying two pages; other coats-of-arms; Philip of Swabia fighting with Otto of Saxony; pictures of St. Francis and St. Dominic; the Emperor Frederick giving the Duchy of Saxony in fee to the Counts of Anhalt and Lüneburg; the King of Hungary fighting with the King of Bohemia; the saints of Cologne — the three kings and St. Ursula among them — helping to defend the city against Bishop Engelbert and his French allies; the battle of the people and Bishop Siegfried for the possession of the keys of the city; the city council suppressing the rebellion of the weavers; and finally the Emperor Sigismund giving the Duchy of Saxony in fee to the Count of Meissen.

Five of the woodcuts occupy full pages, and most of the others, half a page. Their larger number were taken from the *Sachsen Chronic* and the *Lubeck Chronicle*, or were copied from the manuscript of the *Agrippina*. As Leo Baer pointed out, they are apparently by several hands. In the best of them the figures are well proportioned, the heads are drawn realistically, and the young men and women have a certain loveliness of form. These pictures — the Nativity and the Adoration of the Magi, for example — are by a real artist who knew how to handle even cross-hatching. The second master, who was mainly responsible for the woodcuts with landscape, had a much slighter knowledge of figure-drawing; he indulged instead in garments with large flowing lines. In the woodcuts of the third master, the figures are usually short and clumsy.

The "portrait busts" have no individuality at all. "For all the emperors, kings, popes, and bishops," Baer wrote, "only one design was made, which appears again wherever a historic personality of the same rank is mentioned. As one could not print from the same block more than once on a page, several blocks were made after the same design, almost exactly corresponding with one another. Stereotyping, which in this case would have been the most appropriate procedure, was not used,

as may be seen by the slight deviations of the blocks. For some of these types can show five, and one, the 'emperor,' six shadings. The whole process indicates to what level history illustration in the *Cologne Chronicle* had sunk. There is no longer even the intention of giving the reader the illusion that the personalities represented have any portrait likeness." Quite true; but for that very reason one should be more charitable in judging these small pictures. Fifteenth-century readers were *at least* as finicky about their books as those of the present day; and as contemporaries of Dürer and Holbein, they probably knew as much about portrait painting too. It seems therefore arbitrary to assume that the printer so underestimated their intelligence as to offer them four pictures as the true likenesses of 284 individuals. He did not intend these as portraits, but used them as a sort of ornamental initial; and for this purpose they did very well. In fact, they were much more in keeping with the typography of the volume than if he had used large letters of an abstract design.

The *Cologne Chronicle* was published in the summer of 1499, and on November 12 of that year the archbishop issued an order forbidding the printing of any book without his permission. The introduction of censorship was evidently due to the publication of the work, whose free spirit the archbishop resented.

The Library's copy is in very desirable condition. The woodcuts are in contemporary coloring; and the numerous marginal notes in an early hand show that it was read diligently by its first owners. At the same time the binding, which probably dates from the first part of the sixteenth century, has preserved it well.

Bought in March 1943.

ANTWERP

ROLANT VAN DEN DORP

CRONYKE VAN BRABANT [in Dutch].

February 28, 1497.

Hain 5004; GW 6667; Stillwell C428.

Printed in gothic types, in folio form, in two columns, 40 lines to a column. It has 216 leaves. The size of a leaf is 263 × 184 mm., and the printed text in a column measures 196 × 68 mm. In a 17th-century binding, leather stamped with a floriated design.

"IN order that the nobility and piety of the dukes and counts of Brabant," the introduction begins, "may be known to all, and particularly that the lives of the saints sprung from the House of Brabant and the lives of other worthy persons who lived in the aforesaid country may be told, the Chronicle of Brabant will be written here in a brief space."

The author, who remains unknown, also promises to trace the lineage of these dukes and counts from the time of Noah to that of the Emperor Maximilian of Austria and to include in his narrative the conversation of some of the saints. However, he does not claim any originality; on the contrary, he assures the reader that he has told the strict truth and "has put in nothing of his own, but has taken his chronicle from many other authentic books." As his sources he mentions the Bible, the legends of the saints, the writings of Archbishop Turpin, the *Speculum Historiale* of Vincent de Beauvais, the *Fasciculus Temporum* of Rolewinck, the chronicles of France, and, with special emphasis, the *Brabantsche Yeesten*. This last, the chief historical epic of Brabant, was indeed his most important source down to the middle of the fourteenth century.

The *Brabantsche Yeesten* (or *Les Gestes des Ducs de Brabant*) is an enormous work, consisting of more than fifty thousand lines of verse. It has been attributed to Jan de Klerk, whose identity can only be conjectured. He is described in some of the existing manuscripts as a clerk of Antwerp, hence his name "De Klerk"; but it is not known whether he was clerk of the city or was merely living there. He started his work in 1318, carrying it on till 1350. Only the first five books of the epic are by him; and three of these are borrowed from the *Spiegel Historiae* of Jacob Van Maerlant. The sixth and seventh books, equal in length to the first five, were composed at the beginning of the fifteenth century by Peter van der Heyden, treasurer of the Church of St. Gudule at Brussels. He wrote his chronicle in Latin, and probably also made the version in the vernacular. But neither Jan's nor Peter's name is mentioned in the poem. The acknowledgment in the *Chronicle of Brabant* has served as a means of their identification.

The *Chronicle* is profusely illustrated, containing ninety-six woodcuts, many of which, however, are repeats. There are three full-page cuts — one shows the coats-of-arms of the Empire, France, Brabant, Antwerp, Brussels, Bois-le-Duc, and Louvain; the second is a genealogical tree with the shield of Brabant; and the third depicts how the hand of the Giant of Antwerp was cut off and cast into the Scheldt, thus explaining the origin of the name of Antwerp (*Handwerpen*). Some of the half-page cuts, of which there are nineteen, are used three or four or even seven times. They are mostly battle scenes. The picture of Charles Martel crushing the Saracens at Tours re-appears as Pepin the Short defeating the Duke of Aquitaine, as Charles the Great fighting beyond the Pyrenees, and finally as the Battle of Agincourt. The scene showing two bodies of knights rushing against each other, a horse and a warrior lying overthrown in the foreground and a castle and tents standing in the background, was especially serviceable. It illustrates the crusades, in which the Dukes of Brabant conspicuously participated; the Battle of Woeringen, in which John I defeated his rival, Henry of Luxem-

Dat.ij.ſte capittel. Van Brabone verſte coninck vā Agrippinen die den ſce
ze verſloech. En van Itaerlē ſinē bioeder heere van Tongheren/ beyde lūdi re
van Francion. En van Julius ceſar ende vanden kepſer Octavian? te



*The Giant of Antwerp — Woodcut from the Chronicle of Brabant, Antwerp 1497
Facsimile Slightly Reduced*

burg; and the suppression of the uprisings at Louvain and at Brussels by the armies of John III, "the Triumphant." The woodcut of the Siege of Jerusalem, with the towers cracked and the fight going on in front, does justice also to the taking of Mechlin and to the wars between Wenzel of Luxemburg and Louis of Brabant. Frankish history receives special attention, and the court of Charles the Great is represented by several pictures. Some of these cuts are copies from the *Godevaert van Boloen*, printed probably at Gouda in 1486 and illustrated by the so-called Third Gouda Woodcutter.

"The design is always of the simplest," William M. Conway describes the work in his *Woodcutters of the Netherlands*, "and a few strokes suffice to render it. The faces are all treated in the same way and wear the same expression — three lines and a dot for each eye, two straight lines joined to the eye-brows for the sides of the nose and a thick cross-line for the bottom of it, another straight line below it for the mouth, and a curved one under that, and there you are — man and woman, old or young, it is all the same. The numerous battle-cuts are without animation, the figures are frozen where they stand. The defeated party turn their backs on the others and walk slowly away, two or three people fight in the middle, and the victorious army also stands still watching. The buildings in the background are crude and without detail. When walls are represented as falling to the ground, they tumble to pieces, the masonry cracking like thin china and towers toppling over for no apparent reason." Critics have not been particularly kind to these pictures; yet, in spite of their limitations, they are not without merit. Those warriors on horseback, with their long lances, can hardly be called frozen; if anything, they seem over-excited. To be sure, the drawings are stylized; but this renders them even more effective in conveying the sense of movement — which is their chief purpose. One may therefore quote with pleasure Conway's concluding remark which is more complimentary: "These woodcuts mark for us the introduction of a new era of woodcutting, in some respects a more healthy one, in which, from greater rudeness of handling the surface in thick black masses, a more refined method was afterwards to be elaborated by the School of Lucas van Leyden." Seven of the cuts were used again by the printer in his *Historie van Troyen* of about 1500. They all appeared in the three later editions of the *Chronicle*, and some of them in other books.

There are also three quarto cuts — Charles the Great on his throne, surrounded by his Peers; Roland fighting at Roncesvalles; and, as a printer's device, Roland blowing the olifant. "Bearing in mind the popularity in the middle ages of the Legend of Roland and the victories of Charles the Great," Conway suggests, "it is not at all improbable that these cuts may have been made to illustrate some book on the subject and only appear here for the second time." And finally there are the octavo

cuts, representing mainly the saints of Brabant, from St. Gertrude and St. Amelberghen to St. Wijden and St. Yden van Leeuwe. One of them, that of St. Pharelt, occurs six times. They are outline drawings, with little shading; but their long thin lines are quite graceful. The figures and draperies are well designed, and the black and white pattern of the floors provides a perspective. The cuts of the Dukes of Brabant — Anthony and Philip the Good — have been likened to contemporary playing cards.

The volume is in very fine condition; however, it lacks the six leaves of genealogical tables, absent in most copies.

Bought in March 1943.

PARIS

NICOLAS COUTEAU

LA MER DES HISTOIRES.

1536.

Brunet III, 1642.

Printed with bâtarde types, in folio form, 52 lines to a page. Two volumes in one; the first has 244 and the second, 188 leaves. The size

of a leaf is 325 × 245 mm., and the printed text measures 250 × 150 mm. Woodcuts. Bound in full red morocco of the sixteenth century.

ALTHOUGH this volume was published in the sixteenth century, it may rightly be included in this group because it is largely a reprint of a fifteenth-century book and because the woodcuts, its most distinctive feature, derive mostly from fifteenth-century editions.

La Mer des Histoires is the French version, made by an anonymous canon in Beauvoisis, of the *Rudimentum Novitiorum* ("Fundamentals for Beginners"), printed at Lübeck in 1475. It is a history of the world along the traditional lines — that is, the narrative begins with the Creation and, divided into six great epochs, ends with the author's own day. The French translation was first printed in Paris by Pierre Le Rouge in 1488, and is regarded as perhaps the most beautiful French book of the fifteenth century. It has sumptuous initials and border decorations, but its woodcuts are mostly copied from the German original. Three years later this version was reissued by Jean du Pré at Lyon; and was printed again by Vérard in 1500. The *Rudimentum Novitiorum* ends with 1473; the two first French editions with 1483, the year of the death of Louis XI; and the third French edition with 1500. There were half a dozen later French editions in the next fifty years, each adding up-to-date material. Thus the editor of the present volume proudly points out that he "refreshed and amplified the chapters which have become antiquated, noting in the margins things worthy of memory, and revising the dates according to

true computations, but especially augmenting the preceding editions by an account of the marvellous events and great fortunes of the reign of the most Christian king of France, François I." He also states that the *Rudimentum Novitiorum* was compiled by a certain Brochart, a doctor of theology. But this is based on a misunderstanding. Brocardus, a Dominican friar, was only the author of the chapter which describes the Holy Land. Van Praet, the Belgian bibliographer, attributed the book to Jean de Cologne, who was in fact the author of a *Mare Historiarum* — an entirely different work from the *Rudimentum Novitiorum*.

Of all the woodcuts of the volume — and in all they number 159 — the most interesting are the two maps, one representing the world and the other, Palestine. Each occupies two pages. They are reproduced from the Lübeck original, with the difference that the numerous inscriptions are in French. These are the earliest non-Ptolemaic maps that ever appeared in print. The map of the world is circular; the upper half is reserved for Asia, and the lower half, again divided into halves, for Europe and Africa. The various countries are indicated by mountains, which separate the river valleys; and the cities are depicted by buildings perched on the mountains. In the case of kingdoms, a king holding a sceptre looks out from his towers. In "Rome" a Pope is standing, with the apostolic cross in his right hand. At the bottom of the map, below Spain, the Pillars of Hercules rise from the sea. The islands of Rhodes, Crete, and Morea are unduly prominent, as are also the duchies of Brabant, Frisia, and Flanders. There is a "Sclavonie La Grande" and a "Petite Sclavonie," presaging perhaps Russia and Yugoslavia; but by searching patiently one may find all the countries of Europe. In Africa, the most imaginative representation is that of Lybia, where some monsters, fortunately extinct long since, are playing in the sand. Otherwise, there is little to distinguish Ethiopia from Egypt or "Tragodosia" from "Moditania." Passing to Asia, Arabia is symbolized by a Bedouin, sitting in his burnoose with the Koran on his lap; Persia, by "the tree of the sun and moon"; and the "Country of diverse monsters," by a bird-like dragon. At the top is Paradise, with a castle on a hill, from which four rivers pour forth.

The map of Palestine is square. In the center is, of course, Jerusalem, surrounded by towers and bastions. A little below is the Mount of Calvary, marked with the Crucifixion, and around are the towns of Bethlehem, Rama, and others. Above, the river Jordan connects the Sea of Galilee with the Dead Sea. Outside Jericho St. John is baptizing Christ. In the upper right hand corner, on Mount Sinai, Moses is receiving the tablets from God the Father. A little brown blotch in a contemporary hand serves to remind one of the burning bush. Below are the winding shores of the Red Sea with hosts of drowning Egyptians. At the bottom, the Mediterranean carries a number of ships. Acre and Jaffa have especially wide harbors.

The larger number of the woodcuts are pictorial genealogical tables, each of which occupies a page. The first shows God the Father emerging from the clouds, surrounded by four singing angels; the medallion below encloses the Fall, and connected with it are the "portraits" of Cain, Abel, Seth, Cain's wife Calmana, and Abel's sister Delbora. The genealogy of Noah features the sleeping patriarch, and naturally the ark and the rainbow; another table presents the Sacrifice of Isaac; and so on. Noteworthy is the woodcut of the Battle of Fornovo in 1495, in which the armies of Charles VIII suffered a disastrous defeat — although reading the chronicle one would never suspect it. This was borrowed from the 1506 edition printed by Claude Davost at Lyon.

Bought in July 1942.

ZOLTÁN HARASZTI

Exhibitions from the Wiggin Collection

Arthur Briscoe

AN artist who has followed the sea, who has firsthand knowledge of ships and the men who sail them, and can satisfy mariner, artist, and connoisseur, is indeed an artist in the truest sense. The mariner demands that ship, rigging, and sail should be correct in relation to every kind of weather, while the critic is wholly occupied with achievement from the creative standpoint.

This exhibition will disclose that Arthur Briscoe was one of those rare landsmen who knew the life and habits of "Iron Men and Wooden Ships" and could ride the storm of criticism of both artist and sailor. It is within his power to express an easterly storm under a hard leaden sky, cut by level drives of rain, through rigging and straining sails. Briscoe's work is full of motion; we feel the surface of the water struck by mighty blasts, as clouds of heavy scud drive across the heeling ship. His plates give us the sensation of restless, incessant rolling with such quick and violent action that the men seem in perpetual danger of being dashed to pieces against the deck or side. In other compositions Briscoe shows a temporary lull, enabling the craft to make sail, or a moment when the ship is beating against a dead foul wind, with rain and a turbulent cross sea. Although Briscoe was never a professional sailor like Conrad, his experiences of many voyages and his love of the sea were adequate to give him the feel of his subject.

Arthur Briscoe was born at Birkenhead in 1873, within sound of the sea and within climbing distance of Brixham, which was upon a prominence overlooking the Mersey. At an early age he could see distant ships, and the occasional sails of a clipper. His life was an interesting and adventurous one, for after his schooling at Shrewsbury he took a trip around the world, sailing in various craft. Upon his return to England he decided to study at the Slade School under Professor Fred Brown, and later in Paris at Julian's Academy. He studied in oils and water colors, but did many drawings in pen and ink, which was his preferred medium in black and white.

About this time Briscoe purchased his well-known boat, the *Golden Vanity* — named from an old chanty — in which he explored Dutch waters and all over the North Sea. When hostilities broke out in the World War he became a lieutenant in the R.N.V.R. Auxiliary Patrol. Mr. James Laver in his introduction to Briscoe's catalogue tells us, "In this position he was happier at sea than on shore, for although his knowledge of seamanship and navigation was more than adequate, at first, in his own phrase, he did not know an admiral from a stationmaster." With the end of the war the *Golden Vanity* again carried him to his favorite haunts, where there was a constant atmosphere of nautical life.

Much credit for Briscoe's success as an etcher must be given to James McBey, who generously showed him the intricacies of etching technique. After a few experiments he achieved "Up Channel," a plate of a full-rigged tea-clipper running before the wind, and in the distance another craft of the same type. "Up Channel," also known as "Ariel and Taeping," recalls the famous ninety-nine-day race of 16,000 miles in 1866. This plate is catalogued by Mr.

Laver as number twenty-four and marks a new development in Briscoe's work. However, a few plates of merit before this one was published should be mentioned, notably "Oyster Dredges," "Typhoon — the Burst Topsail," depicting a gale at its height, with all hands aloft, and "Furling the Sail," a strong composition in which the terrors of the sea are forcefully interpreted. Then followed twenty-seven new plates in 1925, seven of which are outstanding performances; "Oyster Grounds," "Oyster Dredging," "On the Hard," "Cutty Sark," "Walking up the Topsail," "On the Main Yard," all record his unusual pictorial conception, while "Clewlines and Buntlines" is considered by many as one of Briscoe's most accomplished efforts because of the feeling it gives of the tremendous rush of the sea. Malcolm Salaman describes this as "a dynamic plate which only an instinctive etcher could have wrought with such inspired mastery."

Those who love the sea and ships will take great pleasure in studying "Man Overboard," "The Heavy Line," "The Squall," "The Bucko Mate," and "The Roaring Forties," all characteristic of Briscoe. Typical studies of the Thames follow, as well as several plates done at Brixham. A set of prints published in 1927 includes "The Calm," a small print of oyster dredges on a quiet sea, "Low Tide," "Gravesend Reach," a crowded river scene at the end of a day, and "Fore, T'gallant Sail," reminiscent of earlier plates, but conceived and handled in a more advanced manner. "The Shipwright," "The Wheel," "Outward Bound," and others are also worthy of special mention. The year 1928 produced a number of Briscoe's better plates: "The Lever," "The Timber Float," "A Cast of the Lead," "In Dry Dock," and "The Main Rigging," all handled with originality and depicting life along the quay or in the harbor, or men facing wind and weather, with backgrounds of ropes and sail.

Briscoe leaves no doubt of his intimate acquaintance with seafaring life and his own share in its activities, when one studies the quiet print of "James and John," two Dutch fishermen engaged in tending their nets aboard two beautifully placed fishing boats, or the compositions done in 1929 aboard the Finnish barque *Alastor*. Equally powerful are "Bowsprit," "In the Tropics," "Securing the Boats — Latitude 45S," depicting the mighty roaring forties, "Refitting," and "Hove-to," one of the best examples of Briscoe's later plates.

In Briscoe's more recent plates, where lines and mass are adapted to the rhythm of movement, light, atmosphere, and strong suggestive draughtsman-ship, he makes us sense the emotional effect of figures in relation to the ship and its rigging; among these are: "We're Bound for the Rio Grande," "Aloft," the two plates of "Make Fast," "The Main Brace," "The Anchor," "Flooded Decks," "In the Trade," "Manning the Pumps," "Off the Horn," and a number of others that demand study.

Any artist who can create such an atmosphere in black and white has reached a lofty place in one of the most difficult fields. He leaves no doubt that he personally knew the hazards of a job to be mastered under all conditions. His plates are of historical and artistic value in that they provide a true record of the vessels of yesterday, the square-rigged wind-jammers which will sail no more.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Ten Books

One World. By Wendell L. Willkie. Simon and Schuster. 1943. 206 pp.

MR. WILLKIE'S account of his trip around the world has appeared, at the time of this writing, in one million copies; so there is little need to recommend it to the reader's attention. Yet it would be an omission to pass the book over without comment. *One World* has been read with intense curiosity both because of its contents and because of the author's personality; and the interest has grown until the publication of the book has now become an event of first-class importance. Here is the latest Republican candidate for the Presidency visiting the African front, sitting in a café at Bagdad, talking to Stalin and his commissars in the Kremlin, discussing armament and inflation with Chiang Kai-Shek and his wife, and meeting multitudes of common people everywhere. The reports which Mr. Willkie brought back from these conversations are extremely revealing, for he certainly knew how to ask questions; but almost equally exciting are his reactions to the statements which he heard. The fact that most deeply impressed him is the smallness of the globe, thanks to the speed of the aeroplane. It is one world, and any effort to isolate American affairs is bound to be not only futile but catastrophic. The contact with the many races in their countries increased enormously his conviction of their right to live their own lives. The people of the Near East and the East are suspicious of the imperialistic aims of the Western democracies — and in Mr. Willkie they have found a forthright spokesman. There is obvious sincerity in every line of the book, and those who were wondering after the last election about Mr. Willkie's course have here an abundant answer — as far as foreign politics are concerned. (Z. H.)

Journey among Warriors. By Eve Curie. Doubleday, Doran. 1943. 501 pp.

THE battlefronts of freedom, spreading from Africa through Russia, Iran, Syria, India, and China, form the source material of this vast account of a 40,000-

mile trip. The report is keyed to the speed of the giant clippers; yet, despite the enormous geographic hurdles and the pressure of time, it is teeming with the varied life of the globe. Mademoiselle Curie "wanted to see at work the coalition of free men that was slowly being formed to fight the great War of Independence of the World." All along the front, she found examples of heroism as well as weakness, patriotism as well as indifference. From talking with the men behind the guns, pilots, radio operators, mechanics, engineers, war-workers, and housewives, she discovered the real ideologies of the people. The tragedy of France, the Indian situation, the race question, and the problems of ultimate peace were discussed in interviews with such leaders as General de Gaulle, General Wavell, Gandhi, Nehru, General Chennault, and Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. But perhaps the most fascinating part of the report is the narrative of the author's experiences in Russia, where she spent a month and where she was allowed unusual facilities in visiting the front and the factories, and mingling with the common people in shops, theaters, hotels, and street-cars. The grim determination of the Russians to defend their "Motherland" to the last drop of their blood and the last ounce of their strength won her respect and affection. But she knows that all is not well yet with the United Nations. "The British Empire, the American democracy, the Chinese regime of political tutelage, Communist Russia, and their allies," she concludes, "had still a long, long way to go before attaining a genuine co-operation, a genuine understanding, without jealousy, without mutual suspicion." (E. J. A.)

Last Man off Wake Island. By Walter L. J. Bayler. Bobbs-Merrill. 1943. 367 pp. Two years ago the words "Wake," "Midway," and "Guadalcanal" would have meant almost nothing to the average American civilian. Today they are synonymous with bravery, courage, daring, and endurance beyond human concep-

tion. For during late 1941 and early 1942 these islands formed the background for one of the greatest dramas in American history. Lt. Col. Walter Bayler was sent to Wake Island to install radio communications. He was caught there by the attack which followed Pearl Harbor and, after having participated in the fiercest of the fighting, left the island for Midway only thirty-six hours before it fell. Early in August he was transferred to Guadalcanal. His story, as told to Cecil Carnes of "We, the People," is the only first-hand account so far of the defense of Wake. He pays high tribute to the men who made that page of history, by recounting many instances of personal bravery and ingenuity. The book is of necessity filled with action. On December 11 the Wake garrison routed a Japanese naval force of twelve vessels, while Col. Bayler, at the command post, listened in on the salty radio chat of the four American fliers who were busy "upstairs" diving on Japanese planes. Bombs and hairbreadth escapes became a commonplace. Yet Col. Bayler retained his sense of humor, for the stark tragedy of the tale is relieved everywhere by flashes of wit, sometimes in incident, sometimes in the telling. (*E. G. P.*)

Don't Blame the Generals. By Alan Moorehead. Harper. 1943. 312 pp.

AFTER the taking of Tunisia, Mr. Moorehead's account of the African campaign reads more like a record of history than a correspondent's report. He attributes the allied failures in the winter of 1942 to the lack of supplies, to poor communications, to unexpected changes in the weather, and to the superiority of German guns and tanks. Rommel, however, failed to take Alexandria because his men had reached a state of complete exhaustion when they were within a few hours of smashing the Alamein Line. In March 1942 Mr. Moorehead went to New Delhi to obtain first-hand information on the Cripps Mission. After discussing Indian affairs with Nehru, Jinnah, and Gandhi, as well as with Mr. Cripps, he became convinced that the Mission was doomed to failure because the three great Indian leaders could not reconcile their differing pro-

grams. Gandhi said, "I will not fight the Japanese at any price"; Nehru declared, "Give me control now and we will settle our internal affairs later"; while Jinnah requested, "Give me control now and guarantee me a separate Muslim state." Mr. Moorehead sees the British faults clearly, but concludes that nothing can be done about the very bad situation in India until the war is over. (*M. C. J.*)

Exploring the Dangerous Trades. By Alice Hamilton. Little, Brown. 1943. 433 pp.

NOTORIOUSLY backward in the field of industrial medicine, this country had no provision for workman's compensation, no safety laws, and no understanding of occupational diseases when Dr. Hamilton began her surveys. This modest account, rich with the author's varied interests and activities, describes not only these developments in her profession but her selfless and courageous life as well. Born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, she studied medicine at Ann Arbor and Johns Hopkins, planning to become a research pathologist until she realized that only a "life full of human interest" would satisfy her. While a resident of Chicago's famous Hull House, she was appointed by the state of Illinois to investigate the little-known diseases of the lead trade — a project later expanded under Federal sponsorship to include all the painting and enameling processes. During the first World War, Dr. Hamilton visited the jerry-built munition plants, appalled at the number of "canaries," as the yellow-stained victims of picric acid were called. The "dead fingers" of the stone-cutters, the cramps of the copper miners, the "shakes" of the "Mad Hatters," and the paralysis of the rayon workers all came under her careful scrutiny. Living quietly now at Hadlyme, Connecticut, she can conclude with satisfaction "that the medical profession will never again neglect industrial diseases, the employer will never again refuse to assume responsibility." But her profession filled only a part of her life. Always closely associated with Jane Addams, she accompanied her on the well-known peace mission of 1915, returned to Germany with the Quaker Relief of 1919, and

even ventured into the Russian turmoil of 1924. In 1919 came her appointment to the Harvard Medical School, the first woman faculty member in an institution barring even female students. Her years in the East brought her into contact with Boston's liberals, and she was active in both the Sacco-Vanzetti case and the Lawrence strike. This autobiography of her reveals a woman of great integrity and strength, of charm and penetrating wit — one of the truly fine personalities of our time. (*E. L. A.*)

The World of Yesterday. By Stefan Zweig. Viking. 1943. 455 pp.

THIS autobiography of the Austrian writer who about a year ago committed suicide in Brazil is more than the story of a life. It is also the story of the cultural and more especially of the literary life of Europe during the past half century. Born in Vienna in 1881, Stefan Zweig was dedicated to literature even in his teens. At twenty he contributed essays to the largest Vienna daily, and at twenty-six a play of his was performed at the great Burgtheater of his native city. Early in his life he came under the spell of Hugo von Hofmannsthal and Rainer Maria Rilke, and later he became a devotee of Emile Verhaeren and Romain Rolland. After some years in Berlin he lived for a considerable time in Paris, forming deep friendships with many well-known poets, writers, and artists. Meanwhile he worked with ceaseless industry. He made his first appearance with a book of poems, but his real talent lay in the writing of short stories, biographies, and critical and historical studies, and in making translations. In America he is chiefly known as the author of *Marie Antoinette* and *Maria Stuart*, and as the adapter of Ben Jonson's *Volpone*. His reading public increased throughout the world, until his books appeared in a score of languages and in hundreds of thousands of copies. Yet he was not a "great" writer; nor did he pretend to be one. Essentially a shy and sensitive man, he viewed his own career with humility. He was a literary man in the true sense of the word, a lover of all cultural values regardless of national boundaries. His

spiritual home was the Europe of his youth, which was so effectively ended by World War I. Even in the twenty years between the two cataclysms — the period in which he won his greatest successes and gained his stature as a representative European — he was already restless, haunted by the spectre of homelessness. And when Hitler marched into Vienna and his exile began Zweig knew that his time was up. Politics never interested him, and he could not become a vital part of the struggle that is going on now: his world, "the world of yesterday," was ended and he felt himself superfluous. Thus his suicide became a symbol, just as his life was once a symbol of the unity of European culture. His autobiography — the rich and mellow embodiment of experiences dearest to his heart — is probably his best book. (*Z. H.*)

The Autobiography of a Curmudgeon. By Harold L. Ickes. Reynal & Hitchcock. 1943. 343 pp.

MR. ICKES, the Secretary of the Interior, has written an account of himself from his Calvinistic Republican boyhood in Pennsylvania in the 1870's and 80's through the various stages of his self-made "curmudgeonery" to his present position. Briskly he narrates his youthful struggles to acquire an education at the University of Chicago, and his experiences as a reporter on Chicago newspapers, where he developed an interest in public affairs that led to his "seventeen years in the front-line trenches of Chicago politics." Later chapters describe him as a Y. M. C. A. worker in France during the first world war, and his activities during presidential campaigns against Harding and Hoover, which grew naturally out of his Progressive Party beliefs and which brought him finally into the New Deal Cabinet. Well-known Americans appear in the pages: William Jennings Bryan and his "cross of gold" speech; Mark Hanna, "a likable man — short and squat, with a round, friendly face"; Robert McCormick, the famous Colonel of the *Chicago Tribune*; Theodore Roosevelt, whom the author admired and revered; Hiram Johnson, for whom he campaigned, and innumerable others. The book ends with

Mr. Ickes and his young second wife settled on their Maryland farm, while Mr. Ickes is up to his ears in work and fights and newspaper abuse and the practice of being a successful curmudgeon. (*E. D.*)

Brothers under the Skin. By Carey McWilliams. Little, Brown. 1943. 325 pp.

THE author gives an excellent survey of the problematic conditions under which the several racial minorities live and move in the United States. Our policy towards the Indians is a sad story of domestication, disease, and loss of tribal cohesion together with the loss of land. However, a great improvement has set in since 1929 with a change of policy in Indian administration. The tragedy of the Oriental immigrants is expressed in the observation: "They can attend . . . higher institutions of learning — but after graduation they can wash dishes." The problem of Chinese immigration is connected with the Negro problem, since coolie labor was imported as a substitute for slave labor. Since Pearl Harbor the misery of the Chinatown ghetto has been greatly remedied, more than 80 percent of Chinese employment being in war industries. In the chapter on "Our Japanese Hostages" the author considers the adverse effects of the Exclusion Act and emphasizes the adaptability and agricultural skill of the Japanese immigrants. (*M. M.*)

Mutiny in January. By Carl Van Doren. Viking. 1943. 288 pp.

THIS story of the uprising of the Pennsylvania troops in January 1781 describes a critical episode of the Revolution unfamiliar even to scholars. Like his *Secret History of the American Revolution*, Mr. Van Doren's present work is based on unpublished papers from both British and American sources, many of them in elaborate ciphers and decoded now for the first time. The troops of the Pennsylvania Line — hungry, bedraggled, paid in depreciated currency, and held by false enlistments — mutinied on New Year's Day, and abandoning their winter quarters at Mount Kemble, New Jersey, headed for Princeton. Almost at once, however,

they became pawns in the "secret military chess across the Hudson" — the British hoping to win them with fair offers, and their former officers trying to redress their grievances. Making use of Sir Henry Clinton's secret memoranda, Mr. Van Doren recounts the British commander's efforts to get proposals to the mutineers, the fate of his messenger (hanged as an example), and the dubious reports of his turncoat agents. From the scattered correspondence of Washington, Wayne, and Lafayette, he has pieced out the story of the military's failure to negotiate, the arrival of Joseph Reed with Congressional authority, and the final troubled settlement which sent over 1300 men to their homes. A sympathetic mutiny among the New Jersey troops was suppressed with sterner measures, but clearly the "real fault lay with the public, which had broken its contract." (*E. L. A.*)

Forward with Science. By Rogers D. Rusk. Knopf. 1943. 307 pp.

THE distinction of this latest work by the author of *Atoms, Men, and Stars* lies in the lucidity with which he interprets the achievements of modern physics and the breadth of view with which he relates these to social and ethical problems. He compares the revolutionary significance of Planck's quantum theory and Einstein's idea of relativity to that of Galileo's refutation of Aristotle's law of falling bodies. The first chapters outline explorations in the world of the atom — the recent discovery of the positron, "the twin of the well-known negative electron"; the mesotron, "the newest and most elusive member of the family of fundamental particles"; and the principles of electron optics, which underlie the remarkable electron microscope as well as experiments in television. Further, Professor Rusk explains the behavior of X-rays and of radioactivity, both the natural kind, as in the priceless radium, and the artificial kind, as produced by E. O. Lawrence's cyclotron. The transmutation of mass into energy, foreshadowed by Einstein, is a milestone in physical science. The reverse process has been observed in experiments with cosmic rays. (*M. M.*)

Library Notes

Staff Members in the Armed Forces

FIVE months ago MORE BOOKS published a note on the members of the Library staff serving with the armed forces — then fifty-two.

By this time the total has risen to eighty-nine. The largest group — sixty-two in all — are in various branches of the Army, including the Army Air Force. Fourteen men, among them one aviation cadet, are in the Navy. The Marine Corps has four and the Coast Guard one.

Four staff members have joined the Waves; two are with the Spars, and the Waacs and the Women's Reserve of the Marine Corps have one each.

James Whitcomb Riley to the Poet of the Prairies

IN 1902 James Whitcomb Riley, the beloved creator of "Orphant Annie" and the "Raggedy Man," published his *Book of Joyous Children* — a slender volume with impish illustrations by John William Vawter. It was, as Riley intended it to be, a "thorough Child-book — nothing but children in it — and happy wholesome children." Among those who hastened to congratulate him was Dr. James Newton Matthews of Mason, Illinois, fancifully styled "the Poet of the Prairies." The two men were close friends and mutual admirers, Riley taking great delight in the other's simple lyrics and characterizing him as a "meadow-lark no less than nightingale." Matthews's unstinted praise warmed his heart, and on December 10th he wrote to thank the doctor for his appreciation. The letter, now in the Library's manuscript collections, is written in Riley's distinctive copper-plate hand and in the slurring Hoosier speech of which he was a master.

"It's a fine letter you write a feller regardin' of his last try at pleasin' the world at large," he wrote. "That it got at the heart of you delights me even as the breath-catching sweetness of the first long swing a child has in the woods.

For some years past I've been goin' over the shelf-worn stock on my sentimental shelves — and I *now* believe that the real *parents* of us all are the children: This thought, I think, was in my pseudo-mind when you drove me to a neighboring town — do you remember?

"As to Mr. H's request (herewith re-inclosed) I would gently defer — being my friend. It is evidently a 'feature' article — therefore utterly injudicious. Tell him you are getting facts together and will answer later.

"Awful sorry your eyes are troubling you; but may it not be *wrong glasses*. Once I suffered so for two years. Come here and see my specialist (a genius) and be restored — Dam business — let that go till you're well."

Although he does not identify "Mr. H.", Riley may have been referring to John A. Howland, who published a pamphlet, *James Whitcomb Riley in Prose and Picture*, the next year. E. L. A.

The First Edition of "Clarissa"

FROM the collection of the late A. Edward Newton the Library has acquired the seven small volumes of the first edition of *Clarissa, or the History of a Young Lady* [*A.7459.4], by Samuel Richardson. The genial collector's book-plate on the fly-leaf shows a rider on a hobby-horse, with a book for a saddle, crashing through the fence of "the amenities"; on the opposite page is a more sober book-plate with the crest of a previous owner, the Earl of Berkeley.

The title-page introduces the novel as "published by the Editor of Pamela"; Richardson's name appears only as the publisher's above the names of the booksellers Millar, Rivington, Osborn, and Leake. The date on all seven volumes is 1748. Actually, however, the first two volumes appeared in November 1747, the next two in April 1748, and the final three in December 1748. In a letter to the poet Aaron Hill, Richardson wrote: "The Whole will make Seven . . . Eight crouded into Seven, by a

smaller Type. Ashamed as I am of the Prolixity, I thought I owed the Public Eight Vols. in Quantity for the Price of Seven." Accordingly a change to a smaller type occurs in the middle of a page in the sixth volume.

Even so, this first edition does not include all the letters of Richardson's original manuscript, for he restored a number of these, as well as omitted passages, in the fourth edition of 1751, when, as he himself explained to Dr. Johnson, his story "was now got above all fears of prolixity and confident enough of success." Indeed, the public had been so responsive to the trials of the amiable and exemplary Clarissa that the first four volumes were already sold out before the rest was published. M. M.

The First Edition of "The Rivals"

ALSO from the library of the late A. A. Edward Newton is a copy of the first edition of *The Rivals* by Sheridan. The comedy was printed anonymously, "As it is acted at the Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden," by John Wilkie in London in 1775. The volume contains a six-page preface, a prologue, and an epilogue by the author, and the *dramatis personae* with the actors who played the parts on January 28, 1775. The text occupies just a hundred pages.

The first edition of the perennial comedy, which gave the world Lydia Languish and Mrs. Malaprop, has more than a routine bibliographical interest. With its apologetic preface, the book represents a turning-point in the young dramatist's career. When first performed at Covent Garden on January 17, 1775, *The Rivals* failed miserably, was withdrawn, and was then subjected to excision and revision in the light of the press criticism. On January 28 the pruned play returned to the stage — with the part of Sir Lucius O'Trigger played by a genuine Irishman, Laurence Clinch — and this time it won the audience and made the reputation of the playwright. The text of

the first edition is generally considered as embodying Sheridan's revision. In the preface he humbly explained the hurried preparation of the inordinately long play for the stage, confessing: "If I felt any emotion of surprise at the disapprobation, it was not that they [certain passages] were disapproved of, but that I had not before perceived that they deserved it." M. M.

A Monumental Work on Organic Chemistry

THE Science and Technology Department has received a complete set of the fourth edition of F. K. Beilstein's *Handbuch der organischen Chemie*.

Organic chemistry is one of the most thoroughly indexed branches of human knowledge, and this monumental work is supreme as a complete, condensed library, invaluable to the organic chemist and research worker.

Frederick Konrad Beilstein was born of German parents at St. Petersburg in 1838. He studied in Germany and France, and returned to Russia, where he remained as professor of chemistry in the University of St. Petersburg for forty years, until his death in 1906. He began the indexing of organic compounds for his own use, and published the first edition of his work in 1881-1883, in two volumes. A second edition in three volumes followed in 1886-1890. From then on the work was taken over by the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft of Berlin.

In 1918 the present edition, edited by Prager and Jacobson and published by Springer of Berlin, was begun. Its general arrangement is according to classes of compounds, giving nomenclature, properties, behavior, analytic methods, and derivatives, with thousands of original references and patent references, as well as comprehensive indexes. With its supplements, it now comprises 59 volumes in 49. It is reported that publication of further supplements has been suspended in Germany for the duration. L. A. S.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

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SYNOPSIS OF CLASSIFICATION

<i>Open Shelf Room</i>	<i>Essays. Literature</i>	<i>Periodicals</i>
<i>Bates Hall</i>	<i>Fiction in French</i>	<i>Philosophy</i>
<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Fine Arts</i>	<i>Poetry</i>
<i>Bibliography. Libraries</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Politics & Government</i>
<i>Biography</i>	<i>Journalism</i>	<i>Psychology</i>
<i>Business</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Religion. Theology</i>
<i>Children's Books</i>	<i>Local History</i>	<i>Science</i>
<i>Drama. Stage</i>	<i>Military Science</i>	<i>Sociology</i>
<i>Economics</i>	<i>Music</i>	<i>Technology</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>Navigation</i>	<i>Travel & Description</i>

In this list, the books are arranged under subject headings. Those in the Open Shelf Department precede the rest.

The Library is at present engaged in the large task of providing an improved arrangement of its book collections. For most of those in the Central Library, and also at the Business Branch, there is being adopted the form of cataloging and classification in use in the Library of Congress. For the Open Shelf Department and the Young People's Room in the Central Library, and for the thirty general branch libraries, there is being adopted a simplified form of the Dewey Decimal Classification.

During this process it is necessary that many new books be cataloged and classified only in temporary form. They are therefore listed below without call numbers. These books are available for use, however, and readers may obtain their call numbers from the card catalogs in the various departments.

Open Shelf Room

Biography

Albee, Fred H. A surgeon's fight to rebuild men; an autobiography. Dutton. 1943.

92 A328a

Genial autobiography of a brilliant orthopedic surgeon, whose revolutionary bone grafting methods during the last war led to the widespread establishment of post-war rehabilitation hospitals.

Dennison, Merrill. Klondike Mike; an Alaskan odyssey. Morrow. [1943.] 979.8t D396k

Biography of a Canadian prospector, whose feats of strength and physical endurance as a sourdough in Alaska during the gold rush have made him a legendary figure in his own lifetime.

Friedman, Lee M. Jewish pioneers and patriots. Macmillan. 1943. 296 F911j

Stories of Jewish pioneers who have contributed to the building of America.

Mencken, H. L. Heathen days 1890-1936. Knopf. 1943. 92 M536he

Third volume of the author's memoirs covering the highlights of his active career.

Pollock, Channing. Harvest of my years; an autobiography. Bobbs-Merrill. [1943.] 92 P776a

Informal reminiscences of the author's many-faceted career as reporter, dramatic critic, playwright, producer and lecturer.

Poole, Ernest. Giants gone; men who made Chicago. Whittlesey. [1943.] 977.3 P822g

Colorful stories and anecdotes of the lives and careers of the great businessmen and industrialists whose energy and daring built a nineteenth century trading post into a great city.

Sherrill, Henry Knox. William Lawrence; later years of a happy life. Harvard. 1943. 92 L424s

A sequel to Bishop Lawrence's own memoirs, covering the fifteen active years of his retirement.

Smith, H. Allen. Life in a putty knife factory. Doubleday, Doran. 1943. 92 S649a

A companion volume to *Low Man on a Totem Pole*, containing more hilarious anecdotes and character sketches of the great and near-great whom the author has encountered in his career as journalist and radio master of ceremonies.

Sugrue, Thomas. There is a river; the story of Edgar Cayce. Holt. [1943.] 92 C385a

The amazing career and personality of an American psychic, who for many years has been practicing medical diagnosis by clairvoyance.

Taves, Isabella. Successful women and how they attained success. Dutton. 1943. 920 T234s

Stories of twenty modern women who have made a success of their chosen careers.

Traver, Robert. Troubleshooter; the story of a Northwoods prosecutor. Viking. 1943.

92 V8738

The varied experiences of a District Attorney in a logging and mining community on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Fiction

Bailey, Henry C. Mr. Fortune finds a pig. Doubleday, Doran.

A mystery unfolding a plot of Nazi Quislings and Fifth Columnists.

Baker, Frank. Sweet chariot. Coward-McCann.

A fantasy in which an English teacher — in order that he may fly — changes places with his guardian angel.

Bechdolt, Frederick. The hills of fear. Doubleday, Doran.

A Western centering around the attempted theft of a gold mine.

Campbell, Grace. The thorn-apple tree. Duell, Scottish-Canadian idyll of pioneer days in Glen-garry.

Dawson, Peter. Trail boss. Dodd, Mead.

A range boss struggles to free himself from unjust charges.

Dorling, Captain Taprell. White ensigns. Putnam.

A vivid account of the comradeship and bravery of the men on the Royal Navy destroyers.

Duranty, Walter. Search for a key. Simon and Schuster.

Oliver Joby concludes that the key to the meaning of life is "work for its own sake" and that a person is justified in committing suicide when this goal is achieved.

Ford, Leslie. Siren in the night. Scribner.

Colonel Primrose and Sergeant Buck solve a murder which takes place in a San Francisco blackout.

Foreman, L. L. The road to San Jacinto. Dutton.

A soldier of fortune is saved from death by a beautiful girl whom he has befriended.

Franken, Rose. Another Claudia. Farrar and Rinehart.

Further adventures of Claudia and David.

Freeman, Joseph. Never call retreat. Farrar and Rinehart.

The life story of Paul Schumann, a Viennese university professor, who escaped from a German concentration camp and came to New York.

Fuller, Timothy. This is murder, Mr. Jones. Little, Brown.

Jupiter Jones and his wife Betty are again involved in a mystery when they are invited to attend a radio enactment of a hundred-year-old unsolved crime.

Gill, Tom. Jungle harvest. Putnam.

Intrigue and adventure as found in the Central American jungles.

Gooden, Arthur Henry. Guns on the high mesa. Houghton Mifflin.

Storm MacKenzie thwarts the design of unscrupulous lumber men and wins a bride.

Gregory, Jackson. Long trail. Dodd, Mead.

The story of a man who goes to California in search of gold, but becomes interested in a rich ranch.

Guthrie, A. B., Jr. Murders at Moon Dance. Dutton.

Who shot Marty McClean after he boasted of partnership in a lost gold mine?

Kahn, Joan. To meet Miss Long. Lippincott. The adventures and misadventures of a normal well-to-do New York family. Will appeal to readers of *Junior Miss*.

Knight, Clifford. The affair of the jade monkey. Dodd, Mead.

Yosemite National Park is the setting for this mystery of a jade monkey which contains a microfilm listing the names of Japanese agents.

Lees, Hannah, and Lawrence Bachmann. Death in the doll's house. Random.

Clever, psychological novel of a child who witnesses a crime involving her parents.

Lockridge, Frances and Richard. Death takes a bow. Lippincott.

When the speaker of the evening died in full view of his audience, was it murder?

Lowndes, Mrs. Belloc. What of the night? Dodd, Mead.

Seven short stories depicting differing reactions to English raids and war conditions.

Mapother, Edith R. Dark Darragh. Appleton-Century.

Story of an impoverished Kentucky widow who went to Ireland to claim an estate for her son.

Olsen, D. B. Catspaw for murder. Doubleday, Doran.

Miss Murdoch assists Lieutenant Mayhew in finding the clue to a murderer.

Pentecost, Hugh. The brass chills. Dodd, Mead.

How Lieutenant Bradley discovered who poisoned three hundred men sent to a Pacific Island to repair submarines.

Rives, Fern. Friday, thank God! Putnam.

Story of a group of teachers in a busy city high school.

Sallans, G. Herbert. Little man. Bruce Humphries.

A serious treatment of a Canadian family of "little people" from 1900-1943.

Sublette, C. M., and Harry H. Kroll. Perilous journey. Bobbs-Merrill.

Fast-moving historical novel of the American frontier in the early 19th century.

Terrall, Robert. They deal in death. Simon and Schuster.

How Patricia Moon outwits the Nazis while carrying a case of industrial diamonds to New York.

Tuttle, W. C. Hidden blood. Houghton Mifflin.

While on a vacation in Hot Springs Hashknife unfolds a kidnapping plot.

Wadeldon, Tommy. Army brat. Coward-McCann.

Wholesome tale of a little boy whose only home is the army camp.

Walling, R. A. J. A corpse by any other name. Morrow.

Mystery disclosing the activities of Nazi spies in England.

Warren, Charles. Only the valiant. Macmillan.

Exciting tale of Indian warfare.

Wu Ch'eng-en. Monkey. Day.

A long fairy tale based on a 7th century religious pilgrimage to India. An excellent abridgment of a 16th century Chinese classic combining satire, folklore, allegory, religion and poetry.

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Vivid narrative of the first major raid on axis-

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Through interviews with Englishwomen in their homes, government hostels, nurseries and centers, the author describes how they have carried on their daily lives in spite of bombs, rationing and shortages of consumer goods.
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The heroic exploits of the famous Warsaw squadron which played a vital role in the Battle of Britain.
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Moving account of how eleven French soldiers from various walks of life sustained themselves mentally and spiritually during their imprisonment by the Nazis.
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A British journalist's report on the appalling political and social conditions in the little known regions of South Africa where greed has been the recurring motif in the grim record of colonial exploitation.
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Eyewitness account of the historic allied raid on Dieppe which the author describes as establishing the pattern for the ultimate invasion of the continent.
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Personal impressions of world events from the gathering of the storm in 1937 to the present.
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- Tolischus, Otto. D.** Tokyo record. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1943.] 952 T651t
A searching study of the methods by which the Japanese military clique, with the aid of various secret societies, opposed all efforts for peaceful settlement of issues in the Pacific and seized the reins of government.
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Vivid, eyewitness narrative of the British retreat down the Malayan Peninsula and the last, tragic stand at Singapore.
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A discussion of the basic principles of war that have dictated successful strategy throughout history as applied to the present conflict, showing how the Axis has, so far, used these principles successfully against us.
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Outstanding selections from the poet's work edited with a biographical introduction and commentary.
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More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

SEPTEMBER, 1943



The Marvellous Travels of Don Pedro

TO the Ticknor Collection, already rich in Spanish chronicles and travel books, has been added a copy of *El Infante Don Pedro*, "the book of the Infante Don Pedro of Portugal, who travelled to the seven parts of the world." The volume was printed at Alcala de Henares in 1606, and is apparently the only recorded copy of this edition.

This rare chapbook gives us a romantic and for the most part fictitious account of the travels of Prince Peter of Portugal, in the early fifteenth century, from Lisbon to the Holy Land and other countries in the Middle East. Fantastic and preposterous as it is in the main, the story does contain a kernel of truth: Prince Peter was known far and wide as a traveller, and there is documentary evidence to prove that he visited several of the Courts of Western Europe and penetrated at least as far to the East as Hungary and the Island of Cyprus. The Portuguese historian Oliveira Martins believes that he went much farther, and really travelled extensively in the Orient, as the chapbook relates. Be that as it may, it is certain that he was famous among his contemporaries for his excursions over a large part of the then-known world. One of them, Aeneas Sylvius (1405-1464), who became Pope Pius II, tells us that "Peter as a young man travelled over a large part of the world, and, coming to the Emperor Sigismund in Hungary, was a long time with him, and in several wars against the Turks gave many proofs of his valor." Unfortunately, the Library's edition does not record this well-authenticated episode. It does, however, describe Don Pedro's visit to the Queen of Cyprus, whom he found bewailing the capture of her husband by the Turks. As it is true that King Hugo IV of Cyprus was taken prisoner by the Mamelukes in 1425 — a date at which the Infante might easily have been on the island — it is possible that this scene is based on fact.

The Infante Pedro was the second of the five sons of John the First, "the Magnificent," of Portugal and his English wife, Philippa of Lancaster, a daughter of John of Gaunt. Born in 1392, he was only two years older than his more famous brother, Henry the Navigator, whose interest in geography and discovery he shared. Like Henry he was a man of

learning, and while his wanderings do not compare in importance with his brother's scientific and carefully planned enterprises, it is likely that they were not wholly without influence upon the latter. We are told that the Infante brought back from his expedition to the East a manuscript copy of the travels of Marco Polo given him in Venice "as a grand present, so that he might be guided by it as he desired to see and travel through the world." (Preface of *Marco Polo*, Valentin Fernandez, 1502.)

DON PEDRO'S long journey is said variously to have begun in 1416, 1418, and 1424, and to have lasted until 1428. The chapbook confines itself entirely to his travels to and in the Orient and makes no mention of his visits in Western Europe. It is divided into twenty chapters of which only the first four give much impression of dealing with real events. By far the greater part of the narrative is in the vein of other early travel books, in which legend and imagination play the chief part. According to Gomez de Santisteban, the chronicler of the Prince's adventures, Don Pedro, "moved in his heart" to know the seven parts of the world, started upon his journey from Barcelos seven days after Easter. Accompanied by twelve chosen friends, he went first of all to Lisbon to ask his father's approval of his undertaking. Loath at first to let his son go so far afield, the King at last gave his consent, and with it a handsome *vademecum* in the shape of 12,000 pieces of gold.

Under these pleasant auspices the young men began their long journey on horseback. Their first objective point was Valladolid, where young John the Second of Castile, Pedro's first cousin and the future father of Queen Isabella, was just beginning his reign. From him the traveller received a considerable addition to his supply of gold pieces, and what was even more valuable, the gift of an interpreter who knew all the languages, "that is, Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Music, and Philosophy, Chaldean, Yrga [Greek?], Hebrew, Turkish, Tlemcen, Rhodan, Ingruyno, Almerin, Antriteno, Babilonian, Picon, Arabic, and many others." The young king also paid his kinsman the compliment of accompanying him one mile beyond the city gates.

From Valladolid the cavalcade rode on to Venice, where they sold their horses and embarked for Cyprus. Thence, when they had saluted the Queen, they proceeded to Turkey to pay their respects to the Grand Turk. This gentleman, after exacting from each of them two pieces of gold to pay for their safe conduct, sent them under escort to Troy, at that time a city of 300,000 inhabitants, strongly fortified against attack by the Master of Rhodes. "There," says the chronicler, "we were taken in charge by the city magistrates, who handed us over to the *monedero* (coiner of money), which means the *mesonero* (innkeeper)." Later Don Pedro and two of the others went to the market, where, as they found neither beef nor lamb, they bought two pieces of dromedary. Leaving

Troy for "the land of the Grecians" they wandered fourteen days through a trackless and stony desert without seeing so much as a single inhabited place. At last they came upon a church with an adjacent monastery, where they were given food and shelter for the night.

On the following morning, as the wayfarers were about to set out, they were warned by one of the holy men not to take the turn to the left, as that led to Norway, a peculiar place where there were twenty-one hours of night and only three of daylight. Don Pedro decided at once that he could not forego a visit to so strange a country, particularly as it was only three days' journey by dromedary. These animals, although they lived exclusively on dates, were as strong as they were fleet; they could each carry four riders and travelled at the rate of forty leagues a day. The passengers rode in large baskets similar to those used by water venders, and were strapped in lest the furious speed of these ships of the desert should throw them out. And so great was the noise created by the dromedaries in their flight, that the persons sitting near their heads had to stop their ears with pellets of silk to prevent them from losing their senses.

After his Scandinavian detour, the pattern of the Infante's travels becomes confused, and it is hard to follow his itinerary as he moved rapidly from Norway to Babylonia and thence through the Land of the Centaurs to the Holy Land, Armenia, Egypt, Cappadocia, the Arabias, and back to Judea. Leaving Judea, he passed through the land of the Giants, whose principal city was Luca; and his final visit was to the court of Prester John of the Indies, whom he found in Albes, a city to the geographical location of which we are given no clue. This great Christian potentate lived in extraordinary magnificence and treated his guests with a splendid hospitality which they tarried fourteen weeks to enjoy. At the end of this time Don Pedro started on his homeward journey via the Red Sea and Fez. He was the bearer of a letter from Prester John to the King of Castile, in which the writer described the inhabitants and way of life of his empire, and the manner in which, at his death, a new Prester John of the Indies, whom he found in Albes, a city to the geotorian Mariana, "whole towns came out to meet him; he was looked upon as one come from another planet, and regarded as more than mortal, because he had travelled through strange countries."

The Infante Pedro de Portugal had had a long and remarkably interesting journey, and had seen a vast number of wonders both living and inanimate. Among the living were such unusual beings as centaurs, giants, and monopodes, whose single leg ended in a foot like a horse's hoof; among the inanimate, such historical curiosities as the tomb of Adam, the manger at Bethlehem, the Ark (somewhat deteriorated) still perched on Mount Ararat, and, strangest of all, the pillar of salt that had once been Lot's wife. This phenomenon had the property of self-restoration, and, being licked daily almost to the vanishing point by

vagrant, salt-hungry animals, recovered its normal stature during the night.

Among the Prince's experiences, his visits to Tamberlane and Prester John are perhaps the most extraordinary; for Tamberlane died in 1405, more than ten years before Don Pedro left Portugal, and the habitat of Prester John, at the time of his return, was still a mystery. Indeed contemporary evidence shows that fourteen years later his brother, Prince Henry, expressed a wish "to have knowledge . . . of the land of Prester John, if he could."

THE story of Don Pedro's travels has been reprinted many times both in Spanish and Portuguese. It is not known in which of the two languages the original was composed, and there are considerable divergences in the various texts, not only between those written in different languages, but among the several editions in the same tongue. The first well-authenticated edition is the Spanish version printed in Burgos by Felipe Junti in 1563 (or 1564). This heads the list of the seventeen Spanish editions cited by Palau which date from that year to 1815. The copy in the Ticknor collection, made in Alcala de Henares in 1606, is the fifth on his list. The Portuguese editions mentioned in the bibliographies I have been able to examine are only nine in number, and none is earlier than 1664. A scrutiny of libraries in Portugal would no doubt bring others to light.

Besides the very rare copy of 1606, the Library owns two nineteenth century editions (1844 and 1861) of the type known as Prose Tracts. The earlier of the two is bound up with a number of other old stories in a volume bought by Mr. Ticknor himself, and contains two interesting notes in his hand. The first deals with the Prose Tracts as a genre. What is most remarkable in them, he says, "is their nationality and the tone of the middle ages which seems to come echoing down through them." The second is written on the title-page of the story of Don Pedro, and reads thus: "Don Pedro flourished from 1392 to 1449 and was a poet and man of learning, son of John I. He travelled so much more than was then common that he became a sort of mythical personage. He is referred to in D. Quixote, Pt. II, cap. 23, near the end . . ."

Cervantes's mention of Don Pedro de Portugal is contained in a vow made by Don Quijote "to take no rest, and to roam the seven regions of the earth more thoroughly than the Infante Don Pedro of Portugal ever roamed them," until he had disenchanted his Lady Dulcinea.

CAROLINE B. BOURLAND

The Correspondence of R. W. Griswold

This is the sixth instalment of the catalogue of the correspondence of R. W. Griswold. The work was begun in the March 1941 issue of this Bulletin, and continued through the April, May, and June issues of the same year; then, after a considerable lapse of time, it was taken up again in the February 1943 issue. Unfortunately no one can tell as yet when the next instalment will appear, since Miss Honor McCusker, the compiler of the catalogue, has recently joined the Waves. On her return to the Library — which, let us hope, will be before very long — she will finish the work. (Z. H.)

H. Ms. poem. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in.
"To Jenny."

H., A. W. See Cooke, Rose (Terry).

Hall, Abraham Oakey, 1826-1898. A.L.S. To [R. W. Griswold?] 3 pp. 10 x 8 in.
[Oct.-Nov. 1850?]

[St. Johns Park.] Submits a Christmas story for S[tringer] and T[ownsend]. Sends some clippings [complimentary to Griswold?] from the N[ew O]rleans *Commercial Bulletin*.

Hall, James, 1793-1868. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 11 x 8 in. Oct. 27, 1849.
[Cincinnati, O.?] Note and biographical data on Benjamin Drake.

Hall, Louisa Jane (Park), 1802-1892. Ms. poem 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. 1838.

[Worcester.] "Child's Evening Hymn."

— Ms. poem. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. 1847. Signature cut out.

[Providence.] "Justice and Mercy."

The poem is printed in Griswold's *The Female Poets of America*.

Hamilton, Elizabeth (Schuyler), 1747-1854. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p.
10 x 8 in. May 27, [1846-7?].

[N.p.] Asks for a statement [quoted by Griswold?] about an examination of General Alexander Hamilton's papers.

Gris. Corr., p. 298.

Hare, Mary Elizabeth. See Nealy, Mary Elizabeth (Hare).

Harper, Joseph Wesley, Jr., 1801-1870 (?). A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p.
7 x 5 in. May 4, 1849.

[Cliff St.] Asks Griswold to write four or five "small notices" of [Charles] Beecher's *Incarnation* [New York 1849].

Harper and Brothers. A.L.S. To Edgar Allan Poe. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. June [19],
1836.

[New York.] Declined to publish his manuscripts because many had already been printed; also because they were separate tales, and "too learned and mystical." Will be glad to send him their publications for review. Commend the [*Southern Literary Messenger*].

Printed in Arthur Hobson Quinn, *Edgar Allan Poe*, New York 1941, p. 250.

— A.L.S. To Edgar Allan Poe. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Feb. 20, 1839.

[New York.] *The Narrative of A. Gordon Pym* has not succeeded so well in America as in England.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. June 11, 1841.

[New York.] Send a woodcut and an extract from [John Lloyd] Stephen's *Incidents of Travel in Central America* [New York 1841].

- D.S. Contract with R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Feb. 18, 1847. Witnessed by B. Saunders.
[New York.] Agreement for publication of *A New Encyclopedia of Biography* in six volumes.
- Harrington, Elizabeth Davis (Locke). See Harrington, Henry F.
- Harrington, Henry F., 1814-1887. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Aug. 29, 1855.
[Lawrence, Mass.] Sends a subscription to the *International [Monthly Magazine]*. Suggests submitting poems and articles by his wife, Elizabeth Davis (Locke) Harrington [sister of Frances Osgood].
- A.L.S. To ——. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Dec. 16, 1857.
[Lawrence, Mass.] Asks advice on the possible publication of some lectures on Druids, by Gen. H. R. Oliver of Salem and Lawrence. Remarks upon the melancholy mood of Mr. [Samuel Stillman?] Osgood.
- Harrington, Mrs. Henry F. See Harrington, Elizabeth Davis (Locke).
- Hart, Abraham, 1810-1885. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 11 x 8 in. Oct. 13, 1847.
[Philadelphia.] States improved terms for Griswold's work on *Washington and the Generals of the Revolution* [Philadelphia 1847].
Gris. Corr., p. 231.
- A.L.S. To [R. W. Griswold]. 2 pp. 11 x 8 in. Nov. 10, 1847.
[Philadelphia.] Asks for corrections for the second edition of *Washington and the Generals of the Revolution*. Comments on [Joel Tyler] Headley's attacks on the book. Makes suggestions for advertising it in the *New World*.
Gris. Corr., p. 232. Griswold's controversy with Joel Tyler Headley is described on pp. 231-32 of the *Griswold Correspondence*.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Nov. 9, 1849.
[Philadelphia.] Informs him of distribution of stereotype plates for *The Poets of America*, *The Prose Writers of America*, Mrs. Osgood's *New Poems*, *The Poets of England*, and *The Female Poets of America* between the writer and [Henry Carey] Baird.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Jan. 31, 1850.
[Philadelphia.] Has sent out review copies of *The Poets of America* and [Frances Sargent (Locke)] Osgood's *Poems* [Philadelphia 1850]. Mrs. Osgood's poems have not sold so well as [Lydia (Huntley)] Sigourney's.
Gris. Corr., p. 259.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 9 x 7 in. Nov. 23, 1853.
[Philadelphia.] Encloses early sheets from Alfred Bunn's *Old England and New England* [Philadelphia 1853] for review.
- Hawks, Dr., letter to. See Rush, Richard.
- Hazewell, Charles C. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 8 x 5 in. Dec. 14, 1854.
[Boston.] The review of "the 'R. C.'" [*The Republican Court*] has been published in the [Boston] *Times*.
- Headley, Joel Tyler, 1813-1897. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 4 pp. 10 x 8 in. Aug. 1, 1846.
[Burlington.] Biographical data for *The Prose Writers of America*.
Gris. Corr., p. 210.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. [1847?]
[N.p.] Asks Griswold to help him get a position for the winter in Philadelphia.
Gris. Corr., p. 209.
- Heath, James Ewell, 1792-1862. A.L. To Edgar A. Poe. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Sept. 12, 1839. Signature cut out.
[Richmond, Va.] Praises "The Fall of the House of Usher." Has talked with [Thomas

William?] White, who denies feeling any unfriendliness towards Poe. Both fear, however, that "tales of the wild, improbable and terrible class" will never be popular in America.

Poe, *Works*, 1902, XVII, p. 47.

Hemera, *pseud.* Ms. poem. 1 p. 8 x 7 in. May 1850.

"The Balance of Life."

Henry, Dr. See Ellet, Elizabeth Fries (Lummis).

Herbert, Henry William, 1807-1858. A.L.S. To George R. Graham. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Apr. 19, 1842.

[Carlton House.] Has sent the second part of "The Sisters," and returns for correction Graham's draft for the tale, which he feels sure is worth a full \$100.

"The Sisters" appears in *Graham's Magazine*, July-September 1842.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. [1842-43?] Signed with initials. [N.p.] Encloses a contribution and asks for the return of "Margaret." Promises to send him *Marie Duponceau, a Legend of the Water Gap*, in four chapters.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Jan. 31, 1843.

[Washington House.] Sends "Jane McRea," in place of "Margaret." Suggests the entire series be called "American Ballads."

"Jane McRea" appears in *Graham's Magazine*, April 1843, p. 234; "Margaret," in *Godey's Lady's Book*, September 1843, p. 127.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. May 28, 1843. Signed "H."

[N.p.] Sends a sonnet, "The Mother."

"The Mother" appears in *Graham's Magazine*, July 1843, p. 38.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. July 21, 1843. Postmarked "Jun 22."

[Washington Hotel.] Asks if Griswold has spoken to [George Rex] Graham about his proposition. [Henry?] Colburn [the London publisher?] has agreed to all his terms.

— A.D.S. Contract. 1 p. 5 x 8 in. July 3, 1843.

[Philadelphia.] Contracts to perform "any literary labors in behalf of Mr. George R. Graham which may be agreed upon on my account by Mr. Rufus W. Griswold."

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Oct. 4, 1843. Slightly mutilated by the seal.

[Schooley's Mountain, N. J.] Asks Griswold to see that he is paid for two "classical" articles written for [Charles Jacobs?] Peterson and rejected.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 8 x 5 in. [1843.]

[N.p.] Asks for the loan of ten dollars, to take his wife to a ball.

Gris. Corr., p. 129.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 8 x 5 in. [1843?]

[N.p.] Asks payment for a ballad. Has finished a ballad on Arnold ["Arnold's Treason?"].

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 5 x 8 in. [1843?] Signed "H."

[N.p.] Asks for [George Rex] Graham's immediate decision on a story previously submitted. Is also anxious about "the ballads" ["American Ballads?"].

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 8 x 5 in. [1843?]

[N.p.] Asks for a decision on a ballad submitted to Graham.

Gris. Corr., p. 128.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 8 x 5 in. [1843?] Signed "H."

[N.p.] Sends an article.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 8 x 5 in. [1843?]

[N.p.] Will promise four more ballads, in exchange for a draft: "Champé's [?] Deser-tion," "The Battle of Trenton," "The Blowing-up of the Intrepid," and "Tecumseh."

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 8 x 5 in. [1843?] Signed "H."
[N.p.] Thanks Griswold for help in settling his financial difficulties. Sends him "The Surprise of Trenton."
"The Surprise of Trenton" appears in *Graham's Magazine*, June 1843, p. 330.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Feb. 8, 1844. Signed with initials.
[N.p.] Makes an appointment.
- A.L.S. To —. 3 pp. 5 x 4 in. Apr. 13, 1845.
[Newark, N. J.] Asks to have some material from his desk forwarded [for use on his translation of Thiers's *History of the Consulate and Empire*, Philadelphia 1845?].
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 8 x 4 in. [1845?]
[N.p.] Reminds him about a Frank Forester article [a review of *The Warwick Woodlands*, Philadelphia 1845?].
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 6 x 4 in. Jan. 14, 1853.
[The Cedars.] Congratulations on Griswold's marriage.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 6 x 4 in. Feb. 8, 1853.
[The Cedars.] Sends three articles [not named].
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 6 x 4 in. Feb. 17, 1853.
[The Cedars.] Asks for the return of some articles [not named].
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. July 28, n.y.
[Schooley's Mountain, N. J.] Promises *The Bride of Ceylon*. Once offered [Louis Antoine] Godey a weekly letter for \$5 a week, but has never written him an article for less than \$25.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Aug. 23, n.y.
[Schooley's Mountain, N. J.] Asks if Griswold received *The Bride of Ceylon* and *Hunting in the Highlands*, apparently lost in the mails.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. N.d.
[N.p.] Saturday evening. Asks for a note of explanation to show McKenzie & Hartwell why he cannot give them Griswold's endorsement.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 5 x 8 in. N.d. Signed "H."
[N.p.] Will soon be ready to do the "theological article"; asks for the volume of Gibbon containing Theodosius.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 5 x 8 in. N.d.
[N.p.] Asks for the balance due for "the review of Bulwer," and for the loan of a volume of Gibbon.
Gris. Corr., p. 128.
- A.N.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 8 x 5 in. N.d. Signed "H."
[N.p.] Asks him to call upon some one about a personal affair (subject undefined).
- A.N.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 5 x 8 in. N.d.
[N.p.] Asks him to call before nine o'clock.
- Heriot, Edwin. A. L. S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 7 x 5 in. Jan. 28, 1846.
[Heriot's Magazine, 48 Broad St.] Will be pleased to have Griswold's contributions for his magazine.
- Hewitt, Mary Elizabeth. See Stebbins, Mary Elizabeth (Moore) Hewitt.
- Hildreth, Richard, 1807-1865. A.L.S. To Horace Greeley. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Feb. 20, 1850.
[Boston.] Asks about Greeley's authority for his recent statement that Philip Freneau charged Jefferson with the authorship of certain articles in the *National Gazette*.
Gris. Corr., p. 261.
- Hillard, George Stillman, 1808-1879. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. July 1, 1842.
[Boston.] Sends the manuscript of "Longfellow's play [*The Spanish Student*].
The Spanish Student appeared in *Graham's Magazine*, September-November 1842.

- Cf. Lawrance R. Thompson, "Longfellow Sells *The Spanish Student*," *American Literature*, VI, p. 141.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Dec. 19, 1842.
[Boston.] Sends his paper on Longfellow, to be paid for as Griswold thinks proper. Wishes the authorship to remain undisclosed.
Gris. Corr., p. 128. An unsigned article, "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow," appears in *Graham's Magazine*, May 1843, p. 288.
- A.L.S. To [R. W. Griswold?]. 3 pp. 8 x 7 in. Dec. 7, 1854.
[Boston.] Gives a list of his writings.
- Hinton, Birt. A.L.S. To —. 2 pp. 12 x 8 in. N.d.
[Quebec?] Encloses some of his own poems for criticism.
- Hirst, Henry Beck, 1817–1874. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 7 in. Nov. 29, 1845.
[N.p.] Sends a copy of his notice of Griswold's *Scenes [in the Life of the Saviour]*, Philadelphia 1845].
- Autograph ms. 3 pp. 13 x 8 in. [1849?]
Autobiographical data.
Gris. Corr., p. 254.
- Hoff, Thomas. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 4 pp. 8 x 5 in. June 25, 1852.
[London.] Asks Griswold to prepare a volume of selections from American poets, with biographical sketches, for the *National Illustrated Library*.
- Hoffman, Charles Fenno, 1806–1884. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Nov. 23, 1841. Signed with initials.
[New York.] Consents to write a notice [of Joseph Rodman Drake?]. Advises Griswold about his health.
Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 221.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Jan. 11, 1842. Signed with initials.
[New York.] Omitted his poem "Go, mocking flower" because its similarity to Walder's poem makes it seem like a plagiarism. Offers suggestions for his biographical sketch.
Gris. Corr., p. 104. Printed entire in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 222.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 12 x 8 in. June 28, 1842. Signed with initials.
[New York.] Encloses the proofs of the "Song" [and "Ben Blower's Story"] and describes the origin of the tale. Relates a recent conversation with [Charles] Dickens, in which he called Dickens's attention to Griswold's writings and attitude towards copyright.
Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 224. "Song" appears in *Graham's Magazine*, August 1842, p. 64; "Ben Blower's Story," September 1842, p. 132.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 4 pp. 10 x 8 in. Feb. 10, 1843. Signed with initials.
[New York.] Cheers Griswold up about his poor health, with an imaginary review, dated 1890, of the memoirs he might write at eighty.
Gris. Corr., p. 138. Also printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 227.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 8 x 7 in. Apr. 18, 1843. Signed with initials.
[N.p.] Explains about the publication of an article which displeased Griswold. Has not yet written "the attack" which Griswold wanted.
Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 230. Hoffman's poem "The Attack" appears in *Graham's Magazine*, August 1843, p. 71.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. [Apr. 24, 1843]. Signed with initials.

[New York.] Monday. Discusses the drowning of little Willetts Keese. Has finished "Yellow Jack" for Griswold.

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 233. "Scenes on the Mississippi: Yellow Jack" appeared in *The Opal*, New York 1844, p. 148.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. June 12, 1843. Signed with initials. [New York.] Asks for proofs of an article written for *The Opal* ["Scenes on the Mississippi: Yellow Jack"]. Elizabeth Oaksmith's [sic] story is "a grand affair."

Gris. Corr., p. 144. Printed entire in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York, 1930, p. 232. Mrs. Oakes Smith's story was probably "Jack Spanker and the Mermaid," *Graham's Magazine*, August 1843, p. 68.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Jan. 24, 1844. Signed with initials. [New York.] Inquires about Griswold's arrangement with Lea and Blanchard for Hoffman's *Greyslaer*. Teases Griswold about his work and the "female bedevilment" from which he suffers. Suggests a new arrangement of contributors' names in *Graham's Magazine*.

Gris. Corr., p. 149. Printed entire in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 233.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 4 pp. 9 x 8 in. Jan. 27, 1844. Signed with initials. [New York.] Describes an amusing article in the *Foreign Quarterly [Review]* on *The Poets of America*, copied in *The New World*. Consoles Griswold on a romantic disappointment.

Gris. Corr., p. 149. Printed entire in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 234. The article mentioned appears in the *New World*, January 27–February 3, 1844. Lowell believed it to have been written by Dickens's biographer John Forster. Cf. *Gris. Corr.*, p. 151, and Barnes, pp. 142–150.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. [Mar. 17,] [1844?]. Signed with initials.

[New York.] Friday night. Asks for proofs [of *The Echo*?].

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 243 (postscript omitted).

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 8 x 8 in. Apr. 13, 1844. Signed with initials. [New York.] Returns proofs of *Eros and Anteros*. Comments favorably on [Francis De Haes] Janvier.

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 237. "Eros and Anteros," later known as *Love's Calendar*, was part of Hoffman's *The Echo*, Philadelphia 1844.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Apr. 20, 1844. Signed with initials. [New York.] Asks for some missing proof sheets [of *The Echo*]. Speaks warmly of [Francis De Haes] Janvier.

Gris. Corr., p. 152. Printed entire in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 238.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Apr. 24, 1844. Signed with initials. [New York.] Asks for the address of Griswold's printer, in order to get proofs of the preface [to *The Echo*], which he wishes to alter.

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 239.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 8 x 6 in. May 27, 1844. Signed with initials. [New York.] Inquires about a poem ["Brunt the Fight"], accepted by the *Democratic Review* but apparently submitted by Griswold to *Graham's Magazine*. Regrets that [Francis DeHaes] Janvier is leaving New York.

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 240. "Brunt the Fight" appeared in the *United States Magazine and Democratic Review*, June 1844, p. 633.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 4 pp. 8 x 6 in. June 11, 1844. Signed with initials. [New York.] Complains of the delayed publication of his poems [*The Echo*, Philadel-

phia 1844]. Asks about [Francis DeHaes] Janvier. Adds an imaginary newspaper article on the supposed burning of Griswold's library.

Gris. Corr., p. 153. Printed entire in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 241.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. June 24, 1844. Signed with initials.

[New York.] Invites Griswold to New York to recuperate. Asks for revised proof sheets [of *The Echo*]. Wants his portrait omitted from the first edition.

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 246.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. July 13, 1844. Signed with initials. [New York.] Complains of his failure to get revised proofs [of *The Echo*].

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 248.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 8 x 6 in. July 18, 1844. Signed with initials. [N.p.] Asks for the address of the printer [of *The Echo*]. Is annoyed by the delay in sending revised proofs.

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 249.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 4 pp. 10 x 8 in. Sept. [23, 1844?]. Signed "H."

[New York.] Wednesday night. Burgess and Stringer are not promoting *The Echo* at all. The price is too high; believes \$.25 is ample. Asks Griswold to send copies to various booksellers.

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 244.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Sept. 24, 1844.

[New York.] Complains of the newspapers' neglect of his book [*The Echo*] in New York. Discusses some alterations for the next edition.

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 252.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 9 x 8 in. [Oct. 25,] [1844?]. Signed with initials.

[New York.] Sends a corrected copy of some verses. Ridicules John Neal's contempt for Griswold.

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 253. The date "1844" was formerly written on the manuscript in pencil — possibly by W. M. Griswold.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Dec. 28, 1844.

[New York.] Approves of a book Griswold is planning [*The Prose Writers of America?*]. Suggests the inclusion of Professor [Levi] Frisbie, Bishop [John Henry] Hobart, Dr. [John] McVickar, and others, recommending various passages. Asks to see proofs of his poems [the fourth edition of *The Vigil of Faith*, New York 1845.]

Gris. Corr., p. 161. Printed entire in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 253.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 4 pp. 8 x 6 in. Feb. 19, 1845. Signed with initials.

[New York.] Urges early publication of his poems [the fourth edition of *The Vigil of Faith*, New York 1845]. Refers Griswold to an article of his on [Theodore Sedgwick] Fay. Admires Vivian's *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*, and Margaret Fuller's *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* [New York 1845]. Mentions lectures by a "live Yankee," [Henry Norman] Hudson, and the controversy over Bishop [Benjamin T.] Onderdonk.

Gris. Corr., p. 166. Printed entire in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 255. *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*, by Robert Chambers, was published in New York in 1845. The article on Fay (and others) is "Increase of Novel Writing," in the *American Monthly Magazine*, November 1835, p. 228.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1p. 10 x 8 in. Mar. 6, 1845. Signed with initials.

[New York.] Sends some corrections [for *The Vigil of Faith*, New York 1845] and mentions bits of literary news. Also sends an article in the *Evening Gazette*.

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 256. The

- article mentioned is probably "Apalachia and the Apalachians," in the *New York Evening Gazette*, March 6, 1845.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. [Mar. 24], 1845. Signed with initials.
[New York.] Sunday night. Sends another "Song" [for *The Vigil of Faith*, fourth edition, New York 1845]. Asks Griswold to write something for the [New York *Evening Gazette*. Mentions Griswold's coming [speech?] to the [New York] Historical Society.
Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 270. The date given, however, is incorrect; the letter is postmarked "Mar. 24."
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 7 x 8 in. [June 28, 1845?] Fragment? Signed with initials.
[N.p.] Sends a list of copy still to be set up. Advises Griswold to come to Brooklyn to avoid the heat.
Gris. Corr., p. 185. Printed entire in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 261; but the postscript published there is not in the manuscript at present, though the latter does not appear to have been mutilated. The date was assigned by W. M. Griswold.
- A.L. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. June 30, 1845. Signature cut out. [N.Y.] Corrects an error on Philip Freneau, in *The Poets of America*.
Gris. Corr., p. 185. Printed entire in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 262.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 11 x 8 in. July 11, 1845. Signed with initials. [N. Y.] Mentions Griswold's "letters on Literature" in the [Washington *Daily National?*] *Intelligencer*. Comments amusingly on the first meeting between [Edgar Allan] Poe and [Henry Theodore] Tuckerman. Teases Griswold about a lady.
Gris. Corr., p. 186. Printed entire in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 263.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 4 pp. 11 x 8 in. Aug. 5, 1845. Signed with initials. [N. Y.] Criticizes Griswold's third letter to the [Washington *Daily*] *National Intelligencer* as "too oracularly positive." Condemns [Theodore?] Parker's *Discourses [Discourse of Matters Pertaining to Religion]*, Boston 1842?. Asks for proofs [of *The Vigil of Faith?*].
Gris. Corr., p. 189. Printed entire in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 264.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Sept. 23, 1845. Signed with initials. [N. Y.] Sends proofs [of *The Vigil of Faith?*]. Repeats Harper's offer to publish one of his books [probably the fourth edition of *The Vigil of Faith*, which Harper did publish shortly].
Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 269.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Nov. 11, 1845. Signed "H." Address leaf torn.
[Harper's Publishing House.] Asks Griswold to authorize Harper's to publish his poems [probably *The Vigil of Faith*] without delay.
Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 271.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 12 x 10 in. [Nov. 27], 1845. Signed with initials.
[N.p.] Printed prospectus of *Hewet's Excelsior*, with marginal notes by Hoffman, announcing the publication of his book [*The Vigil of Faith*].
Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 272.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Dec. 29, 1845. Signed with initials. [New York.] Asks Griswold to write an obituary notice on Maria Gowen Brooks. Discusses a further edition [of *The Vigil of Faith?*]. Criticizes Margaret Fuller's notice of [Henry Wadsworth] Longfellow in the [New York] *Tribune*.
Gris. Corr., p. 202. Printed entire in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New

York 1930, p. 272. Margaret Fuller's review of Longfellow's *Poems* [Philadelphia 1845] appeared in the *New York Tribune*, December 10, 1845.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. [May 1845?] Signed with initials. [N.p.] Saturday. Was disappointed not to see Griswold. Suggests details for binding *The Vigil of Faith*.

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 257. There is a note by Henry Theodore Tuckerman, signed "H.T.T.," in the upper margin, asking for "the mss of Shelley."

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. [1845?] Signed with initials. [N.p.] Encloses some ballads by Seba Smith and some poems of his own for his new edition [of *The Vigil of Faith*?].

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 258.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Jan. 23, 1847. Signed with initials. [New York.] Describes how he wrote "Tawasentha." Gives Griswold advice about his health.

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 274. "Tawasentha" first appeared in the *Gazette and Times*, January 20, 1847.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. [Mar. 23], [1847?]. Signed with initials.

[New York.] Monday morning. Reassures Griswold about his [*Prose*] *Writers of America* [Philadelphia 1845], apparently attacked in the *Literary World*.

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 273

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. [July 24, 1847.] Signed with initials.

[New York.] Saturday. Mentions notices of a book [unidentified]. Promises to write "the generals" for Carey & Hart.

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 277, where the date is established. Apparently Hoffman did not contribute to Griswold's *Washington and His Generals* after all.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Dec. 30, 1848. Signed "H." [Philadelphia.] Recommends Mr. Magovern [?] to assist Griswold with his lexicon. Is still "invalidish." Speaks flatteringly of Mrs. [Elizabeth] Oakes Smith's book [*The Salamander*, New York 1848?].

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 287.

- A.L. To —. 2 pp. 8 x 6 in. [1849?] Fragment.

[N.p.] Describes his temporary derangement and confinement in a mental hospital. Regrets that the newspapers have got hold of his case.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. [Mar. 11], n.y. Signed with initials. [New York.] Encloses a poem, first printed in the *New York American*, May 1828.

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 230. The poem was probably "Rhymes on West Point," which appeared first in the *New York American*, May 10, 1828, and later in *Graham's Magazine*, June 1843.

- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. [Dec. 22], n.y. Signed with initials.

[N.p.] Wednesday morning. States his unwillingness to lecture before any society without a formal invitation.

Printed in Homer F. Barnes, *Charles Fenno Hoffman*, New York 1930, p. 250.

- See also Keese, John; Smith, Elizabeth Oakes (Prince); and Tuckerman, Henry Theodore.

Hofland, Barbara (Wrecks) Hoole, 1770-1844. A.L.S. To Frances Sargent (Locke) Osgood. 3 pp. 9 x 7 in. Nov. 3, 1837. Postmarked "No. 10." Last leaf mutilated by the seal.

- [Kensington.] Is recovering slowly. Inquires about Mrs. Osgood's work and her husband's painting. Miss [Mary] Mitford has been ill. Her friend Thatcher is in Liverpool.
- Hooker, Herman, 1804-1865. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. [1842?]
[N.p.] Inquires about an announcement that [Ralph Waldo?] Emerson is printing an edition of [John] Sterling.
- A.L.S. To —. 3 pp. 7 x 6 in. Apr. 29, 1846.
[Philadelphia.] Discusses the possible confirmation of the addressee's divorce under a false date, in order to conceal the illegal date of his new marriage.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Aug. 19, 1851.
[N.p.] Describes the illness of the auctioneer Jones, an old enemy of Griswold's. Discusses [Henry Theodore] Cheever's edition of the work of Walter Colton, whom he himself thought "the last to come directly to an object," though his work as Alcalde [of Monterey] did him credit. Praises Griswold's sketch of C[alvin] Colton.
Walter Colton's *The Sea and the Sailor*, with a memoir by Cheever, appeared in New York in 1851.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 9 x 7 in. [1853?]
[N.p.] Discusses the death of the late Horace Binney Wallace, and the loss of his reason.
- A.L.S. To Harriet (McCrillis) Griswold. 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Aug. 10, 1853.
[Philadelphia.] Expresses sympathy for Griswold's serious illness.
Gris. Corr., p. 291.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 9 x 7 in. [Oct.-Dec. 1854].
[N.p.] Asks Griswold's support for his edition of [Horace Binney] Wallace's art notes [*Art, Scenery, and Philosophy in Europe*, Philadelphia 1854].
- A.L.S. To [R. W. Griswold.] 3 pp. 10 x 8 in. Jan. 6, 1855.
[Philadelphia.] Complains that the press has neglected a book [*Art, Scenery, and Philosophy in Europe*] by Horace Binney Wallace. Asks Griswold to exert his influence.
- A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 8 x 6 in. Feb. 21, 1856.
[N.p.] Praises Griswold's destructive review of [Evert Augustus] Duyckinck's *Cyclopaedia [of American Literature]*, New York 1855] in the [New York] *Herald*. Is "sorry for the everlasting trouble you have from the malice of enemies."
Gris. Corr., p. 306. The reference is probably to the reopening of Griswold's divorce suit in 1856.
- Hooper, Mrs. See Clarke, James Freeman.
- Hopkins, John Henry, Jr., 1820-1891. A.L.S. To Edgar Allan Poe. 3 pp. 7 x 4 in. May 15, 1848.
[General Theological Seminary.] Protests against the pantheism expressed in Poe's *Eureka* [New York 1848].
- Hopkins, Samuel, 1807-1887. A.L.S. To Mary Ann Dwight. 3 pp. 8 x 5 in. Mar. 20, 1854.
[Northampton.] Sends a manuscript [not named] for publication in whatever periodical she can arrange.
- Hopkinson, Joseph, 1770-1842. A.L.S. To T. W. White. 2 pp. 10 x 8 in. Sept. 11, 1836.
[Philadelphia.] Thanks him for copies of the *Southern Literary Messenger* containing his article "The Right of Instruction" and a reply to it. Will not defend his opinion further. Suggests that Poe combine original contributions, which are hard to get without pay, with selections from foreign publications.
- A.L.S. To Edgar Allan Poe. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Jan. 25, 1841.
[Philadelphia.] Encourages the *Penn Magazine*. Warns Poe against distant subscribers, who never send their money.

Horne, Richard Henry (Hengist), 1803-1884. A.L.S. To Edgar Allan Poe. 4 pp. 9 x 7 in. Apr. 16, 1844.

[London, Eng.] Regrets his temporary loss of influence in the literary world. Can arrange for the insertion of Poe's article ["The Spectacles?"] in *Jerrold's Illustrated Magazine*, but fears the magazine is not doing well.

— A.L.S. To Edgar Allan Poe. 4 pp. 9 x 7 in. Apr. 27, 1844.

[London, Eng.] Discusses in detail Poe's review of his *Orion*, [London 1843]. Suggests an American edition of *Orion*, and offers to send Poe his works.

Poe, *Works*, 1902, XVII, p. 167. Poe's "Review of *Orion*" appears in *Graham's Magazine*, March 1844, p. 136.

— A.L.S. To Edgar Allan Poe. 6 pp. 8 x 5 in. May 17, 1845.

[London, Eng.] Encloses Miss [Elizabeth] Barrett's reply to Poe's criticism of her poems. She thinks there is a "fine lyrical melody" in "The Raven." Has not heard from Tennyson. Sends copies of his *Orion* [London 1843], *Gregory VII* [London 1840], and introduction to the second edition of *A New Spirit of the Age* [London 1844].

Poe, *Works*, 1902, XVII, p. 208. Miss Barrett's letter to Horne, dated May 12, 1845, is in the Griswold Collection. See Browning, Elizabeth (Barrett).

— Letter to. See Browning, Elizabeth (Barrett).

Hosmer, William Henry Cuyler, 1814-1877. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 2 pp. 9 x 8 in. Oct. 18, 1843.

[Avon, N. Y.] Encloses some poems, including lines to his little daughter, for *Graham's Magazine*. Has been offered \$500 for the copyright of *Yonnonidio*; asks Carey & Lea's terms for printing 3000 copies.

Graham's Magazine, February 1844, p. 81, contains Hosmer's "Epicedium," apparently on his dead daughter; another poem, "Reply of the Great Oak at Geneseo to the Charter Oak at Hartford," appears in the December 1843 issue, p. 271. *Yonnonidio* was published by Wiley & Putnam, New York 1844.

Howard, Caroline. See Gilman, Caroline Howard.

Howard, John R. A.L.S. To [R. W. Griswold?]. 6 pp. (2 mounts.) 9 x 7 in. May 30, 1853.

[Memphis, Tenn.] Suggests collected editions of [Robert Stevenson] Coffin, the "Boston Bard," and [John Lofland] the "Milford Bard."

The postscript, correcting a statement made in the letter, is on a separate mount. 10 x 8 in.

Howard, Mary. See Schoolcraft, Mary (Howard).

Howe, Julia (Ward), 1819-1910. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 3 pp. 7 x 5 in. July 1, n.y.

[South Boston.] Permits the inclusion of selections from *Passion Flowers* [Boston 1854], but not her portrait, in *The Female Poets of America*.

— A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 4 pp. 7 x 5 in. July 17, n.y.

[Newport, R. I.] Cannot furnish a portrait for *The Female Poets of America*. Refers Griswold to [James Thomas] Fields for a choice of poems.

— Ms. poem. 2 pp. and a fragment. 10 x 8 in. N.d. Copy. "To a Beautiful Statue."

Printed in *The Female Poets of America*.

— Ms. poem. 4 pp. 8 x 5 in. N.d. "Wordsworth."

Printed in *The Female Poets of America*.

Howe, Mrs. Samuel Gridley. See Howe, Julia (Ward).

Hubbard, Th. A.L.S. To R. W. Griswold. 1 p. 10 x 8 in. Aug. 3, 1843.

[Norwich.] Prefers to use his former pseudonym, "Augustus Snodgrass."

HONOR McCUSKER

Exhibitions from the Wiggin Collection

Thomas Rowlandson

THE present exhibition of drawings by Thomas Rowlandson, selected from the one hundred and eighty specimens of his work in the Albert H. Wiggin Collection, exemplifies this famous English caricaturist at his best. The collection itself has been considered by experts to be not only the largest in any museum or private collection in America, but one of the finest in existence. One connoisseur said, "Such a collection can never again be gotten together. It represents every side of the extraordinary genius of this artist in caricature, landscape, interiors, classical composition and the contemporary life of his times."

Mr. Harold J. L. Wright, eminent English critic and expert, on his first visit to the Boston Public Library Collection was amazed at its size and importance. On his return to England he prepared an article about it which appeared in the April 1943 issue of *Apollo*, the British "Magazine of the Arts for Connoisseurs and Collectors." "The Rowlandson drawings alone, to the number of some two hundred," he wrote, "might well form the basis of an interesting article by a Rowlandson expert. Never without admirers, Rowlandson today has many more. His work, found so delightful in its humour, so clear in its observation, so delicate and restrained in the matter of technique, so fascinating in its recordings of the life and manners of the artist's times, was never in greater demand than it is to-day. I still remember and shall never forget the pleasure I had in looking through the several volumes in this collection containing these drawings which afforded such a panorama of Rowlandson's period. One after another leapt to arrest and detain me, and it was with regret that I came to the last of them. One always experiences a curious but intelligible pang when one comes upon such a typically 'native' series of works by a popular artist of one country in another land where one feels he must perforce be less known and possibly less understood and appreciated. But the pang passes, and one comes to be glad they are where they are, helping in their own way towards a better understanding not only of the art of the other country but also of its spirit, endeavours, characteristics, and customs."

To his own generation Rowlandson was anything but an obscure or unappreciated artist; yet there are few recorded facts concerning his life. He was born in the Old Jewry in July 1756, the son of a respectable tradesman, and was educated at Dr. Barrow's in Soho Square, and later at the Royal Academy. At the age of sixteen he went to Paris where he studied art for two years. On his return to London he continued his studies at the Academy, until the death of his father threw him on his own resources. A French aunt came to his rescue, kept him amply supplied with funds, and at her death left him her entire estate. It did not last long, nor did the other considerable fortunes which came to him from time to time. Not only was he lavish and pleasure-loving, but he was given to gambling in fashionable company, at home and abroad. Rowlandson's prolific pencil and water color

brush were perhaps stimulated by the necessity of paying his debts through the labors of his art, for despite his love for gambling he was invariably honest. He was also saved from periods of idleness through his publisher, Ackerman, who supplied him with subjects for a number of years. After a prolonged illness Rowlandson died on April 22nd, 1827, at the age of seventy.

The variety of treatment and subject matter in his drawings reveals the artistic faculty operating in an easy and spontaneous manner. Whatever the mood, Rowlandson's efforts are personal and unforced; in passing from subject to subject, our attention is transferred from one proclaimed type to another, as is seen, for example, in turning from the careful draftsmanship which characterises "A Breach of Promise Case" to the broad free handling in the original drawing for the portraits of Mr. Bannister and Miss Orser. Here he is running the gamut from one extreme to another. We find brilliance in "The Suicide," "The Challenge," "The Village Fair," and "Infantry Soldiers and the Red Lion Inn," with their sure and telling strokes; and in the four landscapes that are superbly expressive: "At Close Range," "Fishing with Nets in Devonshire," "A Country Scene in Devon," and "A Party Angling at Twickenham." It would seem as if his active pencil and brush were never satisfied in creating characters and scenes.

Many of Rowlandson's drawings have found their way into published volumes; and among book illustrators few have ever succeeded more completely than he in wedding his drawings to the text. This artist, who knew so well how to illustrate, knew to an even greater degree how to make his own creations speak in the life of his time, giving them the quality of animation and verisimilitude. Even the uninitiated, insensitive to the finer quality of his art, find in them a revelation of real men and women, with their habits, absurdities, sensibilities, appetites, faults and vices. These are human beings and not idealized figures.

A study of these drawings makes evident, both by their humor and by their bitter cynicisms, the artist's sure and subtle knowledge of human nature. Rowlandson translated with a rare combination of artistic expression and acute and comprehensive observation whatever he saw, whether it be a person, an event, a scene, or a situation. He had the ability to grasp simultaneously the external details of his subject and the hidden recesses of its inner being.

Among the drawings and water-colors in the exhibition are such typical village scenes as "The Chair Mender," "Playing Quoits," "Soldiers and Villagers Outside a Farm House," and "Bricklayer's Arms," and the fascinating market subjects "The Rag Fair," "The Fair Near the Village Church," and "Market Place, Cornwall." The drawings depicting society include the "Assembly Room, Bath," "The Boxes at Covent Garden," "College Dons," and "Types of Beauty."

It has been said that Rowlandson's brain was in his pen and that he had little sense of decoration. A close study of these drawings, however, will indicate his great powers as a realist, while his sense of humor and his innate charm invariably redeemed his work from possible commonplaceness and definitely established it in the realm of art.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Louis Philippe in Caricature

THE Library's nine volumes of *La Caricature* [*Q.56.43] offer a pungent commentary on the French compromise regime known as the July Monarchy; but the chief value of the journal lies in its gallery of lithographs designed by the most brilliant artists of the time. The founder and moving spirit of *La Caricature* was Charles Philipon, who started both Daumier and Grandville on their careers and conducted the paper in defiance of frequent seizures and innumerable lawsuits — as many as fifty-four in one year — and his own imprisonment for many months.

The volumes extend from November 4, 1830, to August 27, 1835. The text consists of brief comments on politics, sketches, reviews, poems, and short stories. Scattered through the first three volumes are more than twenty "fantasies" by Balzac under the pseudonym of "le Comte Alex. de B..." which, though no doubt written as pot-boilers, show the versatility of the great realist. Not enthusiasm for democracy brought Balzac, a royalist, into the fold of the republican *Caricature*, but a common dislike of the bourgeois monarchy. The corrupt bureaucracy, the poverty of the masses, and pacifistic compliance with foreign nations irritated the progressive elements, who used the unprecedented freedom of the press to attack the regime.

The chief weapon of the paper was the series of lithographic plates — two in each number — drawn by the best graphic satirists. The most renowned of these was Honoré Daumier, who contributed about a hundred plates, signing his early designs sometimes Rogelin, sometimes H. D. He was a master of the "charge" — a form of caricature which, being kept within realistic bounds, was really a portrait. The first plate of this kind was the "Masks" of 1831, showing in three rows the smirking Thiers, the sharp-nosed Argout, the sour Étienne, the petulant Lameth, and other statesmen, all grouped round a faintly smiling pear. This fruit, symbolic of Louis

Philippe of the pear-shaped head, which originated with Philipon, is a leading motive in Daumier's designs. Besides a series of brilliant portraits, Daumier, who for his "Gargantua" (a bold caricature of the King which was never actually printed in *La Caricature*) had suffered four months in prison, contributed many provoking genre scenes. Louis Philippe is seen doling out decorations from a barrel to "obedient voters." Demosthenes delivers his "Philippic" to a crowd of "Athenians" with the smug and skeptical faces of Parisian citizens. A little dog with the face of Thiers begs money for his ragged master, who somehow suggests the King, with the curious legend: "For a poor American!" And many more excite both laughter and bitterness.

Henri Monnier furnished a few droll plates to the first volume. Balzac, in a review printed in the *Caricature* for May 1832, wrote: "Henri Monnier has all the disadvantages of a superior man, and they must be accepted because he has also all the merits."

A mordant wit and macabre imagination mark the designs by C. J. Travès. The "Chariot of Liberty," which the decrepit ministers do their best to hold up; the political see-saw; the ghostly "Belshazzar's Feast," and many others have a distinctively acrid strain.

The most prolific contributor was I. I. Grandville, frequently in collaboration with A. Desperret or E. Forest. He designed many double plates, with extensive panoramas parodying political events and characters. Such burlesques as "The Resurrection of the Censorship" — M. Argout hugging a huge pair of scissors; "The False Gods of Olympus," with Talleyrand as Vulcan; and Louis Philippe as "Blue Beard" stabbing the Constitution are only a few in a baffling abundance. Other witty contributors were Auguste Bouquet, Benjamin Roubaud, A. G. Decamps, and A. Raffet. But after five years of invincible vitality the paper succumbed before the reinforced censorship, and in August 1835 *La Caricature* was suppressed.

M. M.

Ten Books

Falange. By Allan Chase. Putnam. [1943]. 278 pp.

THE fall of Manila a few hours after the Japanese attacked it in December 1941 was but one evidence of the efficiency of Falange Exterior (*Der Auslands Falange*), the secret army of the Axis in the Americas. In 1934 Hitler appointed General Wilhelm von Faupel chief of the Ibero-American Institute of Berlin, presumably a cultural clearing-house between German and Latin American intellectuals. Almost overnight von Faupel turned it into an espionage bureau that would furnish shock troops for the rapidly approaching conflict. With the aid of enormous subsidies, he first initiated the revolt against the Spanish Republic. Then, with the collaboration of the Japanese, his agents organized the Spanish element of Cuba under the banner of the Falange. Their methods were so blatant that in 1941 the Government at Havana expelled not only the agents but the German consuls as well. The Falangists have been on the march in all the republics of South and Central America. In Mexico "Sinarquistas" number half a million members. Finally, Mr. Chase shows their activities in the United States. The Casa de España in New York has been the center of the Franco partisans. Its moving spirits, Garcia and Diaz, own a shipping firm which is "the American agent for the notorious Compañía Transatlantic Espanola, Hitler's bridge of spies between occupied Europe and the Western Hemisphere." Numerous other cells were organized in the country — and Mr. Chase gives plenty of names. The most successful among the Fascist orators was the Marquesa de Cienfuegos, who later turned up in Berlin as plain Jane Anderson, now on the list of American traitors. The Falangists follow the same general pattern: infiltration, organization, propaganda, and, unless they are prevented, domination. In this country the F. B. I. has managed to control them, although, according to the author, they are scotched, not killed. South America is still shipping oil to the Axis powers via Spanish ports. (C. H.)

Battle Hymn of China. By Agnes Smedley. Knopf. 1943. 528 pp.

MISS SMEDLEY went to China in 1928, hoping it would prove a gateway to India. For eight years she had been living in Berlin, in close association with the leaders of the Chinese revolutionary "government-in-exile." Germany, in those years, was "eating the bitter fruits of defeat in war," and eating so little else that people were dying of hunger in the streets. Miss Smedley was sent to China as special correspondent to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Her contract was revoked when Hitler came into power, but by that time China had conquered her as it conquers most people, and she remained as "correspondent extraordinary" and as field member of the Chinese Red Cross. During the twelve years before she finally left for America in 1941, she crossed the country from Shanghai to Tibet, from Peiping to Canton, and from the Great Wall to Hong Kong. She marched with soldiers, worked with doctors, talked with poets and philosophers, and lived with the peasants. She followed a column of men between the Japanese positions in order to visit the hinterland of Anhwei, the stronghold of the Red guerillas. Her vast and vivid panorama of Communists, Blue Shirts, aristocrats, foreign correspondents, and peasants is a cross-section of the entire Chinese people, intent on keeping inviolate the sanctity of their medievalism behind a shambling modern façade. (G. R. B. R.)

Reflections on the Revolution of Our Time. By Harold J. Laski. Viking. 1943. 419 pp.

MR. LASKI's reflections, while challenging especially British blindness to the existence of a revolution already in process, are also full of concrete references to conditions in the United States. He points out that the spirit of the age has been one of fear on the part of the privileged possessing classes, lest the democracy which they profess should extend beyond political form into economic reality. This was the spirit that dallied with Fascism; it is a spirit that,

subdued by the temporary unity within the democratic nations in face of the enemy, may rise again; and it must be obliterated before a peace worthy of the sacrifices can be established. The author describes the forces at work in the Soviet Union, praising its achievements, especially in the domain of colonial benefits, and explaining its tyrannies as deplorable methods of strengthening its foundations, comparing them to the intolerance of seventeenth-century Puritanism. Fascism, he maintains, came to power at the breakdown of capitalist democracy, in which "the principles impressed were always more capitalist than democratic." The counter-revolution of today is aimed against the reformation of industrial relations in the interest of the common welfare. Fascism is the ultimate expression of this counter-revolution, but it shows other symptoms, such as British imperialism and hostility to the New Deal in the United States. (*M. M.*)

Victory through Africa. By Samuel Dashiell. Smith & Durrell. 1943. 320 pp. THE author was in Algiers during 1941 and 1942 as a representative of the International News Service and the United Press, but was expelled by the French police for "suspected" underground activities. Now in America with the O.W.I., he is convinced of the wisdom of our diplomatic relations with Vichy and sees in Africa "the spring board and the mother continent for victory." His early arrival at this crucial spot gave him the opportunity to watch the negotiations between Robert Murphy, the American consul-general, and General Weygand, official "Protector" of North Africa — carried on long before the dramatic arrival of General Mark Clark by submarine. He also gives pictures of the intrigues that flourished in the city of Algiers, seething with the German and Italian Armistice Commissions, the Gestapo, the Vichy police, and the underground agents of France, England, and other interested nations. The comings and goings of these characters, their more or less secret meetings in the Algerian cafés, and their dangerous escapes by sea to the haven of Gibraltar, are set against the background of the

lovely city with its white buildings, citadel, luxuriant gardens, and sweeping Mediterranean beaches. (*E. D.*)

The British Commonwealth at War. Edited by William Yandell Elliott and H. Duncan Hall. Knopf. 1943. 515 pp. BELIEVING that the war effort of the United Kingdom is not only "essential to American safety . . . but essential to ultimate victory," the editors have assembled here a series of factual reports, describing the measures adopted by Great Britain in her struggle for survival. The cumbersome, overlapping administrative machinery of the Commonwealth, the product of time and tradition, is analyzed by Mr. H. Duncan Hall, who can explain its resiliency only on psychological grounds — the possession of "common citizenship" and the strength of family ties. Ex-Chancellor Heinrich Brüning offers a contrasting chapter on the industrial and economic organization of Germany, emphasizing the dwindling power of the civil service, now largely replaced by party members. The specific problems of British finance, labor supply, and international trade are dealt with by William S. McCauley, who condemns the Chamberlain government for its failure to rehabilitate the unemployed and who credits Ernest Bevin with the final conversion of the Ministry of Labor into a true ministry of labor supply. Canada's great contributions to the common cause are discussed, as well as the peculiar problems of Australia. The latter, on the periphery of the Empire and exposed to Japanese attack, has been "suffering from an uneasy sense of being let down"; its use as a United Nations base, however, is probably destined to make it an advocate of further Anglo-American unity . . . "An honest assessment of the war effort of the British Commonwealth," Professor Elliott emphasizes in his introduction, "is essential in the formulation of American strategy." (*E. L. A.*)

Between Tears and Laughter. By Lin Yutang. John Day. 1943. 216 pp.

THIS book has come as a surprise to the admirers of the Chinese writer, known for his brilliance and urbanity. The brilliance is here, but Mr. Lin

Yutang is in no mood for mere wit and charm. On the contrary, he is bitter and, at times, vindictive. He is exasperated by what he regards as the Allies' gross neglect of China. The ratio of Lend-Lease which she has received is 1 to 732 as compared with the help given to Great Britain and Russia. Moreover, the author disapproves of the Allies' strategy of defeating Hitler first — and as vehemently as if it were planned as a direct insult to China. However, it is not easy to dismiss some of his charges. Mr. Lin Yutang believes that the Allies have no other aims than a restitution of the *status quo*; that they are playing power politics as they did before. Great Britain, especially as represented by Mr. Churchill, has no intention of loosening her grip on the Empire. To adopt the principle of equality for all races does not even occur to the allied statesmen; they are intent to "suffer" further under the white man's burden. But Mr. Lin Yutang has little faith even in the Atlantic Charter or in the Four Freedoms. One freedom — the Freedom to be Free — is enough; and if one cannot have it, one should have at least "the Freedom from Humbug." He is also convinced that the whole European civilization, based upon the worship of the machine, is doomed to catastrophe. As a remedy he recommends the doctrines of Confucius and Lao-Tse, that is, "a government founded upon good manners and music" rather than upon tanks and dive bombers — a beautiful conception, if it would only work. Considering China's own plight, one must wonder at Mr. Lin Yutang's confidence in its efficacy. (*Z. H.*)

South American Journey. By Waldo Frank. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 1943. 404 pp.

THIS is Mr. Frank's account of his journey through South America, made shortly after Pearl Harbor on the invitation of friends and numerous cultural institutions. It was a mission undertaken to explain to the peoples of South America "the basic truths" of the war. Mr. Frank is a novelist and a critic of distinction; yet his position in this country is hardly comparable to his importance in South America. Through

his earlier books — *Virgin Spain*, *The Re-Discovery of America*, and *America Hispana* — he has captured the imagination of Latin Americans more than any other North American writer. The larger part of the present volume is devoted to his visit to Argentine, where he lectured in a score of cities, spoke almost daily on the radio, and talked to the president and political leaders as well as to simple working men and students. The newspapers regularly printed columns about his doings. It was at Buenos Aires that the opposition, from the local Nazis and from the authorities, was the sharpest. After the publication of his "Farewell to Argentina," in which he frankly stated that the country is living through the present world crisis "without morale," he was attacked and severely beaten by Nazi gangsters. Besides Argentine, Mr. Frank spent considerable time in Brazil, and also visited Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia, lecturing and discussing matters everywhere. The volume tells the story, sometimes very minutely, of his activities; but it is also rich in his familiar descriptive passages, in which realism blends with a kind of poetic mysticism. (*Z. H.*)

Mark Twain: Man and Legend. By DeLancey Ferguson. Bobbs-Merrill. 1943. 352 pp.

ALTHOUGH the author states that he aims to trace Mark Twain's career as a writing man, this volume contains more of formal biography than of literary appreciation. The data are derived largely from the works of Albert Bigelow Paine and William Dean Howells, and from the memoir of Mark Twain's daughter. Mr. Ferguson's particular contribution has been to disprove certain legends surrounding the humorist and to check the vagaries of his creative memory. One example is the famous midnight walk which Mr. Paine dramatized as "a solitary battle with his own soul" and which Van Wyck Brooks regarded as evidence of the degradation Mark Twain felt in becoming "a mere writer and a humourous one at that." Mr. Ferguson explains the incident as simply a desire to learn if a mine in which he had invested was likely to pay dividends.

Again, Mark Twain says in his *Autobiography* that he used practically nothing from the *Quaker City* letters in *Innocents Abroad*. A comparison of the book and the *Alta California*, in which the letters were printed, shows that in the last chapters, when his enthusiasm had flagged, the letters were transferred *in toto* and with a minimum of revision. Further, there is the long-accepted charge that Mrs. Clemens emasculated *Huckleberry Finn*. A study of the fragments of the manuscript in the Buffalo Public Library convinced Mr. Ferguson that of the nine hundred corrections in the first draft of the story, the thirty-seven attributed to Mrs. Clemens are all trivial. Nor do the remainder dilute the realism of the tale, being simply the evidences of the craftsman's efforts to improve his style. (*G. R. B. R.*)

Judah P. Benjamin. By Robert Douthat Meade. Oxford University Press. 1943. 432 pp.

THE "exotic and mysterious" personality of Judah P. Benjamin, confidential adviser to the "hard-pressed and overwrought" Jefferson Davis, figures tantalizingly in the contemporary records. There has, however, been no modern biography of the Sephardic Jew, whom Lincoln considered "the smartest" of the Confederate leaders, and the present account clarifies his achievements at last. Born in the British West Indies in 1811, he began the practice of law at New Orleans in 1833, and in the years before the Secession distinguished himself as a member of the Senate, the defendant in the famous California mining case, *United States v. Castillero*, and as a spokesman for the Southern cause. As Confederate Secretary of War, he was less successful, hindered as he was by the opposition of the military leaders, the interference of the President, and his own tendency to overrate his strategical abilities. But as Secretary of State, his legal training and cosmopolitan background were of immense value, and his official papers show a realistic grasp of the desperate position of the Confederacy. Professor Meade even suggests that Benjamin held unorthodox views on the subject of slavery and was willing to offer emancipation

in return for foreign recognition. The biographer also describes Benjamin's fantastic escape from the Florida keys and his amazing mastery of British procedure at the age of fifty-five. As he points out, the former cabinet minister was unequalled in his cool grasp of basic principles and before his death in 1884 was an authority on semi-international cases. (*E. L. A.*)

The Shock of Recognition. Edited by Edmund Wilson. Doubleday, Doran. 1943. 1290 pp.

ON the title-page Mr. Wilson describes the book as "the development of literature in the United States recorded by the men who made it." He has brought together essays, monographs, memoirs, letters, poems, and so on — never merely excerpts, but the whole works — written by writers about other writers. He has excluded the reviews of professional critics, for, as he rightly states, this would have made quite another kind of anthology. As it is, he shows only "the moments when genius becomes aware of its kin." There is James Russell Lowell's essay on Edgar Allan Poe, and his *A Fable for Critics*; Poe's reviews on Hawthorne, Longfellow, Lowell, Bryant, Margaret Fuller, and others; Melville's essay on Hawthorne, and Emerson's on Thoreau; Henry James's book on Hawthorne, and Henry Adams's on George Cabot Lodge; Howell's memoir on Mark Twain; and, among more recent writers, various essays by T. S. Eliot, H. L. Mencken, and John Dos Passos. Mr. Wilson also includes a few pieces by foreigners — H. G. Wells on Stephen Crane, and D. H. Lawrence's whole *Studies in Classic American Literature*. Brief introductions are provided for each section; they are in Mr. Wilson's best vein — pungent and revealing criticisms combined with biographical and literary information. The inclusion of Bayard Taylor's *Diversions of the Echo Club*, in itself occupying over a hundred pages, may be questioned, while the omission of worthwhile material may be regretted. Nevertheless the book has an organic quality; and it brings out what we had not seen before as clearly — the effect of American writers on one another. (*Z. H.*)

Library Notes

The Swan of Usk

TO most readers Henry Vaughan suggests only two or three spiritual lays; the *Olor Iscanus* (The Swan of Usk) of which the Library has secured a first edition [A.9237.1] is a reminder that he wrote secular lyrics as well, although these, prized as they were by contemporaries, were forgotten for nearly two hundred years. This copy, printed in London in 1651, is described on the title-page as a "collection of some select Poems and Translations formerly written by Mr. Henry Vaughan, *Silurist*," *Silurist* being derived from *Silures*, the Latin name of the district which included Brecknockshire, the poet's birthplace. The frontispiece, engraved by Robert Vaughan, shows a swan floating down the river between trees and flowery banks. Included are the very rare eight pages of advertisements of books sold at Moseley's shop in St. Paul's Churchyard such as: essays by Francis Bacon, sermons by Lancelot Andrews and John Donne, plays by Beaumont and Fletcher, poems by "Mr. John Milton with a Masque presented at Ludlow Castle," epigrams by Thomas More, etc.

This is the Terry-Clawson copy, bound by Riviere in red morocco with rare gold tooling. Bookplates of former owners add to its interest, especially that of Helen Boyd Dull with its sketch suggesting the Valley of the Usk of which Vaughan wrote. The Library acquired the volume at the sale of the Spiegelberg collection.

According to the dedication, the book was completed four years before it was printed, withheld presumably by Mr. Vaughan himself. It was finally given to the world by a "Friend," none other than the poet's twin brother Thomas. The title-poem is an apostrophe "To the River Isca" (Usk) in South Wales by whose "lov'd Arbours" the poet spent most of his life. It is followed by others to Fletcher, Cartwright, and Davenant; by elegies on two victims of the Civil War, and by an epitaph for Elizabeth, the young daughter of Charles I. Trans-

lations in rhymed couplets from Ovid, Boethius, and Casimir Serbievius (a Polish Jesuit) and some original Latin verses complete the poetic contents. There are besides prose translations after Plutarch, Maximus Tyrius, and Don Antonio de Guevara, the confessor of the Emperor Charles V, each with its own titlepage.

Vaughan was under thirty when the *Olor Iscanus* appeared; the *Silex Scintillans*, which places him in the front rank of English devotional poets, was published the year before. With these efforts his creative genius seems to have exhausted itself. He produced so little from then on that when he died in 1695 his fame was all but forgotten. M. M.

Myrrour for Magistrates

THE Library has acquired a copy of the fourth edition of the *Myrrour for Magistrates* [*G.4075.27], published in London in 1571. The volume, in a fine seventeenth-century binding, is in excellent condition. Inside the front cover is a bookplate bearing the arms of Henry H. Gibbs of Aldenham House, Herts. His signature on the fly-leaf is followed by "St. Dunstons, 1874." St. Dunstan's is the villa in Regents Park built by Decimus Burton for the third Marquis of Hertford, who is said to have figured as the Marquis of Steyne in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*.

The *Myrrour for Magistrates* is the work of seven sixteenth-century Protestants, most of whom were Oxonians. Thomas Sackville, the greatest poet between Chaucer and Spenser, was the most distinguished member of the group. Others were George Ferrers, "master of the King's pastimes" under Edward VI, and "lord of misrule" under Queen Mary; Thomas Phaer, lawyer, physician, and humanist, remembered for his translation of the *Aeneid*; the diplomat and Parliamentarian, Thomas Chaloner; and William Baldwin, corrector of the press to Edward Whitchurch, and the compiler and editor of the *Myrrour* as well as one of the chief contributors.

The work was planned as a supple-

ment to Boccaccio's *De Casibus Virorum Illustrium* translated by Lydgate and published in 1494, with many alterations and additions, as *Falls of Princis*. Boccaccio had confined himself to the Continent. The *Myrrou* was to include a series of "Falls" drawn from English history, not a prudent choice in the turbulent days of Mary Tudor. The first edition, which appeared in 1554 or 1555, was suppressed and apparently destroyed by order of the Lord Chancellor, Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester. Only two variant title-pages and a leaf of the text are known to exist. In 1559, after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, a second edition appeared, followed by others in 1563 and 1571.

The work contains twenty-seven poetic narratives of tragedies that befell those in high places who were unmindful of their responsibilities. The Table of Contents includes two others: "The unworthy death of ye worthy Duke Humfrey of Glocester, protectour of England, contriued by false practises" and "The penance et exile of ye Lady Elyanor Cobham Duches of Glocester, for witchcraft and sorcery." These are listed also in the Contents of the 1559 edition, but the poems themselves do not appear until 1578.

Despite its trite moralising and its jog-trot rhythm, the *Myrrou* retained its popularity for almost three centuries. Writers from Shakespeare to Dickens borrowed its tall tales for their plots, and new editions appeared regularly until 1815, by which time the nucleus was quite hidden by the amplifications of its later editors.

G. R. B. R.

Captain Roberts Among the Pirates

TO round out the collection of pirate literature described in the October 1940 issue of *MORE BOOKS*, the Library has recently acquired a copy of *The Four Years' Voyages of Captain George Roberts* [**G.389A.374], printed at London in 1726.

Roberts, an English mariner, was the captain of a small sloop in the Guinea trade. Sometime in 1721 his vessel was sighted off the Cape Verde Islands and he was "taken by Three Pyrate ships, com-

manded by Low, Russell, and Spriggs." Roberts, who was kept for ten days aboard the pirate fleet, viewed both Ned Low, the former Boston ship-rigger, and his lieutenant, John Russell, with matter-of-fact calm. Ordered to the cabin to be interviewed by Low, he found the notorious captain sitting astride one of the great guns, "though there were Chairs enough in the Cabbin." Anxious to enlist him, Low painted a rosy picture of the pirate's life and freely offered him both punch and tobacco. The crew themselves, Roberts sourly observed, "pass'd the time away, drinking and carousing merrily, both before and after Dinner, which they eat in a very disorderly Manner, more like a Kennel of Hounds, than like Men." Hearing that it was against their sworn articles to impress married men, Roberts reminded them that he had five children. While this was sufficient for the sentimental Low, Russell was so anxious to have a pilot who knew the Brazilian coast that he suggested sacrificing the agreement. Thwarted in this plan, he all but murdered the helpless Roberts and finally turned him adrift in his plundered sloop, "without Provisions, Water, &c. and with only two Boys, one of Eighteen and the other of Eight years of age."

Here Roberts's adventures really began, for after twenty days of precarious drifting, his vessel was splintered on the rocks of St. John's. On this "unfrequented island" he laboriously set to work to build another and within two years made his way to St. Nicholas, where an English slaver picked him up. Weak and spent, he had little profit from his adventures, except that his "long and tedious sickness" was "the principal cause of my having Leisure to write this History."

A sturdy octavo of 458 pages, the volume is "adorned" with a mariner's chart and copper-plate engravings of the natives and their surroundings. The narrative has often been attributed to Defoe, since Roberts's experiences as a castaway were not unlike those of Robinson Crusoe and were recorded with the same painstaking detail. It is doubtful, however, if the aging novelist did more than revise the manuscript.

E. L. A.

Tragical Tales

THE *Tragical Tales* [**G.409.166], translated and versified by George Turberville (c.1540-c.1610), has been acquired in the first edition of 1587; a suggestion that the work was published in 1576 has never been verified. This is an exceedingly rare volume; only five others are known to exist and two of those, the ones owned by the British Museum Library and by Cambridge University, are imperfect. It is the only copy in the United States. A small octavo volume of two hundred leaves, it is bound in contemporary vellum; on the verso of the title-page is a large bell, the mark of the printer, Abell Jeffs.

In an introductory poem addressed to his friend Robert Baynes, the poet blames such defects as the book may have on the troubles of his mind:

For in my life I never felt
such fittes,

As whilst I wrote this worke
did daunt my wittes.

In another poem he explains that he wished to translate Lucan, but the Muse, appearing to him in a dream, discouraged him, deeming him unworthy of such warlike themes. However, since his troubles had bereft his mind of joy, he felt himself impelled to write "some heavy sounding verse," and turned to Italian writers for appropriate themes.

Of the ten "tragicall tales" in the collection, six are from Boccaccio, two from Bandello, and two from unknown sources. One of the latter, perhaps the

most extraordinary of all, is the story of a corpse in a church-crypt awakned to life by her lover's kiss. From Boccaccio Turberville chose what was most sinister, including the tale of Isabella (here Elizabeth) and the pot of basil; from Bandello he selected those which deal particularly with the perverted cruelty of tyrants.

Such grim tales were much to the taste of the Elizabethans, witness their many anthologies: William Painter's *Palace of Pleasure*, Geoffrey Fenton's *Tragicall Discourses*, and Richard Tarlton's *News out of Purgatory*. Turberville's poems with their ballad rhythm and pithy lines, each accompanied by his moralizing "Lenuoye," reflect the peculiar taste of Shakespeare's England.

The volume includes a collection of "Epitahes and Sonnettes," as well as fragments of epistles written when he was in Moscow in 1569, secretary to Thomas Randolph, the Queen's ambassador to the Russians. Two of the letters addressed to "Spencer" are presumably to the poet. Turberville also wrote a number of poems describing the life and manners of the Russians. The epitaphs include verses to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; Henry Sydenham; Gyles Bampfild and "Maister Edwards, sometimes Maister of the Children of the Chappell." In 1567 he published a book of *Epitaphs, Epigrams, Songs*; in 1575 appeared his compilation of *The Booke of Falconrie*. Little else is known of him save that he died early in the reign of James I.

M. M.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

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SYNOPSIS OF CLASSIFICATION

<i>Bates Hall</i>	<i>Essays. Literature</i>	<i>Navigation</i>
<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Fiction in French</i>	<i>Philosophy</i>
<i>Bibliography. Libraries</i>	<i>Fine Arts</i>	<i>Poetry</i>
<i>Biography</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Politics & Government</i>
<i>Business</i>	<i>Journalism</i>	<i>Religion. Theology</i>
<i>Children's Books</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Science</i>
<i>Domestic Science</i>	<i>Local History</i>	<i>Sociology</i>
<i>Drama</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Technology</i>
<i>Economics</i>	<i>Military Science</i>	<i>Travel & Description</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>Music</i>	<i>Wit & Humor</i>

Reference Books in Bates Hall

Ageton, Arthur Ainsley. The naval officer's guide. McGraw-Hill. [1943.] 514 pp.

B.H.Gen.Ref.Desk

Book Review Digest, The. 1942. Wilson. 1943. 974 pp.

B.H.821.10=6153.27

Lo Lordo, Vincent, and Victoria Brown. Legal protection for the serviceman and his family. Messner. [1943.] 80 pp.

B.H.Ref.Cage

Moreland, Wallace S., *editor*. A practical guide to successful farming. New York, Halcyon House. 1943. 100 pp.

B.H.S501.M7

Munro, Irene B., and Winthrop M. Munro. Handbook for clubwomen. Clinton, S. C., Jacobs Press. 1942. 393 pp.

B.H.Ref.Desk HQ1885.M8

Murray, Florence, *editor*. The negro handbook. New York, Wendell Malliet. 1942. 269 pp.

B.H.642.56

Political handbook of the world. 1943. Harper. 1943. 201 pp.

B.H.640.16=3561.198 1943

Religious leaders of America. Vol. 2. 1941-42. New York, [Schwarz.] [1941.]

B.H.642.28

Rimington, Critchell. Fighting fleets. Dodd, Mead. 1943. 312 pp.

Centre Desk VA40.R5 1943

Shipley, Joseph T., *editor*. Dictionary of world literature. Philosophical Library. [1943.] 633 pp.

B.H.651.4

Social work year book. 1943. Russell Sage Foundation. 1943. 764 pp.

B.H. Cage

United States. Supreme Court. Cases argued and decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. Vol. 315. Washington. 1942. 861 pp.

B.H.980.1

Who's who in colored America. 6th edition. 1941-44. New York. [1942.] 607 pp.

B.H.644.53

Who's who in library service. 1943. New York, Wilson. 1943. 612 pp.

B.H. Ref. Desk Z720.A4U58 1943

Agriculture

Davidson, Gabriel. Our Jewish farmers and the story of the Jewish agricultural society. L. B. Fischer. [1943.]

HD1516.A235D3

Farrington, Edward Irving. The vegetable garden. Hale, Cushman & Flint. [1942.]

SB321.F27 1942

New edition, revised and enlarged.

Millar, C. E., and L. M. Turk. Fundamentals of soil science. Wiley. [1943.]

S591.M67

Bibliography. Libraries

McMurtrie, Douglas Crawford. The book; the story of printing and bookmaking. Oxford Univ. [1943.]

Z4.M15 1943

"Third revised edition. Seventh edition as successor to four editions of The golden book, first published in 1927."

Mason, Mary Frank. The patients' library; a guide book for volunteer hospital library service. Wilson. 1942.

Smith, Laurence Dwight. Cryptography; the science of secret writing. Norton. [1943.]

Tompkins, Dorothy Louise Culver. Sabotage and its prevention. Univ. of California. 1942.

*Z6207.W8C3 no. 1

University of California Bureau of Public Administration, war bibliographies, no. 1.

Biography

Letters

Wolfe, Thomas, 1900-1938. Thomas Wolfe's letters to his mother, Julia Elizabeth Wolfe. Scribner. 1943.

PS3545.O337Z55

Spontaneous letters ranging from 1909 to 1938, in which the late novelist wrote about his studies, his travels, and his work.

Wordsworth, William, 1770-1850. Some letters of the Wordsworth family now first published, with a few unpublished letters of Coleridge and Southey and others. Cornell Univ. 1942.

PR5881.A29

Studies and Memoirs

- Bronk, Mitchell. Discovering my forty-niner father. Philadelphia, Judson Press. [1942.]
A paper read before the Photozetics Ministers' Club of Philadelphia.
- Burton, Katherine. Celestial homespun; the life of Isaac Thomas Hecker. Longmans, Green. 1943. **BX4705.H4B8**
Concord and Brook Farm, Thoreau, Emerson, Alcott, Channing, and the Ripleys figure in this Life of Father Hecker, a convert to Roman Catholicism and founder of the Paulist Fathers.
- Holt, Rackham. George Washington Carver; an American biography. Doubleday, Doran. 1943. **S417.C3H6**
The life of a remarkable agricultural chemist and botanist, professor at Tuskegee, whose experiments greatly benefited Southern economy. Dr. Carver died on January 5, 1943.
- Kimball, Marie Goebel. Jefferson: the road to glory, 1745 to 1776. Coward-MacCann. [1943.] **E332.K5**
- Kraus, Rene. Young Lady Randolph; the life and times of Jennie Jerome, American mother of Winston Churchill. [1943.] **D400.C5K7**
- Pollock, Channing. Harvest of my years, an autobiography. Bobbs-Merrill. [1943.] **PS3531.O 37Z5**
- Sherwin, Oscar. Prophet of liberty; a biography of Wendell Phillips. New York Univ. 1943.
- Terhune, Anice Morris. The Bert Terhune I knew. Harper. [1943.] **PS3539.E65Z8**
A memoir of Albert Payson Terhune, 1872-1942.
- William James, 1842-1942, In commemoration of. Columbia Univ. 1942. **B945.J24 I 5**

Business

*These books are to be obtained at the
Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.*

- Ageton, Arthur A. The naval officer's guide. McGraw-Hill. [1943.] 514 pp. **NBS**
- American gas association. Proceedings. 24th annual meeting. New York. [1942.] 441 pp. ****TP700.A51**
- Carroll, Phil. Timestudy for cost control. 2nd edition. McGraw-Hill. 1943. 301 pp. **NBS**
- Corson, John J. Manpower for victory; total mobilization for total war. Farrar & Rinehart. [1943.] 299 pp. **NBS**
- Cotton year book. 1942. Manchester [Eng.], Textile Mercury Limited. [1942.] 783 pp. ****TS1551.C85**
- Davison's cordage, twine and duck trade. 35th edition. 1943. Ridgewood, N. J., Davison Pub. Co. 1943. 324 pp. ****TS1785.D26**
A register of the cordage, twine, duck, canvas and linen manufacturers of the United States and Canada.
- Davison's rayon and silk trades, including nylon and other synthetic textiles; the standard guide. 48th annual. 1943. Davison Pub. Co. 1943. 414 pp. ****TS1643.D26**
- Duryee, William B. Farming for security. McGraw-Hill. [1943.] 250 pp. **NBS**
- Einzig, Paul. Can we win the peace? Macmillan. 1942. 148 pp. **NBS**
- Fergusson, Erna. Chile. Knopf. 1943. 341 pp. **NBS**

- Forster, Guido F., and Edwin L. Cady. Naval reserve guide. Cornell Maritime Press. 1943. 339 pp. **NBS**
- Fraser's Canadian trade directory. 1943. Montreal. [1943.] 792 pp. ****T12.F84**
- Governmental research association. A directory of organizations engaged in governmental research. 1942/43. Detroit. [1942.] 56 pp. ****JA28.G72**
- Harris, Seymour E., editor. Postwar economic problems. McGraw-Hill. 1943. 417 pp. **NBS**
- Hirsch, Julius. Price control in the war economy. Harper. 1943. 311 pp. **NBS**
- Hotel buyer's directory. 1943. New York, Ahrens Pub. Co. 1943. ****TX912.H83**
- International labor office, Geneva. Year-book of labour statistics, 1942. Montreal. 1943. 222 pp. ****HD7801.I61s**
- International register of telegraphic and trade addresses, with which are incorporated the Marconi international directory of cable addresses and Code users of the world. 1942/43. London. [1943.] 1045 pp. ****HE7710.I61**
- Lane, Carl D. The boatman's manual; a complete manual of boat handling, operation, maintenance, and seamanship. Norton. [1942.] 596 pp. **NBS**
- Leffingwell, William H., and Edwin M. Robinson. Textbook of office management; 2nd edition. McGraw-Hill. 1943. 469 pp. **NBS**
- Loucks, William N., and J. Weldon Hoot. Comparative economic systems: capitalism, socialism, communism, fascism, cooperation; revised edition. Harper. [1943.] 918 pp. **NBS**
- Lytle, Charles W. Wage incentive methods; their selection, installation and operation; revised edition. Ronald Press. [1942.] 462 pp. **NBS**
- Millard's farm equipment directory. Vol. 59. 1943. Kansas City, Mo., Implement & Tractor. 1943. 197 pp. ****S673.M64**
- Murdoch, Angus. Boom copper; the story of the first U. S. mining boom. Macmillan. 1943. 255 pp. **NBS**
- Patterson, Samuel H. Social aspects of industry; a survey of labor problems; 3rd edition. McGraw-Hill. 1943. 536 pp. **NBS**
- Reid, Margaret G. Food for people. Wiley. [1943.] 653 pp. **NBS**
- Willkie, Wendell L. One world. Simon and Schuster. 1943. 86 pp. **NBS**
- Writer's market. Edited by Aron M. Mathieu. Writer's Digest Magazine. 1942/43. 340 pp. ****PN161.W96**

Children's Books

*These books are available in the
Young People's Room, Central Library*

- Allen, Adam. Dollar a share. Random. 1943. **YA4252do**
Community cooperation makes possible the purchase of equipment for the school football team.
- Allen, Gertrude E. Everyday birds. Houghton, Mifflin. [1943.] 37 pp. **y598A425e**

- Atwater, Montgomery.** Ski patrol. Random. [1943.] yA8875a
A ski patrol's adventures in the Three Rivers country.
- Barne, Kitty.** We'll meet in England. Dodd, Mead. [1943.] illus. yB259w
A brother's and sister's escape from Nazi occupied Norway in 1940.
- Bechdolt, Jack, and Decie Merwin.** Dulcie, or half a yard of linsey-woolsey. Dutton. [1943.] yB391d
Short stories about the gay adventures of one little girl.
- Bedier, Jules.** Little Miss Moses. Longmans, Green. [1943.] illus. yB412Li
The story of a small boy who attends a Catholic Mission School.
- Brier, Howard M.** Swing shift. Junior Literary Guild. [1943.] yB353sw
Ship building and sabotage during World War II.
- Brown, Margaret W.** Bang! [1943.] illus. y094S879
Picture story book of the town where everyone whispered.
- Carlisle, Norman V.** Your career in chemistry. illus. 251 pp. Dutton. [1943.] y54C383y
- Clark, Ann Nolan.** Little Navajo bluebird. Junior Literary Guild. [1943.] yC5922L
A modern picture of Navajo Indian life.
- Coatsworth, Elizabeth.** Twelve Months Make A Year. Macmillan. [1943.] yC652tw
The happy experiences of a New England family told in twelve stories interspersed with short poems.
- Conway, Helene.** A Year to Grow. Longmans, Green. [1943.] yC767y
How a year at boarding school aided one girl in adjusting her problems.
- Cooke, David C., and Jesse Davidson.** Model plane annual. McBride. [1943.] illus. 22 pp. y629M689
- Davis, Lavinia.** Round Robin. Scribner. 1943. yD2627r
Family life in a New England village, especially centering about the care of a new baby.
- Foster, Constance J.** This rich world. The story of money. McBride. [1943.] illus. 158 pp. y33F754t
- Garbutt, Katherine K.** Michael the colt. illus. Houghton, Mifflin. [1943.] yG214m
The pleasures a small boy discovered living in the country.
- Gronowicz, Antoni.** Paderewski, pianist and patriot. Nelson. [1943.] illus. y92P123g
- Hark, Ann.** The story of the Pennsylvania Dutch. Harper. 1943. y974.8H282s
Primitive crafts and religious rites of a simple people against a farming background.
Lithographs by C. H. DeWitt.
- Hoffman, Eleanor.** Mischief in Fez. Holiday House. [1943.] yH699mi
A Djinn's fairy tale woven into everyday life in modern Morocco.
- Holland, Rupert Sargent.** Freedom's Flag. 256 pp. Macrae Smith. [1943.] y92K44h
A biography of Francis Scott Key.
- Howard, Alice B.** Mary Mapes Dodge of St. Nicholas. 256 pp. Junior Literary Guild. [1943.] y92D6452h
- Huzarski, Richard.** Brushland Bill. Crowell. [1943.] yH989b
A winter's experiences of a trapper in the Wisconsin woods.
- Lathrop, West.** Monkey ahoy! Random. 1943. yL355m
Courage and humor are found in this unusual tale of a hoy, a sea captain, and a monkey.
- Lingenfelter, Mary Rebecca.** Wartime jobs for girls. Harcourt, Brace. [1943.] 226 pp. y371L755w
- Lockwood, Myra.** Indian chief. The story of Keokuk. Oxford. [1943.] yL817i
- Maril, Lee.** Spice and scent. Herbs in fact and fancy. illus. 63 pp. Coward. [1943.] y635M336s
- Meigs, Cornelia.** Mounted messenger. Macmillan. [1943.] yM512mou
Early postal service and its part in planning colonial unity.
- Peck, Anne Merriman.** Manoel and the Morning Star. Harper. [1943.] yP366m
Boy life along the waterfront of Bahia, a Brazilian port.
- Renick, Marion.** Champion caddy. Scribner. [1943.] yR4135c
Good sportsmanship is the keynote of this story of Don's career as a golf caddy.
- Rhoads, Marian.** All out for freedom. Ginn. [1943.] illus. 180 pp. y940.5R474
Stories of heroes of World War II.
- Roos, Ann.** Man of Molokai. The life of Father Damien. Lippincott. [1943.] 252 pp. y92D158r
- Seidlin, Oskar, and Santa Rypins.** Green wagons. Houghton, Mifflin. [1943.] yS458g
How a group of children found the stolen symbol of a Swiss town.
- Sherman, Fanny Jessop.** Admiral Wags. Dodd, Mead. [1943.] yS553a
The loyal mascot of an aircraft carrier sees action in the Coral Sea.
- Shore, Maxine, and M. M. Oblinger.** Knight of the wilderness. Dodd, Mead. [1943.] illus. y92M156s
The story of Alexander Mackenzie's exploration of the Canadian Northwest.
- Simon, Charlie May.** Lays of the New Land. Stories of some American poets and their work. Dutton. [1943.] 235 pp. y920S594L
- Summers, Richard.** The battle of the Sierras. Oxford. [1943.] yS955b
The story of the building of the Union Pacific Railroad.
- Van Loon, Hendrik W.** Thomas Jefferson. Dodd, Mead. [1943.] 106 pp. y92J45v
- Von Hagen, Christine.** Chico of the Andes. Nelson. [1943.] yV9455c
A little orphan boy is restored to his grandparents by means of his mother's prayer-book.
- Waugh, Dorothy.** Warm earth. Oxford. 1943. 40 pp. illus. y57W354w
A simple account of plant life and growth under the soil.
- Wilder, Laura L.** These happy golden years. Harper. [1943.] yW673rt
Romance comes to sixteen-year-old Laura in the last of this Americana series.
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The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

OCTOBER, 1943



The Witch's Cauldron to the Family Hearth

Louisa M. Alcott's Literary Development, 1848-1868

By MADELEINE B. STERN

WHEN Louisa Alcott first began to write in the Hillside attic, she dipped her pen into the romantic, melodramatic ink that has ever been the property of sixteen-year-old authors. Wandering through a stormy world where noblemen unsheathed their daggers and stamped their boots, Louisa and her sister Anna produced a series of "lurid" plays aptly termed by the latter *Comic Tragedies*.¹

"Norna; or, The Witch's Curse" and "The Captive of Castile; or, The Moorish Maiden's Vow" were produced in the barn with the aid of red curtains, ancient shawls, and faded brocades. The young actresses tossed roses from balconies, gathered herbs in dark forests, and boldly encountered those accommodating witches who brew magic potions in their cauldrons.² Nobles in green doublets were pursued by peasant girls disguised as pages. Suicide was a convenient panacea.³ Strange grottos and death phials, forged letters and lovers' rings appeared at proper intervals for the delight of the Concord neighbors.

A Shakespearean twist was given to the plot now and then, when Rodolpho hired Hugo to murder Louis,⁴ or when Ione was disguised as her own living statue.⁵ Occasionally, the playwright took a suggestion from Milton, making Ion exclaim, "Thou mayst chain my limbs, thou canst *not* bind my freeborn soul!"⁶ Even childhood fairy tales were grist for a mill that could grind out any number of counts and lords with appropriate destinies and costumes for each.

For the benefit of her neighbor, young Ellen Emerson, Louisa left the dark domain of melodrama to spin her *Flower Fables*.⁷ In this sweeter, though no less marvelous fairyland, the only villains are droning bees; glow-worms and dew-elves ply a peaceful way; cakes of flower-dust with cream from the yellow milkweed provide a suitable diet for Concord fairies. Dr. Dewdrop, the Water Cure physician, ministers to the village elves.⁸ The love of the tender Violet conquers the Frost King;⁹ thorny

Thistledown is redeemed;¹⁰ Ripple, the Water-Spirit, restores the life of a child with flame from the Fire Spirits,¹¹ and, between the gray marbled covers of notebooks tied with pink ribbons, all is for the best in this best of all impossible worlds. Merely substituting Guido and Madeline for her flower heroes, Louisa Alcott continued in this fairy-tale vein, receiving five dollars from the Rev. Mr. Thomas F. Norris of the *Olive Branch* for her first published story, "The Rival Painters. A Tale of Rome."

All was for the best even when the author turned her attention to the more possible, though no less marvelous world that delighted Mr. W. W. Clapp, Jr., editor of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*. Though Louisa Alcott abandoned her fairies for human beings, she clung to the realm of cloying sweetness and cloudless light in order to increase her worldly stores by six or ten dollars. Having decided to make her fortune, "L. M. A." donned rose-colored glasses and followed the example of the Dickens of *Dombey and Son* and *The Old Curiosity Shop*¹² to see the benign influence that little children can exert upon an unyielding grandfather or upon an actress and her perfidious lover.¹³ Alice's magic brings "A New Year's Blessing" into a cheerless home, and Little Genevieve, even in her death, ends a tearful, sentimental tale with the atonement of her erring parents. In a world where "white doves softly cooed" and "a cloudless morning sky arched overhead," Bertha¹⁴ persisted in her loyalty to her music teacher until both character and author found virtue rewarded. Bertha herself won the love of Ernest Lennartson, and the author not only pocketed her ten dollars, but saw great yellow placards posted to announce the tale. In the course of the year 1856, while Louisa Alcott sewed cambric neckties and pillow-cases, she planned her stories and scribbled them down on Sundays, with the result that one tale after another covered the first page of the *Gazette*. "Mabel's May Day"¹⁵ followed "Bertha" and again all was right with the world, for pride was conquered in the spirit of the wilful heroine. The year's output was concluded with the appearance of "Ruth's Secret,"¹⁶ a tedious narrative in which an industrious young housekeeper takes care of her mother, "a poor lost creature," and for her virtues is blessed with the love of her employer's brother. Even the cloud of the "Magdalen" theme, later to reappear in *Work*, had a silver lining when the author was reaching a sentimental public that delighted in virtuous heroines who, after tearful trials, earned their well-merited rewards.

Thus far Louisa Alcott's literary effusions gave almost no hint of her future powers. Any talented youngster with an eye for the spotlights might have turned a barn into the haunt of villainous counts and witches; any imaginative girl might have given flowers a language or gazed through rose-colored glasses on a too cheerful world. As one would expect from a youthful writer in the mid-century, it was, for the

most part, the unreal, the magical, the supernatural that seized her attention. She wrote not of the real flowers that brightened the winding lanes along the Concord River, but of petals that harbored the folk of elfland; she saw no destinies at work among the neighboring farmers of the quiet village, but only such fates as lured to their doom the darkly unreal shadows of her dreams. If she viewed the world of reality at all, it was through a roseate haze that cloaked each story with a happy ending. To embellish the trappings of her imagination, she needed merely to draw down a copy of Mr. Emerson's Shakespeare or a volume of Dickens and borrow a touch here and there. This eclectic world of marvels has started many a writer along his path, and has brightened the lives of youthful dreamers who dropped their pens even before they dropped their dreams. Up to this point, then, Louisa Alcott differed not a whit from many another such dreamer. She might still have laid down her pen for a needle, if she wished, or locked up her scripts for a new broom.

LOUISA ALCOTT, however, needed money, and she enjoyed the "lurid," melodramatic tales that had turned the Hillside barn into a haunt of witches. The penny dreadfuls would pay as much as two or three dollars a column for a sensation story to lift a reader from the humdrum world where the flow of gossip had ebbed. What was simpler, then, than to turn the dark-browed villains and the unloved wives to work and earn a carpet for the floor or a few new gowns to fit up the girls?

Little more than a year before Louisa was rewriting a fairy tale about the reformation of three little roses¹⁷ for James Redpath, she was scribbling away at top speed on a "lurid" sensation story for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. And this seems as good a place as any to interpose the thought that it is well nigh impossible to categorize and neatly label certain years of Louisa Alcott's — or indeed of any author's — life as the period in which certain works were exclusively produced. One phase leads gradually, almost imperceptibly, to another in every writer who is approaching maturity, and Louisa Alcott was no exception. There is no set date on which she stopped writing sentimental tales, for example, to start sensation stories at two dollars or so the column. Nor, indeed, is there any marked day on which one can record in red letters that now by the calendar Louisa Alcott stopped writing sensation stories and took up the more realistic domestic tales that were to make her fortune. These threads are all interwoven in more or less complex fashion in an author's life. With the pointer of analysis they may be marked out until the gradually changing warp and woof of the author's loom are lucidly traced.

An astute observer who had read Miss Alcott's first contribution

to *The Atlantic Monthly* might have seen in "Love and Self-Love"¹⁸ many of the elements that were to appear in later sensational stories. The relations between Little Effie and Basil Ventnor, the elderly gentleman who marries the child to provide her with a home, happen to be knit together with a respectable and happy ending, but the themes of incompatibility and attempted suicide were to appear subsequently in pseudonymous works that might bring perhaps better payment, but, if their authorship were recognized, a less savory reputation.

Miss Alcott was ever loath to append her signature to the stories that she wrote for Frank Leslie or James Elliott,¹⁹ but there is little doubt that she enjoyed inventing strange names for her heroes, or providing them with a "savage element," or endowing her heroines with "indignant bosoms" and a spirit of revenge. Though her own critical instinct, never too well developed, rebelled against attaching her name to tales of murder and infidelity, she herself seems to have been fascinated by the details she wove into her sensational plots. Though the stories appeared before the public cloaked either in anonymity or pseudonymity, they did appear with striking regularity, for Miss Alcott enjoyed not merely the writing, but the fifty or one hundred dollar rewards that they brought.

It was, therefore, to a "lady of Massachusetts" that the first prize of one hundred dollars was awarded by Frank Leslie for "Pauline's Passion and Punishment,"²⁰ a story in which Pauline Valary's revenge for Gilbert Redmond's infidelity is interwoven, against a Cuban background, with details of forgery and brutality, capped with a fitting murder. The repartee of the protagonists consists of such remarks as, "Traitor! Shall I kill him?" to which the retort is, "There are fates more terrible than death." Even for Frank Leslie, however, the "moral tendency" must be considered, and so with the murder — "with that moment of impotent horror, remorse, and woe, Pauline's long punishment began," — but the story itself ended.

James Elliott might not enrich his publications with such "appropriate illustrations" as characterized Frank Leslie's newspaper, but his prices were almost as high. For the firm of Elliott, Thomes, and Talbot, Miss Alcott, under the pseudonym of A. M. Barnard,²¹ created her most incredible thriller. "V. V.: or, Plots and Counterplots"²² is, as the title indicates, a long and involved story that boasts for its heroine Virginie Varens, a danseuse on whose white flesh "two dark letters" — V. V. — have been tattooed above a lover's knot. The yarn contains several disguises or impersonations, a mysterious iron ring, drugged coffee, and four violent deaths, one of which is perpetrated by a villain who falls upon his prey "with the bound of a wounded tiger." In a tale in which a viscount parades as a deaf and dumb Indian servant named Jitomar, in which poison vies with pistols or daggers for "the short road to . . .



A Portrait of Louisa M. Alcott

revenge," and a murdered man has as his champion a cousin who looks like his twin, Miss Alcott reached the heights—or depths—to which a writer of sensational thrillers could possibly aspire. Suffice it to say she outdid even herself, and the stories that followed "V. V." must appear as anticlimaxes after this flight into the darkly impossible.

"A Marble Woman,"²³ "Behind a Mask," "The Abbot's Ghost" appeared with appropriate subtitles over the signature of the mysterious A. M. Barnard in *The Flag of Our Union*, but it was Louisa Alcott who collected the fifty or sixty-five dollars in payment for such effusions. The stories written for *The Flag* differ little in substance from "Pauline's Passion" except perhaps that they are more sensational. "A Marble Woman" has been modeled from the mold of "Love and Self-Love," but to the basic theme of marital incompatibility has been added a dramatic personae including an ex-convict, a hero appropriately styled Basil Yorke who moves in an aura of sorrow and mystery, and a benighted heroine who eats opium in her spare moments.

It is a credit to the ingenuity of Louisa Alcott that she could with impunity interpolate a sensational story into so respectable a narrative as *Work*.²⁴ Yet the chapter entitled "Companion" differs not at all from the tales that were flung across the pages of the penny dreadfuls. Insanity, suicide, and thwarted love provide the destinies that pursue such characters as "a mad Carrol" and a lad who frequents the "gambling-tables and the hells where souls like his are lost." It is the companion herself, the sympathetic observer, who integrates the chapter with the rest of the book and contrives to make of it a fairly respectable interlude. Miss Alcott had not been long in discovering that the narrative powers she was gaining from scribbling her tales of horror could be combined with other themes and put to good use against other backgrounds.

The sensation stories carried by the penny dreadfuls, with their vitriolic burden of murder and vengeance, might be even more enticing to the public if they were timely. The Civil War was bearing in its wake the great tide of long-oppressed slaves, the flotsam and jetsam of a weakening South, humanity turned fugitive, "contraband." Here was a theme at hand, so malleable that it could be integrated with a sensation plot and a reader would scarcely know when he had escaped from the real world of the Rebellion to the nightmarish domain of melodrama. Even before the Civil War, the South could provide the mulatto, a type becoming more and more familiar to the North, as a character for a tale. The slave owners would brand his hand with mysterious initials that might lead to a weird and sinister plot. The technique of the sensation yarn would suggest a white woman to love the mulatto, and Louisa Alcott could despatch to a prospective publisher "M. L.,"²⁵ a story that was at once antislavery and melodramatic.

Even the ambitious *Atlantic* would not refuse a tale in which the

tempestuous story of a stolen wife and a vengeful plan for murder was carefully worked round such characters as the contraband Bob and his white brother Ned, a wounded Reb. By placing the brothers in the same hospital room and introducing a nurse who could evoke from Bob the sad story of his past, Louisa Alcott created a plot with its roots in abolition and its branches in the realms of blood-and-thunder. Forgetting the latter, no doubt, and concentrating on the virtues of the former, Fields paid fifty dollars for "My Contraband"²⁶ and published it in November, 1863 for his Brahmin public.

The technique was simple, the rewards tempting. Louisa Alcott, recalling possibly the life of Fanny Kemble on her husband's plantation, wove another yarn about an island where the slaves plotted a sanguinary escape for liberty, and Gabriel, the righteous convictions of the North within him, freed them all, wrenched away "the rattle of fetters," baptized them with his own repentant tears. For "An Hour,"²⁷ compounded thus of the abolitionist doctrine and the stormy passions of a Dismal Swamp, Louisa Alcott reached the readers of *The Commonwealth* and received thirty-five dollars to pay the family debts.

Such stories could be manufactured easily once the pattern had been established. A little variety might be introduced by a slight change of character so that, for example, a Reb would lie next to a Northerner in a hospital ward. Poison could take the place of attempted strangulation. The result would be "The Blue and the Gray"²⁸ instead of "My Contraband." The elements of the story were violence, jealousy, and the will to murder — elements that Louisa Alcott had offered, and was still offering to the editors of the penny dreadfuls, but they were stirred now in a new crucible in which contrabands and mulattoes were heroes and abolition the loud, staunch war-cry. And so Louisa Alcott could serve the Union cause at the same time as she fulfilled her longings for the "lurid" and the sensational. The rewards of such patriotism were two-fold, for the author found she could reach a more respectable public and still place a fifty-dollar bill into the ever gaping family coffers.

THE step from stories in which the Civil War theme was combined with a sensational plot to stories from which melodrama was eliminated and simple scenes of the Rebellion delineated in a straight and forthright manner, was one of the most significant in Louisa Alcott's career. She herself perhaps did not realize how important to her future was the laying aside of murder, poison, and jealousy for the depiction of "A Hospital Christmas"²⁹ in which a meagre dinner, the arrival of a holiday box, the news of a child's birth, and the death (from natural causes) of a patient formed the sole elements of a simple, moving narrative. Surely the day on which Louisa Alcott turned thus to a realistic portrayal of an everyday war scene was as significant for her as the day,

some four years later, when she sat down to write a girls' story for Thomas Niles. For, having once discarded the wild, tumultuous impossibilities that had peopled her imagination, she was left with little or no plot, and hence with the necessity of expanding her characters. This change from the alloy to the simple, from the "lurid" to the true, carrying with it an emphasis upon character instead of narrative, may — if one can mark any climacteric in a writer's life — be called the turning point of Louisa Alcott's career. She was developing now as the literary world was developing, from the strange to the natural, from the romantic to the realistic. She was paving the way for her future triumphs. She was beginning at last to write stories of a more lasting nature.

It would, no doubt, be convenient if Louisa Alcott had in every instance followed her sensational war stories with the more realistic variety. Dates, however, are not so important as themes. Even if the two types had appeared simultaneously, still the flow of truthful and simple war scenes from her pen would have marked her out for growth and indicated that she was approaching maturity. As it is, a few months did intervene between "My Contraband" and "A Hospital Christmas," months during which Louisa Alcott had been able to pay for May's drawing lessons, had turned assiduously to her Dickens, and had realized, no doubt, that if the public could enjoy his more realistic characterizations it might also be ready for "straight" war stories without benefit of terror, mad passion, and strangulation.

The whining grumbler on the hospital cot, the kind attendant,³⁰ the mental courage of a wounded man awaiting death,³¹ the heroism of two loyal brothers,³² the embittered Massachusetts volunteer too early old³³—these enlisted her attention now, and though "A Hospital Christmas," for example, brought only eighteen dollars from *The Commonwealth* in contrast to the fifty dollars Louisa Alcott had received for "My Contraband," she gained more than she lost by this turn from the heavy-booted villains of old to the living men who moved about her. Now, if she wished, she could turn the key on her murderous counts and scarred mulattoes, and open the door through which a host of human beings, simple, kindly, and real, would walk as they did in life.

She herself had seen them — the willing nurse with her bandages and lint, her brown soap and sponge, the withered old Irishman on a cot, "overpowered by the honor of having a lady wash him," the tall New Hampshire man with his memories of his fallen mate, the doctor who regarded a dilapidated body as a damaged garment and set to work on it "with the enthusiasm of an accomplished surgical seamstress." At the Union Hotel Hospital in Georgetown, during six long weeks, Louisa Alcott had received enough impressions of human beings to carry her through a lifetime of story writing without the necessity of manufacturing such heroes as were never seen on land or sea. After she returned home,

she brushed up her *Hospital Sketches*,³⁴ taking the details from the letters she had written to Concord, and laid the foundations of an art that would lead her to fame and fortune. Once again she washed feverish faces and smoothed tumbled beds, went the rounds with the doctors, observed the watchman's crooked legs and the tears of a twelve-year-old drummer boy, heard again the direful stories of Fredericksburg, and wrote what she had witnessed. No need now to invent a clash of arms between a dark-robed scoundrel and a noble lord. These men had met on the battlefield and had come to her for succor. War was as much a story of basins and lint, bandages and spoons, as of daggers and shields and gunpowder. All this she had experienced and put on paper. Romance was evicted and in its stead a crowd of living people thronged the page. Louisa Alcott had risen from her dreams and gazed on Truth, the never-failing source for story-tellers.

The source might have risen in a Georgetown hospital, but the author would not be long in discovering that there was a fountainhead of Truth bubbling freely in her home at Concord. Even before the Civil War she had begun to sip of it, evolving in Mark Field³⁵ a realistic character who finds himself after struggle and sacrifice and arrives at success through humanitarianism and humility. Closer home there had been the lives of four sisters compelled to earn their living in the ways best suited to their talents. Without romanticizing too much, Louisa Alcott had been able to sketch in "The Sisters' Trial"³⁶ one year in the careers of the actress Agnes, the writer Nora, the artist Amy, and the governess Ella. Four "little women" had found their way into print long before they had made the author's fortune. When Anna Alcott fell in love with John Pratt, her sister had once again found grist for her mill, seeing in their wholesome romance ample foundation for "A Modern Cinderella."³⁷ A pundit might very well declare that the early date of this significant story, 1860, sets askew any attempt to trace Louisa Alcott's penchant for domestic life as an outgrowth of her work on realistic war scenes. Here again, therefore, let it be stated that the seeds of a writer's interests may be early planted, but they germinate slowly. Needless to say, the bulk of the stories that eventually grew about the Alcott family hearth followed the author's sojourn in Georgetown and finally accorded to her a niche in literary history. The inference is that once the author discovered the saleability of truthful war scenes, she returned to Concord ready to find in the actual figures of her daily life characters for her stories. If realism were an interesting and even profitable technique to apply to the soldiers of the Civil War, surely it could be extended to the Concord neighbors, to her sisters, to herself. Louisa Alcott was back where she had started — in the Hillside barn — but she had begun to search the minds of the youthful actors instead of the black-robed villains, to see in the easily gratified audience as wide a scope for stories as in the ghouls and spirits with which she had tried to enchant them.

In its way, "A Modern Cinderella" is as significant in Louisa Alcott's development as *Hospital Sketches*, for the story is, even more markedly than "The Sisters' Trial," a skeleton of *Little Women*. She began, as she confessed, "with Nan for the heroine and John for the hero,"³⁸ but it was impossible to write a story about Anna's romance without introducing both her sister May and herself. The emphasis may be upon the simple, wholehearted love of Anna and her John, but realism demanded that the writer incorporate into the picture a sister who looked picturesque before her easel and another who could lose herself in the delights of *Wilhelm Meister* but hardly knew a needle from a crowbar. Laura is clearly a preliminary sketch of Amy; Nan needs only a touch here and there to emerge as the capable eldest sister, Meg; and Di, putting her mind through "a course of sprouts . . . from Sue to Swedenborg," corking her inkstand to plunge "at housework as if it were a five-barred gate," drowning "her idle fancies in her washtub," but determined one day to "make herself one great blot"³⁹ when the divine afflatus chose to descend upon her — surely Di is a Jo March in miniature. The course of Nan's love, despite the proverb, did run smooth, and Louisa Alcott was forced once again to resort to expanding her characters since her "plot" consisted of nothing more involved than a hardware clerk's wooing of her own sister.

In her own way, Louisa Alcott also traveled widely in Concord, finding in her neighbors and her family the groundwork for her tales. Gradually she began to inject into her simple stories of domestic life the humor that played about the corners of her mind. Her experience in acting in the "tavern" comedies⁴⁰ of the day was useful, teaching her to heighten an amusing situation or introduce a bit of homely and humorous dialogue.

As she had seen the wounded men of Georgetown, she had observed the tyro-gymnasts who made up "in starch and studs what they lost in color," the old ladies who "tossed beanbags till their caps were awry,"⁴¹ the masquerades where little Bo-Peep was more interesting than the best-draped villain of the theatre, for her scarlet overdress concealed a being of flesh and blood. "The King of Clubs," worked out of such details as these, has more than a passing interest, for just as Di is Jo March in outline, so August Bopp, the new leader of the class in gymnastics, may well have been an adumbration of Professor Bhaer. Like his successor, Mr. Bopp was a German who had come to America to earn a home for himself and his dependent. His "eminent nose" and blonde beard, his crop of "bonnie brown hair" were to appear later adorning the face of Professor Bhaer, and his gentle strength, his patient courage would shine once again reflected in the life of the better known professor of Plumfield.

The little white village of Concord harbored many such characters,

gave material for many such tales. Simple, wholesome Debby, "the young crusader against established absurdities," lived not too far from the Lexington Road, and her affected Aunt Pen, who lost a set of teeth in the water, could not dwell much farther than Boston.⁴² Surely Mrs. Podgers lived and moved and had her being in one of the neighboring farms; surely her teapot graced a tidy table of actuality, and the generosity of Mr. Jerusalem Turner was not untraceable.⁴³ Nelly's little hospital for the spiders and mice of the fields, modeled after that of the United States Sanitary Commission, might well have been planned by one of the Concord children.⁴⁴

If the neighbors suggested so many lively character sketches, Louisa Alcott could find in her own life the material for a long and truthful story. Her travels both in America and Europe were already providing the source for many an amusing sketch.⁴⁵ Finally, in *Work*, on which she scribbled on and off for several years, she produced the sort of autobiographical novel with which most young authors today begin their careers. With her, however, it was not a beginning but an end, for after many forays into the dark forest of dreams the author had at last returned to that family hearth which was to brighten her days forever. Here she could sketch her own experiences in private theatricals, glorify somewhat her career in domestic service, enlarge upon her trials as a seamstress and a nurse, add to the humdrum lot of a girl who sought a living, a touch of romance, and unearth among the episodes of her life her own character, strong and unflinching before the world. The actual technique embarked upon in *Work* was to become a mannerism, a stereotype later on. Louisa Alcott would never forget that she had been apprenticed as a writer of short stories. Her full-length novels consist almost always of a series of episodes more or less related, a scrap-bag of stories tied together with the knot of character. From *Work* to *Little Women* the bridge is short. Louisa Alcott needed only to reduce the tragedies of mature life to the more sentimental tears of youth; her form of humor, inducing a chuckle at a homely phrase, would stand her in good stead when she wrote for children. If *Work* had centered upon her own trials and tribulations abroad in the world, she must simply return for a second look at her place in the family circle before taking up her pen to write the story for girls that was to establish her fame.

There is one exception always that proves the rule. Before she undertook *Little Women*, there was another novel in which Louisa Alcott took a fling at the world of dark, if not "lurid" passion. In the early edition of *Moods*⁴⁶ Sylvia discovers a solution to her romantic problems only in death, that ever convenient ending for melodramatic heroines who find themselves at odds with convention. Death, sleep-walking, shipwreck — the details of plot remind one of the violent deeds in *Comic Tragedies*. The author had matured, however, for she took space to inter-

weave among the glaring threads of Sylvia's turbulent loves many a verbose remark on goodness and godliness, books and nature, dreams and visions, marriage and death. These deviations mark her growth. Passion and violence were not so all-sufficing that they could not be interrupted by a little essay on wisdom or a rambling account of intellectual love. *Moods*, meagre enough in worth, is yet better knit together than most of the episodic novels that were to follow. And within the account of stormy passion and death is imbedded a chapter that recalls the substance of "A Modern Cinderella" and points forward to *Little Women*. The golden wedding,⁴⁷ where Sylvia, Adam, and Geoffrey find themselves as uninvited guests, is an episode in which the melodramatic is forgotten and the simple delights of country songs and dances, hearty goodwill and honest generosity take the stage. And so the exception does actually prove the rule. The stormy *Moods* were to be exorcised and in their place would come the songs and dances of Concord, for Louisa Alcott was once again back at the family hearth from which no bearded villains or witches' wands would lure her away for long.

Though *Moods* sold rapidly at first, it would be but a short time before the author discovered that stories from her own roof-tree would sell far more rapidly. The fantastic would be buried; the realistic resurrected. Healthful romance would displace exotic passion, hygienic clothing would be recommended to the exclusion of flowing draperies and tight-fitting boots, mischievous boys and grouchy aunts would take a stage deserted by Spanish nobles, and all such themes would be exalted on the altar of domesticity.⁴⁸ When Thomas Niles asked her for a girls' story,⁴⁹ Louisa Alcott would know to which girls she must turn for her characters, and would be ready to draw from the circle at home enough tales to satisfy her admirers. The fire in the family hearth was to send out a glow that would warm and comfort the author to the end of her days.

Notes

1. *Comic Tragedies* Written by "Jo" and "Meg" and acted by the "Little Women." (Boston: Roberts, 1893). The plays were written and acted at Hillside principally in 1848.

2. Louisa Alcott did not lose her interest in melodramatic plays. Years later, she dramatized her own story, "The Rival Prima Donnas," issued under the pseudonym of Flora Fairfield in the *Saturday Evening Gazette* (November 11, 1854). The dramatized version, the MS of which is in Orchard House, was never produced.

3. See "The Mysterious Page or Woman's Love," MS in Orchard House. The plot strongly resembles that of *Twelfth Night*.

4. "Norna, or, the Witch's Curse," *Comic Tragedies*, p. 34 ff. Cf. *Macbeth*.

5. "The Greek Slave," *Ibid.*, pp. 197 and 203 ff. Cf. *A Winter's Tale*.

6. "Ion," *Ibid.*, p. 229.

7. Louisa May Alcott, *Flower Fables* (Boston: George W. Briggs, 1855). It brought the author \$32. Though the book was not published until 1855, it was written "for Ellen E. [merson] when I was sixteen." See Ednah D. Cheney, editor, *Louisa May Alcott Her Life, Letters, and Journals* (Boston: Roberts, 1889), p. 79.

8. "The Fairie Dell," MS in Concord Public Library.

9. "The Frost-King; or, The Power of Love," *Flower Fables*.

10. "Lily-Bell and Thistledown," *Ibid.*

11. "Ripple, the Water-Spirit," *Ibid.*

12. For the more specific influence of *Dombey and Son* upon Louisa Alcott, see "Little Paul," *Saturday Evening Gazette* 16 (April 19, 1856), a poem patterned by Louisa upon the life of Paul Dombey. One of the author's favorite rôles in private theatricals was that of Mrs. Jarley, of *The Old Curiosity Shop*. In her childhood Louisa had organized "The Pickwick Club" with her sisters and produced "The Olive Leaf," scattered copies of which are extant.

13. See "A New Year's Blessing," *Saturday Evening Gazette* 1 (January 5, 1856) and "Little Genevieve," *Ibid.* 13 (March 29, 1856).

14. "Bertha," *Ibid.* 16 and 17 (April 19 and 26, 1856).

15. "Mabel's May Day," *Ibid.* 21 (May 24, 1856).

16. "Ruth's Secret," *Ibid.* 49 (December 6, 1856).

17. *The Rose Family. A Fairy Tale*. (Boston: James Redpath, 1864). In a diary entry for December 1863, Louisa Alcott writes: "Rewrote the fairy tales, one of which was published; but . . . it was late for the holidays, . . . so the poor 'Rose Family' fared badly." Cheney, p. 155. The story was reprinted in *Morning-Glories, and Other Stories*.

18. "Love and Self-Love," *The Atlantic Monthly* V:XXIX (March, 1860). The story appeared anonymously, but is identified by a letter from A. B. Alcott to Sister Betsey, Concord, June 5, 1860, MS in *Family Letters* V, Concord Public Library. Reference to this letter is made through the courtesy of Mr. F. W. Pratt of Concord, Mass.

19. There are some exceptions to this statement. "Enigmas" appeared under the signature of Miss L. M. Alcott in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* XVIII: 450 and 451 (May 14 and May 21, 1864). This story is a mildly exciting mystery about Italian refugees who are spied upon by a gentleman who finally falls in love with a woman disguised as a man. The element of mystery supersedes that of sensationalism here, and the absence of those incredible details that accompanied Miss Alcott's thrillers probably induced her to allow the story to appear under her own name.

"A Whisper in the Dark" was appended to a later edition of *A Modern Mephistopheles* (Boston: Roberts, 1889), but though Miss Alcott considered it "rather a lurid tale," (Cheney, p. 379) and though it does contain the theme of a marriage offer from an elderly man to a young girl, with a plot complicated by the clauses of a will, this story bears almost no comparison, in respect to shocking details, with the blood-and-thunder narratives issued anonymously or pseudonymously.

The same is true of "The Baron's Gloves," which Miss Alcott allowed to be reprinted in *Proverb Stories* (Boston: Roberts, 1882). The statement in the preface explains her point of view: "As many girls have asked to see what sort of tales Jo March wrote at the beginning of her career, I have added 'The Baron's Gloves,' as a sample of the romantic rubbish which paid so well once upon a time. If it shows them what *not* to write it will not have been rescued from oblivion in vain." It must be noted, however, that "The Baron's Gloves" centers about the romantic pursuit of a man with the initials S.P., and contains none of the horrifying themes in the tales that Miss Alcott declined to rescue "from oblivion." Incidentally, the background is that of a Europe that Louisa had come to know in her travels, rather than that of an exotic, untraveled Spain or Cuba. The story contains many actual details of Miss Alcott's life in Europe in 1865, even to the extent of the encounter with Ladislav Wisniewski — here appearing as Sidney Power, wounded in the Polish war, and afflicted with an interesting cough. In-

credibly enough, the outlines of Amy's Laurie may be found in the hero of "The Baron's Gloves."

"The Skeleton in the Closet" (In Perley Parker, *The Foundling*. Boston: Elliott, Thomes and Talbot, [1867]) is another mildly exciting tale to which Louisa Alcott signed her name. Mme. Mathilde Arnheim, the heroine, has an idiot husband to whom the title refers, and to whom she is "bound by a tie which death alone can sever." Death finally does sever the tie and leaves the lady free, after one other trial by which the plot is complicated, to marry her beloved Gustave. Madame's steel bracelet, the symbol of her union with the imbecile, is removed, and in its place appears "a slender chain of gold." This not too shocking thriller is devoid of murder and brutality, the usual appendages of sensational stories.

The Mysterious Key, and What It Opened (Boston: Elliott, Thomes and Talbot, [1867]), published under the signature of L. M. Alcott, is a mystery of the type of "Enigmas" in which an Italianate boy spies on an English home, unlocks a casket with a silver key, and uncovers the secret of a hidden marriage. "Lurid" details have been laid aside for a stratagem which consists of nothing more exciting than a few false keys and feigned sleepwalking. The ending is anticlimactic, and the basis of the mystery sufficiently mild to allow Louisa Alcott to claim authorship. Here, too, the motif of the elderly gentleman married to a young wife reappears.

The conclusion does not seem unwarranted that Louisa Alcott did not allow the identity of the author of her most shocking thrillers to be known. All the stories whose authorship she claimed may be "romantic rubbish" indeed, but they appeared without benefit of the sensational details that accompanied her most daring flights for the penny dreadfuls. The latter, it must be repeated, remained either anonymous or pseudonymous.

20. "Pauline's Passion and Punishment," *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* XV: 379 and 380 (January 3 and January 10, 1863). The story appeared anonymously, but is identified by a letter from the editor of Leslie's paper, E. G. Squier, to Miss Alcott, c. December 18, 1862, MS in the Orchard House.

21. For the discovery and identification of Louisa Alcott's pseudonymous works, see Leona Rostenberg, "Some Anonymous and Pseudonymous Thrillers of Louisa M. Alcott," *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* 37:2 (June, 1943).

22. "V. V.: or, Plots and Counterplots," appeared originally in *The Flag of Our Union* XX: 5, 6, 7, 8 (February 4, 11, 18, 25, 1865), and was reprinted under the pseudonym of A. M. Barnard as a ten-cent novelette by Thomes and Talbot (Boston, [1865]).

23. "A Marble Woman: or, The Mysterious Model," *The Flag of Our Union* XX: 20, 21, 22, 23 (May 20, 27, June 3, 10, 1865). The other stories cannot be read now for, as Miss Rostenberg points out, the issues in which they appeared have been stored away for the duration of the War by the Library of Congress.

24. *Work. A Story of Experience* (Boston: Roberts, 1873). The story was begun as "Success" in 1862. See Cheney, p. 129.

25. "M.L.," though written before February, 1860 (see Cheney, p. 120) was not published until 1863. It appeared originally in *The Commonwealth* I: 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 (January 24, 31, February 7, 14, 22, 1863). It was reprinted in *The Journal of Negro History* XIV: 4 (October, 1929).

26. "My Contraband; or, The Brothers," first appearing as "The Brothers" in *The Atlantic Monthly* XII:LXXIII (November, 1863) was written in August, 1863 and brought \$50. It was reprinted in *Hospital Sketches and Camp and Fireside Stories* (Boston: Roberts, 1869).

27. "An Hour" was apparently rejected by *Our Young Folks* and sent in November, 1864 to *The Commonwealth*, where it was published, III: 13 and 14 (November 26 and December 3, 1864). Louisa received \$35 for it. The story was reprinted in *Camp and Fireside Stories*.

28. "The Blue and the Gray, A Hospital Sketch," first appeared in *Putnam's Magazine* I: VI (June, 1868) and was reprinted in *Camp and Fireside Stories*.

29. "A Hospital Christmas" first appeared in *The Commonwealth* II: 19 and 20 (January 8 and 15, 1864). It brought \$18, and was reprinted in *Camp and Fireside Stories*.

30. The characters appear in "A Hospital Christmas."

31. See "The Hospital Lamp," *The Daily Morning Drum-Beat* III and IV (February 24 and 25, 1864). The story reappears as an episode in "The Romance of a Summer Day."

32. See "Love and Loyalty," begun in April, 1864 and first published in *The United States Service Magazine* II: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, (July, August, September, November, December,

1864). Charles B. Richardson promised \$100 for the story. It was reprinted in *Camp and Fireside Stories*.

33. See "On Picket Duty," *On Picket Duty, and Other Tales* (Boston: James Redpath, 1864).

34. *Hospital Sketches* (Boston: James Redpath, 1863). The Sketches appeared originally in *The Commonwealth* I: 38, 39, 41, 43 (May 22, May 29, June 12, June 26, 1863). "Night Scene in a Hospital," taken from the Sketches, was published in *The Daily Morning Drum-Beat* Extra Number (March 11, 1864). Louisa Alcott's interest in the soldiers was not confined to her attendance upon them in the hospital. See L.M.A., "Colored Soldiers' Letters," *The Commonwealth* II:44 (July 1, 1864).

35. "Mark Field's Mistake" and its sequel, "Mark Field's Success," were published in the *Saturday Evening Gazette* XLV: 11 and 16 (March 12 and April 16, 1859).

36. "The Sisters' Trial" appeared in the *Saturday Evening Gazette* 4 (January 26, 1856).

37. "A Modern Cinderella: or, The Little Old Shoe" written in March, 1860, first appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly* VI:XXXVI (October, 1860), bringing \$75. It was reprinted in *Camp and Fireside Stories*.

38. Cheney, p. 120.

39. The quotations are from "A Modern Cinderella," *Camp and Fireside Stories*, pp. 274, 286, 287, and 262 respectively.

40. Many of the plays in which Louisa Alcott acted were set in taverns. "The Crooked Billet," a roadside inn, is the scene of *The Jacobite* by J. R. Planché, for example, in which Louisa Alcott played Widow Pottle in July, 1855, and on September 11, 1855.

41. The quotations are from "The King of Clubs," *Camp and Fireside Stories*, pp. 99-100. "The King of Clubs and the Queen of Hearts" was written in April, 1862 and brought \$30 when it was first published in *The Monitor* (Concord, Mass.) I:1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (April 19, April 26, May 3, May 10, May 17, May 24, and June 7, 1862). It was reprinted in *On Picket Duty*. It is interesting to note that the character of August Bopp was, in all probability, suggested by a Concord boy, Seymour Severance. See Louisa Alcott to Alfred Whitman, Concord, January 25, 1860, MS in Houghton Library.

42. See "Debby's Début," *The Atlantic Monthly* XII:LXX (August, 1863). The story is reminiscent of "The Lady and the Woman," *Saturday Evening Gazette* 40 (October 4, 1856) in which strong-minded Kate Loring fights against fashionable absurdities and is rewarded with the love of Mr. Windsor.

43. See "Mrs. Podgers' Teapot, A Christmas Story" written in November, 1864, first published in the *Saturday Evening Gazette* L:52 (December 24, 1864) and reprinted in *Camp and Fireside Stories*.

44. See "Nelly's Hospital," *Our Young Folks* I:IV (April, 1865), reprinted in Washington by the United States Sanitary Commission, 1868.

45. See "Letters from the Mountains," *The Commonwealth* I:47, 48, 49, 51 (July 24, July 31, August 7, August 21, 1863), "Up the Rhine," *The Independent* XIX:972 (July 18, 1867), and "Life in a Pension," *The Independent* XIX:988 (November 7, 1867).

46. *Moods* was first published in Boston by Loring, 1865. The story was revised, with the ending changed, and published in Boston by Roberts in 1882. In the preface to the later edition the author comments on her changes resulting in "a wiser if less romantic fate" for the heroine than in the former edition.

47. See also "A Golden Wedding: and What Came of It," *The Commonwealth* II:35 and 36 (April 29 and May 6, 1864).

48. See *Kitty's Class Day*. (Boston: Loring, 1868); *Aunt Kipp* (Boston: Loring, 1868); and *Psyche's Art* (Boston: Loring, 1868).

49. *Little Women* was not the first manuscript submitted in response to a request. Louisa Alcott had had experience in writing to order. See, for example, "Happy Women," *The New York Ledger* XXIV:7 (April 11, 1868). She had also had experience in writing for specific occasions. See, for example, the Christmas story, "What the Bells Saw and Said," *Saturday Evening Gazette* LIII: 51 (December 21, 1867), reprinted in *Proverb Stories*.

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Exhibitions from the Wiggin Collection

The Etchings of Frank W. Benson

IN keeping with his intention of making the Albert H. Wiggin Collection in the Boston Public Library a living one, Mr. Wiggin has recently added a complete set of Mr. Frank W. Benson's etchings and dry points, which have been chosen for the October exhibition. The collection was formed by Mr. Sherburne Prescott, and is one of the finest ever assembled, many of the impressions being selected by the artist himself. There are also numerous states and unique rarities among the plates, and working drawings of greatest educational value that add to the importance of the collection.

The knowledge, patience, and perseverance exercised in bringing these prints together is evidenced by the high quality of each individual impression. Perhaps no other collection of Mr. Benson's work contains more beauty or brilliance of impression, particularly in the many studies of birds, where the deep blacks manifest the artist's intimate knowledge of feathered life among the water and game fowl.

The prominent place held by Mr. Benson in the graphic arts has done much in securing recognition for America in the realm of contemporary prints. Now that their inflated vogue has passed and the few artists of true worth have been established, Mr. Benson ranks as one whose work is assured permanent consideration.

The best etchings produced today seem to be more sharply defined as an artistic medium than ever before, especially since there are all manner of new intentions and ideas. Unlike England, America has no school of print-making that has created individual expression; each artist sets down in his own way the particular subject that interests him most. This individualism is nowhere more strongly indicated than in the work of Mr. Benson.

Frank Weston Benson, known to many of his younger contemporaries as "Cher Maître," was born at Salem, Massachusetts, March 24, 1862. After completing his studies at the Salem High School, he enrolled in the School of Drawing and Painting of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. After three years there he went to Paris, where he studied at the Académie Julien under Boulangier and Le Febvre. During his second year abroad he established a studio in the rue de Seine, dividing his time between study and creative work. Mr. Benson's first important effort, painted at Concarneau, Brittany, during his first summer in France, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in London in 1885. Returning to America, he settled in Salem, painting portraits, and teaching in the Portland Society of Art. From 1888 to 1912 he was instructor at the Boston Museum School of Drawing and Painting, later serving as visiting instructor. In 1888 he married Miss Ellen Peerson, the subject for his "Summer." This canvas led to his election to the Society of American Artists. From then on Mr. Benson's rise to prominence was steady and secure. Many examples of his work, for which he was awarded almost all the academic honors that America could bestow, may be seen in the permanent collections of our leading museums.

Although Mr. Benson's first experiments in etching were done while he was still a student in Boston in 1882, it was not until 1912 that he again took up his needle and the copper plate. A number of the first subjects were done from wash drawings in black and white, indicating an experiment in technique, and showing the value of the etched line. Among the most successful of his early works were "Bluebills," an etching, and "Mallards," his first dry point. Mr. Benson's development in etching was very rapid, due partly to his experience in painting, and partly to his draftsmanship, where he combined excellent technique with genuine feeling. His composition is often very oriental in spotting and spacing, but then ducks and geese fly in pattern, and it was the early study of their habits in Salem Harbor that enabled him to fuse the interest of sportsman, artist, and connoisseur alike.

There is pure delight to be found in this exhibition, in which one is able to study arrangements in simple and elusive technique. The varied assault which Mr. Benson employs enables him to capture all the possibilities of his subject, whether the line has a direct finality and unswerving correctness, or the finesse in a bird's underwing. His compositions suggest space and height, so necessary for birds in rapid flight; and the rich greys and sparkling blacks of the birds themselves are so true to their surroundings that there is never a feeling of inanimation. Many of the plates have passages in which his needle snaps like a whip, expressing joy in the doing; and in others there are the short staccato strokes, denoting quick movement. But no matter what the method, there is always great dignity and destination.

In the plates of water-fowl Mr. Benson proved that he had something to say that has never been said before, establishing him as a master-etcher. His ducks and geese are ever alert, whether fluttering up from their resting places, swimming in squadron formation, or silhouetted against a beautifully patterned sky. The habits and haunts of the different species are set down with authority, whether mallard, wood duck, widgeon, yellowleg, teal, swan, drake, redhead, pintail, or bluebill. All are put in their proper settings, each an enchanting bit of wild nature, executed with persuasion and truth. There are many beautiful examples of this wild life set in the clearing of a new day, where the mists still hover about the water's surface; others, in the very poetry of a fading afternoon; then there are those with sunlight over the shallows of a stream, with banks of reeds and groups of trees. One finds a heron standing alone reflecting its shadow among the water-lilies, and then again the setting is in wind and rain. All are placed with rhythmical relation to each other even in the tension of a wing or the poise of a body. In studying these prints, it would seem that the landscape was only secondary to the main theme of the composition; yet the scenes reveal form and character fitting the mood of the subject.

A favored print among Mr. Benson's work is "Geese," with its perfection and beauty of flight. Other feathered creatures of the same haunts that are characteristic are "Sheldrake," "Incoming Geese," "Redheads and Yellowlegs Alighting." Vivid and pictorial records of wild nature in moments of beautiful activity may also be found in "Winter Yellowlegs," "Morning Flight," "Flying Ducks," "Water Lilies," "Rippling Water," "Dark Pool," "Ducks at Dawn," and "Baldpates." Of the later plates, prior to 1928, "On the Redhead Grounds," "Rising Geese," "The Darkening Sky," "Towering Widgeon," and "Rainbow



Shoveller Drake — An Etching by Frank W. Benson

Cove" should be especially mentioned, but they are by no means better in quality nor of more artistic merit than others that should be recorded here.

While Mr. Benson's principal subjects are water-fowl, he has done a number of figure subjects and portraits, that take no second place in comparison. "The Gunner," a stalwart figure with the bag of a day's shooting as a dead weight in his hand, while the movement of the water carries the eye over the marshes, is among the finest of his achievements. This plate, a self-portrait, is conceded to mark the beginning of Mr. Benson's recognition as an etcher. Others in this category are "Bound Home," a notable example of beautiful design, "The Log Jam," "Clam Digger," "Marsh Gunner," and "Old Tom." Of the portraits special mention should be given to "Mother and Child," "Nan," "Girl by a Window," "George R. Agassiz," "Charles Martin Loeffler," and "Dr. Arthur T. Cabot."

To sum up, Mr. Benson's work reflects a sensitive appreciation of the great out-of-doors by an artist whose impulses are continually conscious of nature's offerings. There have been many imitators, but none has had the ability to interpret his mind, or that almost spiritual gift which reflects the poetic quality of his artistry.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Ten Books

The New Europe. By Bernard Newman. Macmillan. 1943. 568 pp.

MR. NEWMAN, a British journalist, spent the decade preceding the war "astride the frontiers of Europe." What he saw of historical, economic, geographical, and ethnographical factors has prompted this book, which he says is to provide the background of judgment rather than to influence it. His primary concern is post-war frontiers. Save for Poland, and possibly for Hungary, his suggestions follow rather closely those existing in 1938. The Danube Basin and the Baltic States are still the potential cock-pits. His able discussion of the principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter and his objective analysis of the Treaty of Versailles are perhaps his most timely chapters. That chauvinism which inevitably follows a struggle for national existence will prevent a post-war Pan-European Confederation, although a federation of adjacent, independent states — Iberian, German, or Baltic, as the case may be — would probably be feasible. To meet the economic difficulties, the author suggests diverting surplus agricultural labor into the cities; mass emigration on a large scale and industrialization are the alternatives facing the Near East. (*G. R. B. R.*)

American Empire in Asia? By Albert Viton. New York. John Day. 308 pp. THE United States has a responsibility in Asia which will deepen as military hostilities cease and the world is faced with the task of reconstruction. The author, formerly an American correspondent in Germany, the Balkans, and the Near East, and now a lecturer in political science at Northwestern University, looks on the post-war period as America's opportunity to assist the world in forming an international organization that will effectively dispense with imperialism and give to all nations the eventual right to govern themselves. He thinks of an infinitely more powerful League of Nations with an efficient and disinterested staff of experts and of an augmented and revived system of mandates. The great powers will have

to give not charity but help and guidance to the ravaged and backward nations, and United States interest will undoubtedly focus on Asia. It must not be imperialism, but the author feels America is too much a democracy to fear that possibility. In separate chapters he outlines the broad view of post-war organization for India, Russia, the Near East, China, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand; sketches briefly the causes of their accomplishments and their shortcomings; and jots down the political changes, the agricultural and industrial expansion, the racial and territorial adjustments necessary in each case. The book contains well-marshalled facts concerning the economic and cultural capabilities of the various countries under discussion, and offers solid reading in a style that flows smoothly under the influence of enthusiasm. (*E. D.*)

The Legacy of Nazism. By Frank Munk. Macmillan. 1943. 288 pp.

THIS admirable analysis serves the double purpose of pointing out the centralizing tendencies of global economy before the war and of exposing the extent to which German industry has been transformed into an organ of political and military action. Out of the bitter experience of a Czech nationalist who escaped from Prague in 1939, the author gives concrete examples of Nazi procedure in Czechoslovakia. He describes the economic New Order of occupied Europe in concentric rings, with Germany at the center, the industrial countries in the inner ring, and the agrarian vassal states on the periphery. The intensification of self-sufficiency, the mass migration of forced labor, the expropriation of farms in Poland, the extermination of Jews, and the confiscation of Jewish business and property are only some of the factors that have to be reckoned with at the end of the war. In contrast to some critics, Mr. Munk believes that nationalism is stronger in Europe now than it was before the war, and that the individuality of the smaller countries should be respected. He gives a documented account of the totalitarian bank-

ing organization, the Göring Works, the cartel system, and the mixed or semi-public corporations. While stressing the moral shock of totalitarian economy, the author warns also of the return to the pre-war trade cycles with their unemployment. The peace will demand international pooling, free trade, and a welfare economy in which business and government are partners. (*M. M.*)

They Shall Not Have Me. By Jean Hélon. Dutton. 1943. 435 pp.

ONE of the most human, white-hot accounts of war experience to be published in English is this narrative by a French artist, now in this country, who as a private in the disintegrating French army was captured in June 1940. In terse strokes he draws the hopeless confusion of the days before the capitulation — the horror of civilians in the path of tanks, the disorder of the troops, and the failure of the officers. He relives the forced march of six days, nearly starved, while comrades fell by the way; the brutal procedure in the sorting-out center for prisoners; and the humiliating experiences at a potato farm in Pomerania. The following spring he was transferred to a prison camp on an idle freighter lying at anchor in a harbor of the Oder and there, in the capacity of interpreter, he had intimate contact with all sorts of pathetic characters. His story is filled with motley folk — the generous, the mean, and the cynical Frenchmen, the Sengalese prisoners performing their ritual dances unconcerned in captivity, the secretly friendly peasants, the guards, some of whom were human too, but conforming to a cruel system. And through the pervading hatred and anger break flashes of humor, as when the author was delighted to find three editions of *Faust* in a rubbish can! In February 1942, through the ruse of feigned illness and by means of a stolen passport, Mr. Hélon slipped past the sentry and, crossing the border after fantastic adventures, made good his oath: "Ils ne m'auront pas!" (*M. M.*)

Yankee Lawyer; the Autobiography of Ephraim Tutt. With an introduction by Arthur Train. Scribner. 1943. 464 pp.

THE time is ripe, Mr. Train declares in

his introduction, for an "authoritative" account of the "real" Tutt — not the "combination of Robin Hood, Abraham Lincoln, Puck, and Uncle Sam," who has figured so successfully in the pages of the *Saturday Evening Post*. So he proceeds, with his tongue in his cheek, to tell us that "the legal Don Quixote" was born in Vermont in 1869, was the son of a Calvinistic farmer, and the youthful playmate of Calvin Coolidge. A chance encounter on a Cambridge tramway first showed him the useful eccentricities of the law, and an equally fortuitous meeting with Boss Crocker, shortly after his graduation from the Harvard Law School, landed him on the Tammany pay roll. Once established, Tutt's outward life changed little — he served a term as assistant district attorney; practiced for a period in the great treadmill of "Hotchkiss, Levy and Hogan," and eventually set up a partnership with his dry-humored namesake "Mr. Tutt." But Tutt's cases were unfailingly bizarre and his methods scandalously unorthodox. He secured the release of a youthful delinquent by introducing an ill-treated mongrel as a witness; protected an innocent investor by his manipulation of the laws of "legal tender"; and even won a murderer's acquittal by his chance prayers at St. Patrick's. This new departure of Mr. Train's allows him to present again the world of his own recollections — the New York of "Teddy" Roosevelt, Richard Harding Davis, the "Collier crowd," and the forthright Mr. Dooley. Indeed, the old lawyer says modestly that in 1909 there was a "brief Ephraim Tutt social season." His reminiscences — through this fictitious biography — also become the vehicle for Mr. Train's criticism of our present legal system, where "law" and "justice" are seldom synonymous. (*E. L. A.*)

A Threshold in the Sun. By Lloyd Morris. Harper. [1943.] 275 pp.

THIS is hardly an autobiography. Rather it is the chronicle of an awakening intelligence in progress through a world that reached from Murray Hill to Paris and Dublin; a world dominated by middle-class capitalists, aware that their day was ending, but resolved to play their parts till the last moment. It includes

the author's own clan, four generations of vigorous individualists, from his great-grandfather, born when Madison was President, to his provocatively ambiguous Aunt Natalie. It includes Brander Matthews, the "aging Cyreniac" of his Columbia years; Sarah Bernhardt, whom the author first met at a private performance which "Buffalo Bill" gave in her honor; the Empress Eugénie, whom he met by chance in the Tuileries Gardens and who gave him violets; Elinor Wylie, who claimed to be the reincarnation of Shelley — and Jaurès, Isadora Duncan, Yvette Guilbert, and still others. The distinction of the memoir, however, depends not on personal reminiscences but on the critical evaluation of such interbellum writers as Sinclair Lewis, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Marcel Proust, James Joyce, T. S. Eliot, Aldous Huxley, and D. H. Lawrence. The book inevitably recalls the *Education of Henry Adams*. Like its great model, *A Threshold in the Sun* is written in the third person, and the imitation of the style imparts to it an archaic flavor. Yet Mr. Morris is an artist in his own right; and the beauty and sensitiveness of his appreciation make his book a work of rare distinction. (*G. R. B. R.*)

The Case for Mrs. Surratt. By Helen Jones Campbell. Putnam's. [1943]. 272 pp.

MODERN historians agree that Mrs. Surratt suffered "judicial murder" from the military tribunal before which she was tried as one of the conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln. It is her story that Mrs. Campbell tells here, so convincingly that, even without other evidence, we are persuaded of its truth. Mrs. Surratt was of gentle birth, deeply religious, and possessed of a charm that plain-featured women seldom have. She married a Marylander, whose death in 1862 left her to bear the financial burdens of his improvidence. As it was impossible for her to run the plantation alone, she came to Washington, where she owned a house and took boarders. Conditions being as they were in the closing months of the Civil War, her guests were a motley crew. Her son, engaged in carrying messages to and from Richmond, brought to the house

handsome Wilkes Booth, already plotting mischief against the President. Although Mrs. Surratt knew nothing of what was going on, she was arrested the day after Lincoln was killed. No charges were ever preferred against her; she was not allowed to testify in her own defense; and she was condemned to death on the evidence of a habitual drunkard, and of an amateur spy, out to save his own neck. Mrs. Campbell follows the records of the trial with a fidelity to fact that seldom characterizes fictive biography. (*G. R. B. R.*)

A History of the American Drama. By Arthur H. Quinn. Crofts. 1943. 530 pp. THIS is a comprehensive and scholarly survey which tells the story of our native drama from its inconspicuous beginnings to the Civil War. There are interesting chapters on the theater in colonial days, the drama of the Revolution, the romantic play, American comedy, and American tragedy. The first edition appeared twenty years ago. Since then important information concerning the early American theater has been uncovered, which has made a revision practically inevitable. In this second edition the original text has been retained, but has been enriched with new facts. The "Bibliography" and the "List of Plays" have been completely revised; now 450 additional plays are included in the latter. Students of the subject will find the book an indispensable guide, while laymen will enjoy it as an absorbing and significant record. (*S. R.*)

The Story of the Americas. By Leland DeWitt Baldwin. Simon & Schuster. 1943. 720 pp.

THIS sweeping narrative is not in any sense a professional history but a courageous attempt to deal with four centuries of American life, from the plains of Patagonia to the Arctic circle. Written in a swift, colorful style, reminiscent of the classical accounts of Parkman and Prescott, it extends from the first voyage of Columbus to the Chaco war of our own time, emphasizing always the pulsating life of the frontiers. The author himself characterizes his work as "an impressionistic picture of

the surging racial frontiers of the Western Hemisphere and the hesitant emergence of a concept of common interests." He describes the ruthless advance of the Spanish conquistadors, who cemented an empire with blood; their conscious exploitation of the "Indios"; and the creation of the closed Hispanic-American world, so tempting to the free-booters of England, France, and Holland. By contrast, the story of the northern continent was one of commercial rivalry and imperialistic wars, accented always by the relentless march of the Anglo-Saxon pioneer. The author explains the separation of the English colonies as "a simple desire to be independent," but the liberation of the southern republics, with their incredible racial mixtures, was truly a "struggle against nature." His pages are thronged with the significant figures of both civilizations: Bartolomé de las Casas, Bolivar, and Juarez in the South; John Eliot, Patrick Henry, and Andrew Jackson in the North. The cattlemen of New Mexico find their counterpart in the gauchos of the pampas, and the "bad-men" of our West in the Paulistas of Brazil. But since the very voyages of Columbus, Captain Baldwin believes, this welter of divergent races and cultures has been endowed with a spirit of "mystical, exalted hope," — the touchstone of the future. (*E. L. A.*)

Music for All of Us. By Leopold Stokowski. Simon & Schuster. 1943. 340 pp. Mr. STOKOWSKI's introduction to the enjoyment and understanding of music is popular in the best sense — it is addressed to the musically unschooled reader, but with a contagious fervor and a rich experience. The first chapters are general, on the soul and nature of music, then on its physical or purely sensuous beauty, and on its effect upon listeners. The author emphasizes that freedom of response is indispensable and dictatorship in music is stultifying. A specially delightful chapter on music and young children is full of inspiring suggestions. The analytical part of the book offers in a simple way information on tones and intervals, harmony, timbre and rhythm, polyphony and contrasted textures, etc., giving numerous examples from the works of Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, and some of the contemporary composers. Many will find especially stimulating Mr. Stokowski's discussion of musical instruments and his forecast of future developments in electrical music, recording, and broadcasting, just as the musical public will take pleasure in his reflections on the art of conducting. Opposed to mechanical routine, he believes that each player should be allowed to express his own individuality. (*M. M.*)

Library Notes

Mr. Kenney's Retirement

MR. JAMES W. KENNEY, Comptroller of the Library, retired from the Library service upon reaching the mandatory age limit on July 31st. The Trustees have conferred upon him the title of Comptroller Emeritus.

Mr. Kenney entered the Library service in April 1910 as Chief of the Binding Department. Connected for many years with the famous Hathaway Bindery of Boston, for the last six years in the capacity of foreman, Mr. Kenney was an accomplished craftsman. To the end he delighted in doing special, detailed work on maps, photographs, and fine bindings; and he also lectured widely on the arts and crafts of bookbinding. And he proved himself an excellent executive, who completely reorganized the Library's Binding Department; by installing much-needed new machinery, he greatly increased the output while substantially reducing the unit cost of operation. He held this position for full twenty-five years, until October 1935, when he was appointed Comptroller. In that capacity he was responsible for the business operations of the Library.

Mr. Kenney brought varied and rich qualifications to his new duties, since he had taken prominent part, throughout his adult life, in civic affairs. He was particularly active in the establishment of the retirement system for employees of the City of Boston.

A man of strong physique, Mr. Kenney unites in himself the characteristics of an outdoor man and a lover of books. His interests are shared equally by his farm in New Hampshire and his library of several thousand volumes. Besides publications relating to book-making, especially bookbinding, he has given his primary devotion to history and literature, both American and English; at the same time, he is deeply interested in political economy and municipal government — subjects on which he has also frequently spoken publicly. He has a natural flair for finely printed books, neatly bound and well illustrated. He has the thrill of the true connoisseur

whenever he can pick up, at auctions or in little book shops, the rare edition of a beloved author. But he cares not only for the outside of books. He is a voracious reader and, as the quotations at his tongue's tip show, he is also one who remembers what he has read. Hundreds of books which he had purchased on his constant hunts he has given generously to the Library.

His colleagues regret Mr. Kenney's retirement, for his warm, friendly nature won for him their affection, as did his abilities command their respect. They know, however, that he will enjoy the leisure of the coming years. After all, he has retired from the Library — to his books.

Books Current

EARLY in October there will appear a new annotated book list, *Books Current*, compiled by the Circulation Division of the Library. The list will provide the titles of books available for borrowing through the Branch Libraries as well as the Open Shelf Room and the Young People's Room of the Central Library. As may be noticed, such titles are not included, as they were hitherto, in *MORE BOOKS*.

According to plans, *Books Current* will be issued five times a year. It will be published in a large edition for free distribution.

Miss Stern

MISS MADELEINE B. STERN, the author of the leading article of this issue, is at work on a biography of Louisa M. Alcott. "The Witches Cauldron to the Family Hearth" is a chapter from her book.

Miss Stern is a graduate of Barnard College and holds an M.A. degree from Columbia University. She has taught for the last few years at Long Island City High School, and is now on a year's leave of absence, having been granted a Guggenheim Fellowship. She is the author of *The Life of Margaret Fuller*, published by E. P. Dutton in 1942, and widely recognized as one of

the best literary biographies of the year. She has contributed articles to the *New England Quarterly*, *New York History*, *Americana*, and the *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*.

We are very glad to publish this chapter from Miss Stern's forthcoming book, as we also hope to publish other portions of the work. In the November issue we shall print Miss Stern's check list of Louisa M. Alcott's publications in periodicals from 1868 to 1888.

The Rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone

THE TRUE EXEMPLARY, and Remarkable History of the Earl of Tirone [****G.386.111**], by Thomas Gainsforde, is a narrative of the war against the Irish chieftain Hugh O'Neill, third Baron of Dungannon and second Earl of Tyrone. A quarto of fifty-eight pages, bound in green morocco with fine gold tooling, this pamphlet was printed in London in 1619 and dedicated to the Earl of Clenricard. The author's name follows the dedication, which also contains information as to Gainsforde's experiences as third officer in Clenricard's regiment. He was present when the latter was knighted in "the durty fields before Kinsole," where the English army won its decisive victory over the rebels. Gainsforde, however, was not a professional soldier; he was a gazette-maker (a seventeenth-century approach to a journalist) and the author of several historical essays. Despite the fact that this account of Tyrone is written with partisan passion and violent Protestant prejudice, it has definite value as a contemporary estimate of the great nationalist.

O'Neill, known to Irish sympathisers by his proud native name rather than the compromising English title Earl of Tyrone, is of sufficient historical importance to rate nine pages in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Born about 1540 of a turbulent, fratricidal clan of North Ireland, and in his youth a protégé of Queen Elizabeth, he soon forswore allegiance to his sovereign and, attaching to himself his "kinsmen, favorites and dependents," incited them to rebellion against the English throne,

whereupon he was proclaimed a traitor. The campaigns against him, here chronicled by Gainsforde, were led by Sir John Norris (whose delays made it possible for Tyrone to play the penitent while he was imploring aid from Spain), by Lord Burrough and by the Marshall, Sir Henry Bagnoll, who lost his life on the battlefield. In each of these Tyrone was the victor. Flushed by his success he proclaimed himself Protector of Ireland and Maintainer of the Catholic Religion.

The tide turned, however, in 1600, with the arrival of Lord Mountjoy as Lord Deputy of Ireland. That bookish, melancholy nobleman "taught us to march over boggs, yea to bring our cannons over their deepest mires as myself was an eye-witness in Conagh . . ." When Don John d'Aquila Zerigo and his six thousand Spaniards invaded the island, the English, camped before Kinsole, won a memorable victory on Christmas Day. Deserted by his allies and forsaken by his friends, Tyrone begged for mercy, which the Lord Deputy granted. Until 1607 the great rebel alternated between abject submission and renewed attempts at treason. In that year he fled to Rome with a large retinue and died there in 1616. **M. M.**

Howard's Campaign against the Nez Percés

AMONG the recent additions to the Library's growing collection of western Americana is a little-known account of the Nez Percé revolt of 1877. Led by the wily Chief Joseph, the tribe refused to accept any modification of the extensive lands granted them in 1855 and preferred the war-path to the reservation. Though they were successful in their first skirmish at White Bird Canyon, they had little chance against the veteran troops of General Oliver Otis Howard, and the remainder of the war was only an extended retreat across Montana and Idaho — 1000 miles of "the worst country in the United States." The newly-acquired pamphlet, entitled *Howard's Campaign against the Nez Percé Indians*, is a terse military narrative of forty-seven pages, written by Thomas A. Sutherland in answer to the charges against his commanding officer.

It was printed at Portland, Oregon, in 1878.

General Howard, only recently exonerated in a Reconstruction scandal, was criticised for twice allowing the fleeing warriors to escape his carefully-planned traps and for leaving himself exposed to a surprise attack at Camas Meadows. Sutherland, a reporter for the Portland *Daily Standard*, joined the expedition at the Salmon River and acted as Howard's aide-de-camp until the surrender near the present site of Miles City. He doggedly defended the general against the attacks of the "stay-at-home heroes," and he disagreed, as do modern historians, with those who supposed Chief Joseph "to be a most peaceful foe." The final responsibility for the long pursuit, he declared, could be traced to the "abject cowardice" of those settlers who were willing to let the Indians pass out of the Lolo Trail, if they would shed no blood in their valley.

"Here," Sutherland writes bitterly, "was the golden opportunity of the war, which for indifference on one side, cowardice or selfishness on another . . . was irretrievably lost." He also asserted that Howard was impeded by the "volunteers" from Deer Lodge and Virginia City, who did not wish "to fight the Indians if they had to chase them."

Naturally these blunt accusations made the narrative unpopular in the Northwest, and it is believed that its scarcity today is due to the outspokenness of its author. E. L. A.

Lectures at the Library

DURING October the following free lectures will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library:

May I Present. American Celebrities in Word and Color Pictures. Emily Henry Bush. Illustrated with natural color slides. 8.00 Thursday, October 7.

Through China's Wall. Mrs. Alice Howland Macomber, geographer, world traveler, lecturer and writer. Illustrated with hand painted slides. 3.30 Sunday, October 10.

Russia Today and Tomorrow. Eric Arthur Starbuck. Illustrated with moving pictures. 8.00 Sunday, October 10.

Flowering Shrubs. Mrs. Percy I. Merry. Illustrated with Kodachrome Moview. 8.00 Thursday, October 14.

Our Country in Color. Horace Taylor. Illustrated with Kodachrome Stills. 8.00 Thursday, October 21.

Symbolism in Art. Lottie Helen Lenn. Illustrated with slides. 3.30 Sunday, October 24.

John Ruskin, His Life and Poetry. Virginia Wainwright, author and poet. Illustrated. (Boston Ruskin Club Program.) 3.00 Monday, October 25.

I Was A Spy — the story of Martha MacKenna, a Belgian spy for the British Intelligence Authorities in the First World War. Karah Wayne. 8.00 Thursday, October 28.

Early Abbeys of North-East England. Gladys Stening. Illustrated. 3.30 Sunday, October 31.

Recitals at the Library

DURING October the following free recitals will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library:

Musicale. Mme. Luisa Tosi and pupils. (Boston Ruskin Club Program.) 3.00 Monday, October 11.

Translations of Dr. Hans Carossa's Poems by Edith Abercrombie Snow. 3.30 Sunday, October 17.

Dramatic Monologues presented by Caroline Celia Jenkins. In costume. Assisted by James Stevens, pianist. 8.00 Sunday, October 17.

Musicale by Mrs. Rayel Gordon and pupils. 8.00 Sunday, October 24.

Artistic Concert by Pauline Middleton, lyric soprano. 8.00 Sunday, October 31.

The Lowell Lectures

DURING October the following course of lectures will be presented by the Lowell Institute in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library:

Life and Culture of Poland in Polish Literature. Wacław Lednicki, Ph.D. *First Lecture:* "Interpretations of Polish History." 8.00 Tuesday, October 19. *Second Lecture:* "Political Ideals." 8.00 Friday, October 22. *Third Lecture:* "Religion and National Life." 8.00 Tuesday, October 26. *Fourth Lecture:* "Squires and Peasants." 8.00 Friday, October 29.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library



SYNOPSIS OF CLASSIFICATION

<i>Bates Hall</i>	<i>Fiction in French</i>	<i>Philosophy</i>
<i>Bibliography. Libraries</i>	<i>Fine Arts</i>	<i>Poetry</i>
<i>Biography</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Politics & Government</i>
<i>Business</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Psychology</i>
<i>Domestic Science</i>	<i>Law</i>	<i>Religion. Theology</i>
<i>Drama</i>	<i>Medicine. Hygiene</i>	<i>Science</i>
<i>Economics</i>	<i>Military Science</i>	<i>Sociology</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>Music</i>	<i>Technology</i>
<i>Essays. Literature</i>	<i>Navigation</i>	<i>Travel & Description</i>

Reference Books in Bates Hall

American psychiatric association. Biographical dictionary of fellows and members of the American psychiatric association. New York. 1941. 489 pp.

B.H.Ref.RC326A56

American year book. 1942. Nelson. 1943. 1052 pp. B.H.Gen.Ref.Desk=4419.290 1942

Americana annual. 1943. New York, Americana Corp. 1943. 868 pp. B.H.570.2=7386.24

Boston Directory. 1943. Boston. 1943. 3388 pp. Bates Hall=2359.2

Britannica book of the year . . . 1943. Chicago, Encyclopaedia Britannica. 1943. 812 pp. B.H.Ref.517.3

Coan, Otis W., and Richard G. Lillard. America in fiction. Stanford Univ. [1942.] 180 pp. B.H.793.15A=Z1361.C6C6

An annotated list of novels that interpret aspects of life in the United States.

Congressional Directory. 78th Congress. 1st Session. May 1943. Washington. 1943. 881 pp. B.H.533.1=C272.20

Cumulative Book Index. 1942. Wilson. 1943. 1268 pp. B.H.785.3=6150a.35

Hanke, Lewis U., editor. Handbook of Latin American studies. 1941. Harvard. [1943.] 649 pp. B.H.792.51=2154.337 no.7

Hospital year-book, The. 1942. London, Nursing Mirror. 1942. 273 pp.

B.H. Ref. RA986.A1H6

Index juridicus: the Scottish law list. Edinburgh. 1158 pp. B.H.1001.12

Kelly's handbook to the titled, landed and official classes. 1943. London, Kelly's Directories. [1943.] 1964 pp. B.H.644.3

Latourette, Kenneth Scott. History of the expansion of Christianity. v. 5. Harper. 1943. 526 pp. B.H.160.15=3499.548A v.5

Massachusetts, Committee on public safety. 1940. Services and supplies (Revised edition.) Issued by Services and supplies

division. November, 1942. Boston. [1942.] 28 pp. B.H. Closet: UA928.M4A5 1942

Massachusetts, General Court. Manual for the use of the General Court. For 1943-44. Boston. 1943. 727 pp

B.H.Gen.Ref.Desk=6439.5

New International year book. 1942. Funk & Wagnalls. 1943. 784 pp B.H.574.1=2301.70

North Shore blue book and social register. 1942. Cambridge, Mass., Hyde Pub. Corp. [1942.] 254 pp. B.H. Centre Desk

Official Catholic directory. 1943. Kenedy. 1943. 1245 pp. B.H.642.23

Official Hotel Red Book and Directory, The. 1943. New York, American Hotel Ass'n. 1943. 900 pp. B.H. Centre Desk

Picken, Mary Brooks. Modern dressmaking made easy. Funk & Wagnalls. [1943.]

B.H. Ref.TT515.P55

United States, Acts and laws. Statutes at large. Vol. 56, pt. 1. Washington. 1943. 898 pp. B.H.1002.1=5612.1

— United States Code, Supplement II. January 3, 1941, to December 29, 1942. Washington. 1943. 1000 pp. B.H.1002.5

U. S. Nautical almanac office. The American ephemeris and nautical almanac for the year 1944. Washington. 1942. 624 pp.

B.H. Ref. QB8.U1

Universal Jewish encyclopedia, The, edited by Isaac Landman. New York. [1943.] Vol. 9. 695 pp. B.H.Ref. BM50.U5 Vol.9

Vermont year-book for 1943. Chester, Vermont, National Survey. 1943. 390 pp.

B.H.641.46

Bibliography. Libraries

Baynes, Norman Hepburn. A short list of books on national socialism. [London,] Historical Ass'n. 1943.

Besterman, Theodore. On a bibliography of dictionaries. London. 1943.

From the Proceedings of the British society for international bibliography, iv, 63-73.

- Brown, Carleton, and Rossell Hope Robbins. The index of Middle English verse. Index Society. 1943.
- Connolly, Francis X., and James Edward Tobin. To an unknown country; discovery and exploration in English literature: a reading list. New York, Cosmopolitan Science and Art Service. 1942.
- Ferguson, John Alexander. Bibliography of Australia. Sydney, London, Angus and Robertson. 1941. *Z4011.F47
- Shipley, Joseph T., editor. Dictionary of world literature: criticism—forms—technique. New York, Philosophical Library. [1943.]
- Stewart, John Hall. France, 1715–1815; a guide to materials in Cleveland. Western Reserve Univ. 1942. *Z2179.S75

Biography

Single

- Anderson, Eva Greenslit. Chief Seattle. Caxton Printers. 1943.
- Boston City Council. William Eustis Russell. [Boston. 1896.] *F69.R9
Memorial volume.
- Brown, Louise Fargo. Apostle of democracy; the life of Lucy Maynard Salmon. Harper. [1943.] LD7182.8.S3B7
A study of the life and influence of the first Professor of History at Vassar College.
- Fleury, Serge, Comte. Talleyrand, maitre souverain de la diplomatie. Montréal. 1942. DC255.T3F55
- Guérard, Albert Leon. Napoleon III. Harvard. 1943.
- Lowrie, Walter. A short life of Kierkegaard. Princeton Univ. 1942. B4376.L6
- Ludwig, Emil. Stalin. Putnam. [1942.] DK268.S8L78
- Maurois, André. Espoirs et souvenirs. New York, Editions de La Maison Française. 1943. D761.M27
- Miller, Francis Trevelyan. General Douglas MacArthur, fighter for freedom. Winston. [1942.] E748.M144M5
- Sara, Muriel Ellen. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Athlone. London, Stanley Paul. [1941.] DA566.9.A77S3
- Spinka, Matthew. John Amos Comenius that incomparable Moravian. Univ. of Chicago. [1943.]

Collective

- Hammer, Laura Vernon. Short grass and longhorns. Univ. of Oklahoma. 1943.
Tales of the cattlemen in the Panhandle of Texas.
- Kelsey, Vera. Six great men of Brazil . . . illustrated by Stephen J. Voorhies. Heath. [1942.] F2505.K4
- Stone, Irving. They also ran; the story of the men who were defeated for the presidency. Doubleday, Doran. 1943. E176.S87
Biographies of nineteen candidates for the presidency who were defeated (not including candidates for re-election). "Their lives provide a high-powered and amusing lens with which to judge the standards of their times, the qualities of their victorious opponents and the political wisdom of the electorate."—*Prologue*.

Business

*These books are to be obtained at the
Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.*

- American egg & poultry review. Who's who in the egg and poultry industries. 1943. New York, Urner-Barry. 1943. 346 pp. **SF481.A51
- Bankers' almanac and year book for 1942/43 . . . being a directory of the principal banks of the world and a bankers' guide to the principal insurance offices. London, Skinner. [1943.] 2116 pp. **HG1536.B21
- Barron's, the national financial weekly. Making money in stock trading. Barron. [1943.] 78 pp. NBS
- Best's directory of adjusters and investigators. 13th annual edition. 1943. New York, Best Co. 202 pp. **HG8525.B56d
- Best's insurance guide with key ratings . . . of all stock fire, marine, casualty and miscellaneous insurance companies operating in the United States. Best Co. 1943. 320 pp. **HG9765.B56
- Bird, Frederick L. The trend of tax delinquency, 1930 — 1942, cities over 50,000 population. Dun & Bradstreet. 1943. 34 pp. **HJ4182.4.B61
- Blankenship, Albert B. Consumer and opinion research; the questionnaire technique. Harper. [1943.] 238 pp. NBS
- Britannica book of the year. 1943. Encyclopaedia Britannica. [1943.] 812 pp.
- Broughton, Averell. Careers in public relations; the new profession. Dutton. 1943. 255 pp. NBS
- Brown's directory of American gas companies. Statistics of gas companies in the United States and Canada . . . 1943/44 edition. New York, Robbins Pub. Co. [1943.] 638 pp. **TP714.B87
- Commercial fertilizer. 1943 year book. Atlanta, Ga., Walter W. Brown Pub. Co. [1943.] 150 pp. **S632.C73
- Connolly, John Robert. Technique of production processes. McGraw-Hill. 1943. 430 pp. NBS
- Financial post survey of corporate securities. 1943. Montreal, MacLean Pub. Co. [1943.] 172 pp. **Oversize XIII
- Hower, Ralph M. History of Macy's of New York, 1858–1919; chapters in the evolution of the department store. Harvard. 1943. 500 pp. NBS
Harvard studies in business history, VII.
- Indian year book. 1942/43. Vol. XXIX. A statistical and historical annual of the Indian empire, with an explanation of the principal topics of the day. Bombay & Calcutta. [1942.] 1486 pp. **HA1724.I39
- Labor research association. Labor and the war. Labor fact book 6. International Publishers. [1943.] 208 pp. **HD8072.L12
- Leith, C. K., and others. World minerals and world peace. Brookings Inst. 1943. 253 pp. Case 2
- McFerran, Doris. Careers in retailing for young women. Dutton. 1943. 217 pp. NBS
- McGraw central station directory. 1943. McGraw-Hill. 1943. 836 pp. **TK1194.M14

MacKinnon, Hector Donald, Jr. Aircraft production, planning and control. Pitman Pub. Corp. [1943.] 253 pp. Case 2

Merchant tailors and designers association of America. Year book and convention report. 63rd edition. 1943. 122 pp. **TT570.M55

Merwin, Charles L. Financing small corporations in five manufacturing industries, 1926-36. National Bureau of Economic Research. [1942.] 172 pp. NBS

Military service publishing company. Going to OCS; the complete courses of all the Officer Candidate Schools . . . edited by Nelson A. Voorhees, Martin Goldenring [and] Hino Suarez. Military Service Pub. Co. 1943. 170 pp. Case 2

Mining year book, incorporating the mining manual. 1943. London, Walter E. Skinner & "Financial Times." [1943.] 463 pp. **TN13.M67

Paper and pulp mill catalogue, engineering handbook. Chicago, Fritz Publications. [1943.] 497 pp. **TS1205.P21

Condensed and standardized catalogues of paper and pulp mill machinery, equipment, chemicals and supplies.

Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America. 12th revision. (U.S.P.XII). By authority of the United States pharmacopoeial convention held at Washington, D. C., May 14 and 15, 1940. Official from November 1, 1942. Easton, Pa. 880 pp. **RS141.P53

Plating and finishing guidebook, edited by Nathaniel Hall and G. B. Hogaboom, Jr. New York, Metal Industry Pub. Co. 1943. 118 pp. **TS670.C44

Powers' road and street catalog . . . 19th annual edition. 1943. Chicago, Gillette Pub. Co. 1943. 340 pp. **TE1.P88

Rand McNally list of bank recommended attorneys. First 1943 edition. Rand McNally. 1943. 112 pp. **HG1536.R18s

Red tractor book. 28th annual edition. 1943. Kansas City, Mo., Implement & Tractor. 1943. 414 pp. **S673.C77

Skinner's cotton trade directory of the world, 1942/43. Manchester, Thomas Skinner. [1942.] 979 pp. **TS1555.S62

Spectator company, Phil., Pa. Handy guide to standard and special contracts, premium rates, non-forfeiture values, annuities and war risk provision. 52d edition. 1943. Spectator. [1943.] 1123 pp. **HG8881.S74

Sporting goods trade directory. 37th edition. 1943. Saint Louis, Mo., Charles Spink. 1943. 576 pp. **GV744.S76

Sterner, Richard, and others. The negro's share. Harper. [1943.] 433 pp. NBS
A study of income, consumption, housing and public assistance.

Tannery, Fladger F. State accounting procedures. Chicago, Public Administration Service. 1943. 442 pp. NBS

Universal directory of railroad officials and Railway year book. 1942/43. London, Directory Pub. Co.

Wool year book . . . 1942. Manchester, Marsden. 1942. 645 pp. **TS1601.W91

Domestic Science

Dickson, Sally, and Frances Blondin, editors. The new encyclopedia of modern sewing. New York, National Needlecraft Bureau. 1943. TT515.D5

Spears, Ruth Wyeth. Better dressmaking. Barrows. [1943.] TT515.S76

Talbot, Constance. The complete book of sewing for the home made easy. Garden City Pub. Co. [1943.] TT515.T28

Taylor, Demetria M. Complete book of home canning. Greenberg. [1943.]

Wakefield, Ruth Graves. Ruth Wakefield's Toll house tried and true recipes. Barrows. 1942. TX715.W17 1942

Drama

Frick, Constance. The dramatic criticism of George Jean Nathan. Cornell Univ. 1943. PS3527.A72Z65

"I have analyzed, not criticized, Nathan's criticism."—Preface.

Kozlenko, William, compiler. 25 non-royalty one-act American comedies. Greenberg. [1943.] PS634.K65

Loomis, Roger Sherman, and Henry W. Wells, editors and translators. Representative medieval and Tudor plays. Sheed & Ward. 1942. PN6112.L57

Powers, L. E. For this we fight; a commencement pageant, prepared by L. E. Powers . . . and students of the pageantry class of Englewood high school. Englewood, Colorado. [National Education Ass'n of the United States. 1943.]

Economics

Chlepner, B. S. Belgian banking and banking theory. Brookings Inst. 1943. 9332.2493A4

Ehrlich, Otto H. Uncle Sam versus inflation; the problem and its solution in cartoons. Harper. [1943.] 9332.573A52

Fisher, Robert D., editor. Robert D. Fisher manual of valuable securities. New York. The author. 1943. *9332.673A102

Ford, A. G., Commander. Handling and stowage of cargo. Prepared for the United States Maritime Service. 2d edition. International Textbook Co. [1943.] 9387.A23R

Hardy, Charles Oscar. Do we want a Federal sales tax? Brookings Inst. 1943. 9336.27A42

Harris, Seymour Edwin. The economics of America at War. Norton. [1943.] 9330.173A332

Includes the material originally published in 1941 under the title "The Economics of American Defense," revised and brought up to date, together with much new material.

Hubbard, Leonard Egerton. Soviet labour and industry. London, Macmillan. 1942. 9331.8047A6

International labor office. The co-operative movement in the Americas; an international symposium. Montreal. 1943. 9334.A45

Jobim, José. Brazil in the making. Macmillan. 1943. 9330.981A2

- Johnsen, Julia Emily, *compiler*. Wage stabilization and inflation. Wilson. 1943. *5598.319.16 no.4
- Kelsey, R. Wilfred, and Arthur C. Daniels. Handbook of life insurance. Putnam. [1943.] 9368.3A200
- Lane, Carl D. What you should know about the merchant marine. Norton. [1943.] 9387.973A107R
The first edition of this book was published under the title "What the Citizen should know about the Merchant Marine."
- Mallery, Otto Tod. Economic union and durable peace. Harper. 1943. 9382.73A156
- Mitchell, Kate Louise. Japan's industrial strength. Knopf. 1942. 9330.952A17
- Moulton, Elma Saunders. Sources of regional and local current business statistics. Washington. 1940. *9381.73A41 no.115
- Murdoch, Angus. Boom copper; the story of the first U. S. mining boom. Macmillan. 1943. 9338.419A76
- Noyes, Charles Edmund. Economic freedom; a democratic program. Harper. 1943. 9330.173A362
- Osborne, Bradford A. An index to American petroleum statistics. Special Libraries Ass'n. [1943.] 9332.7A140.2
- Ransmeier, Joseph Sirera. The Tennessee valley authority; a case study in the economics of multiple purpose stream planning. Nashville, Vanderbilt Univ. 1942. 9381.0973A88
- Robinson, Mrs. Joan. An essay on Marxian economics. London, Macmillan. 1942. 9330.143A21
- Saulnier, Raymond Joseph. Accounts receivable financing. National Bureau of Economic Research. [1943.] 9332.7A140.2
- Silberling, Norman J. The dynamics of business. McGraw-Hill. 1943. 9332.75A158
- ## Education
- Barker, Roger G., and others, *editors*. Child behavior and development; a course of representative studies. McGraw-Hill. 1943. BF721.B26
- Berkson, Isaac Baer. Education faces the future. Harper. 1943. LA131.B45
This "appraisal of contemporary movements in education" revolves mainly round the question of progressive education and "the problem of relating the school to social change and reconstruction."—*Preface*.
- Brewer, Waldo Lyle. Factors affecting student achievement and change in a physical science survey course. Columbia Univ. 1943. *3592.220.868
- Hayes, Margaret Louise. A study of the classroom disturbances of eighth grade boys and girls. Columbia Univ. 1943. *3592.220.871
- Hutchins, Robert Maynard. Education for freedom. Louisiana State Univ. 1943. LB2321.H83
- National education association of the United States. Wartime handbook for education. Washington. 1943. D810.E3N25
- What the schools should teach in wartime. Washington. 1943. D810.E3N28
Published by the National Education Association of the United States and the American Association of School Administrators.
- Noel, Francis W. Projecting motion pictures in the classroom. [Washington, American Council on Education.] 1943. *LB1044.A6 Ser.2 Vol.4 no.5
- Reavis, William Claude, *editor*. The school and the urban community. Univ. of Chicago. [1942.] *L107.C5.5
- Sargent, Porter. War and education. Boston, P. Sargent. [1943.] LA131.S25
The Boston specialist in private education offers a challenging criticism of traditional methods and advocates a genuinely scientific spirit in education which may lead to a better adjustment of individuals to changed technical and social conditions.
- Strang, Ruth, and Latham Hatcher. Child development and guidance in rural schools. Harper. [1943.] LB1567.S73
- Sweets, Henry Hayes, *compiler*. Source book on Christian education as related to the colleges and theological seminaries of the church. Louisville, Ky., Executive Committee of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. 1942. LC383.S9
- U. S. Office of Education. National survey of the higher education of Negroes . . . Federal security agency. Washington. 1942— 3 v. L111.A614 Misc.no.6 v.1-3
- Wisconsin research project in school broadcasting. Radio in the classroom: experimental studies in the production and classroom use of lessons broadcast by radio. Univ. of Wisconsin. 1942. LB1044.5.W55
- ## Essays. Literature
- Anchen, John Oscar. The Australian novel; a critical survey. Melbourne and Sydney. Whitecombe & Tombs. [1940.] PR9503.A6
- Baudelaire, Charles Pierre, 1821-1867. The mirror of Baudelaire. Edited by Charles Henry Ford. New Directions. [1942.] PQ2191.A6F6
- Claudel, Paul. Figures et paraboles. Paris. [1943.] PQ2605.L2F5 1943
- Damon, Bertha. A sense of humor . . . illustrated by Claire Leighton. Simon and Schuster. 1943. S521.D115
The charm, humor, and genuine characters of country life in New Hampshire, by the author of "Grandma called it Carnal."
- Dracontius, Blesius Aemilius, 5th cent. De laudibus Dei. Latin and English. Liber I. Dracontii De laudibus Dei; with . . . text, translation, and commentary . . . [by] James F. Irwin. Philadelphia. 1942. PA6381.D8L3 1942
- Gascoigne, George, 1542?-1577. George Gascoigne's A hundreth sundrie flowers; edited, with an introduction and notes by C. T. Prouty . . . Univ. of Missouri. 1942. *4490A.220.17.no.2
- Glover, Terrot Reaveley. The challenge of the Greek and other essays. Cambridge Univ. 1943. DF14.G48 1943
- Hallam, Arthur Henry, 1811-1833. The writings of Arthur Hallam. Now first collected and edited by T. N. Vail Motter. Modern Language Ass'n of America. 1943. PR4735.H4 1943

Hofrichter, Ruth J. Three poets and reality; study of a German, an Austrian, and a Swiss contemporary lyricist. Yale. 1942. **PT551.H6**

The poets are Hans Carossa, Josef Weinheber, and Albert Steffen — respectively German, Austrian, and Swiss.

Holmes, Henry Alfred, *editor*. Contemporary Spanish Americans; selections from the works of seventeen modern writers, edited with critiques, notes, and vocabulary. Crofts. 1942. **PQ7083.H56**

Malory, Sir Thomas, *15th cent.* Arthur Pendragon of Britain; . . . by John W. Donaldson, illustrated by Andrew Wyeth. Putnam. [1943.] **PR2043.D6**

Malory's "Morte Darthur" edited as Mr. Donaldson supposed that Malory himself might have edited it, and cut by about one half the original length. The editor has omitted the parts dealing with the quest of the Holy Grail.

Masterson, James Raymond. Tall tales of Arkansaw. Boston, Chapman & Grimes. [1943.] **PS266.A8M3**

Osborn, Chase S., and Stellanova Osborn. Schoolcraft, Longfellow, Hiawatha. Lancaster, Pa., Jaques Cattell Press. 1942.

The author shows the indebtedness of Longfellow to the ethnologist Henry Rowe Schoolcraft for his preservation of Ojibway and Iroquois Indian legends. He also gives a biography of Schoolcraft and a bibliography of his works.

Rodell, Marie. Mystery fiction; theory and technique. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 1943.

Rose, Herbert Jennings. The Eclogues of Vergil. Univ. of California. 1942. ***PA25.S25.v.16**

Wormley, Stanton Lawrence. Heine in England. Univ. of North Carolina. 1943. **PT2339.E5W6**

A study of the influence of Heine on literary England.

Fiction in French

Colette, Sidonie Gabrielle. *Chambre d'hôtel*. Paris. [1943.] **PQ2605.O 28C47**

Dekobre, Maurice. *La Madame à Hollywood*. New York, Didier. 1942. **PQ2607.E22M28**

Tonarelli, Isabelle. *Jeunes femmes*. Montreal. [1943.]

Fine Arts

Architecture

Field, Wooster Bard. An introduction to architectural drawings. McGraw-Hill. 1943. **8101.05-108R**

Kronfuss, Juan. *Arquitectura colonial en la Argentina*. [Córdoba. 192-] ***8098.06-400**

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The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

NOVEMBER, 1943



Butler's Hudibras

A CONSPICUOUS gap in the Library's collection of seventeenth-century English literature has been filled by the acquisition of Samuel Butler's *Hudibras*. The work consists of three parts: the first appeared in 1663, the second in 1664, and the third in 1678.

The first edition of the *Hudibras* presents a complicated bibliographical problem; it is necessary, therefore, to give further information about the Library's copy.

The first edition of the First Part with the imprint "Printed by J. G. for Richard Marriot, under St. Dunstons Church in Fleet-Street, 1663" is a small octavo. It consists of 268 pages, and contains a list of errata. In spite of its given date, the volume probably appeared in the last weeks or months of the preceding year; for the December 23, 1662 issue of the *Publick Intelligencer* carried this advertisement: "There is stolen abroad a most false imperfect copy of a poem (called Hudibras,) without name either of printer or bookseller, as fit for so lame and spurious an impression. The true and perfect edition printed by the author's original, is sold by Richard Marriot, near St. Dunstons Church in Fleet Street . . ." Soon afterwards the legitimate publisher issued another edition in sixteenmo, the size of the spurious one — as William Thomas Lowndes suggests in his *Bibliographer's Manual*, "probably to compete in cheapness with its rival." The Library's copy belongs to this smaller edition. Like the larger format, it has the design of a wreath on the title-page; and it carries "Imprimatur. Jo: Berkenhead. Nov. 11, 1662." The volume consists of 128 pages, and the errata are corrected. Lowndes believes that the spurious edition was the earliest, since reference had been made to it already by the end of 1662; and that the two legitimate editions probably appeared simultaneously. There seems to be, however, no good reason for this conjecture. All three editions, including the spurious one, are dated 1663, as it was the custom of publishers sometimes to post-date their publications. The Library's copy — it should be added — is in splendid condition; it is bound in contemporary calf.

The Second Part was "Printed by T. R. for John Martyn, and James

Allestry, at the Bell in St. Pauls Church-Yard, 1664." As in the case of the First Part, the publisher issued a small octavo and a sixteenmo edition, although there was no spurious edition of this work, excepting a version in doggerel. Both formats carry the imprimatur of Roger L'Es-trange, dated November 5, 1663; and both title-pages are embellished by the same design — a block containing a bell and the publisher's initials "M A" interlaced. The octavo edition consists of 216 pages and has a list of errata; the sixteenmo has 125 pages and no errata. Again, both editions appeared before their printed date, since the volume was advertised in the *Mercurius Publicus* for November 20, 1663. The Library's copy is of the smaller edition. It is bound in olive green morocco, with gilt tooling on the sides and the back.

The Third Part was "Printed for Simon Miller, at the Sign of the Star at the West End of St. Pauls, 1678." It is in the same small octavo size as its predecessors; and it consists of 285 leaves, and has a list of errata. The second issue, in this case, looks exactly like the first, excepting that the verso of the title-page carries the statement "Licensed and entred, according to the Act of Parliament for Printing," and that the errata are corrected. The Library's copy is of this latter variety. Evidently there was no sixteenmo edition.

HUDIBRAS is the best-known of the political satires inspired by the fall of the Stuarts and their restoration. The author, Samuel Butler (1612-1680), was an ardent royalist. He may have been apprehensive lest his association with a "motley crew of Cromwellians" might disqualify him for royal favors, and very possibly thought to clear his reputation by this evidence of his loyalty. Just when he wrote the poem is largely a matter of conjecture. On the title-page of the First Part he says it was written "during the late wars." According to his biographers, he was at Wrest Park, Bedfordshire, at that time, in the service of Elizabeth, Countess of Kent, the "great Encourager of Learning." Lady Elizabeth died in 1651. Butler went to Wrest Park in the twenties; it is not known when he left, but as the characters in *Hudibras* are drawn from Sir Samuel Luke and his associates at Cople Hoo, where Butler lived after 1651, it would seem that the satire belongs to the post-war decade. One tradition is that he wrote it at Ludlow Castle where he was steward after 1660.

Regardless of when and where it was written it could not have been published before Charles returned from Breda since it is an open attack on the Presbyterians; not on their creed, but on their political principles. The name of the hero is borrowed from Spenser's *Faerie Queene* (II, 2, 17), but there is no trace of Elizabethan influence in the poem. Hudibras himself was a travesty of Butler's former patron, Sir Samuel Luke, a Presbyterian Parliamentarian and a colonel in Cromwell's army, as ec-

centric in personality as he was brave in battle. Butler, having lived at Cople Hoo, knew full well how to turn the dour magistrate into a mock-hero, involving him in a series of burlesque adventures which, added to his fantastic appearance, parted him for the role of a Hogarthian court jester.

The narrative is of slight interest. Hudibras rides forth intent on reforming the neighborhood of its more pleasant vices. His first exploit is to attempt to disperse a crowd gathered to watch a bear-baiting. But the villagers will not disperse. They turn on the Knight and his Squire, Rapho, and put them in the stocks, from which humiliating position they are rescued by a garrulous widow who makes Hudibras promise that he will scourge himself in the market place to show his penitence. He consults the astrologer Sidrophel, to learn what would be the consequences if he broke his promise, and ended by quarrelling with him. These adventures occupy the First Part and the Second Part. The Third Part is given over to a goblin masquerade, followed by an account of the dissolution of the Rump Parliament, and a legal scheme on the part of Hudibras to get the better of his lady-love. Although the rambling narrative, the plethora of conceits, and the not-infrequent pedantry make tedious reading, yet, as Matthew Arnold says, "the poem is a criticism of life, past, present and to come, couched in unfading wit."

It has been something of a fashion to style Hudibras the Don Quixote of English literature. Butler's knight-errant, however, suggests Cervantes's by a reversal of quality rather than by resemblance. Don Quixote may be fantastic, may show how little the vanishing chivalry of Spain counted in a changing world, but he is never sordid. Hudibras is. He lacks dignity. He is a swaggering pedant, the personification of the religious busy-bodies of the Commonwealth whom Butler detested.

IMMEDIATELY on its appearance, the First Part was introduced to the Court by Charles Sackville, later sixth Earl of Dorset, wit, courtier and patron of poets. The King was delighted with it. Almost at once it became his *vade mecum*. He quoted it on every occasion; he asked to see the author, unfortunately for Butler, as the latter did not meet royal expectations. The King dismissed him, saying he did not see how so dull a man could ever have written *Hudibras*! Nor was Sackville much more enthusiastic. "A nine-pin," he called the poet, "little at both ends and great in the middle," because, "whilst the first bottle was drinking he appeared very flat and heavy; at the second bottle, full of wit and learning, but before the third bottle was finished, he sunk again into stupidity and dullness."

However, *Hudibras* was popular if the author was not. It was read by all the polite world, partly because the King had spoken well of it, and partly because it poked fun at the Presbyterians. Baiting the sects was enough to make any poem popular in those early days of the Restoration.

The peevish Pepys called *Hudibras* dull reading. He bought a copy at the Temple for 2s.6d., "but when I come to read it," he complains, "it is so silly an abuse of the Presbyter Knight going to the wars that I am ashamed of it; and by and by meeting at Mr. Townsend's at dinner, I sold it to him for 18d." That was December 26, 1662, earlier than the date of publication. On February 6th he bought himself another copy in the Strand, "it being certainly some ill humour to be so against that which all the world cries up to be the example of wit; for which I am resolved once more to read him, and see whether I can find it or no."

In November he borrowed the Second Part "to see if it be as good as the First Part which the world cried so mightily up, though it hath not a good liking in me, though I had tried but twice or three times reading to bring myself to think it witty." In December he bought both parts of "the book now in greatest fashion for drollery, though I cannot, I confess, see enough where the wit lies."

Butler frankly hoped his defense of the Royalists would bring him a material reward, but he was disappointed. It is said, and denied, that Charles gave him a present of money: £300, according to some; £3000, according to others; while still others insist that he got nothing at all. His wife's fortune being lost in unwise speculation, he was forced to rely on the intermittent favor of one courtier or another. In some of his minor works he refers to trips to the Continent, of which nothing definite is known. The last decade of his life was spent in London, evidently in want and penury.

GERTRUDE R. B. RICHARDS

Louisa M. Alcott's Contributions to Periodicals 1868 - 1888

By MADELEINE B. STERN

FROM an examination of Louisa M. Alcott's contributions to periodicals between 1868 and 1888,¹ two significant facts emerge. First, between sixty-five and seventy-five per cent of her short stories which Roberts Brothers issued in book form had made their first appearance in magazines, and of her eleven full-length tales seven had been similarly issued in whole or in part.² The implications of this discovery are two-fold. From the bibliographical point of view, certain magazine issues receive a value for the first-edition-seeker that they previously lacked. The January 1868 number of *Merry's Museum*, for example, containing an incident that was to reappear in *Little Women*, assumes some importance for the collector.³ From the biographical point of view Miss Alcott's "first appearances" are no less significant, aiding, as they do, to establish the dates when many of her stories were written, and indicating the shrewdness of an author who would not be paid once for a story when she could be paid twice. When the fifty to one hundred dollar "premiums" received by Louisa M. Alcott from editors of periodicals are added to her royalties from Roberts Brothers, it will be seen that "the children's friend" was no less apt at filling her purse than at wielding her pen.

The second significant fact revealed by a study of Miss Alcott's work for periodicals is that over twenty-five of her stories or articles exist that were previously unknown since they were never reprinted. An examination of this newly discovered material yields some interesting information. First of all, there are the so-called "propaganda" articles in which the author appeals for temperance, as in her report as secretary of the W.C.T.U. of Concord,⁴ and for the rights of spinsters, as in "Happy Women"⁵ and "Early Marriages."⁶ Woman's suffrage gets its due in the story, "Little Boston,"⁷ and kindness to the silent poor is urged in "Bertie's Box"⁸ and "Sunshiny Sam,"⁹ to whom little Freddy gives a paint box and a Noah's ark. The animal stories, "Dan's Dinner"¹⁰ and "Will's Wonder-Book,"¹¹ laud that "sweet charity toward whatever was ugly, weak or friendless." The latter, a serial in eight installments, borrows from Huber, Dampier, and Dr. Darwin enough details about the habits of ants, spiders, squirrels, and moles to point out to Will and Polly the moral of kindness to dumb animals.

Other moral teachings appear also — in "Sunshiny Sam," from whose straight soul in a crooked body "beautiful lessons may be learned," as they had been learned before from Dickens's "dolls' dressmaker"; in "Helping Along,"¹² where the gift of sympathy is exalted; and in

"Grandmamma's Pearls,"¹³ in which the modesty, obedience, and self-denial of three granddaughters are recorded in a little book and duly rewarded. Needless to say, the Alcott ethical code is imbedded in pleasant little tales, for the author catered to the demands of her public. "As young people like stories better than sermons, and have great skill in finding the moral, if there is any, I will sugar-coat my little pill with an incident."¹⁴ Doubtless the pill was easy to swallow, for the writer found it difficult to create stories as rapidly as they were read.

Another group from these heretofore unknown tales is autobiographical. In "Tribulation's Travels"¹⁵ the author reveals her pranks around the Boston dock and rubbish pile, and in "How I Went Out to Service,"¹⁶ a story mentioned by Mrs. Cheney but never before traced to its source in a periodical, she narrates her experience as a maid-of-all-work at the age of eighteen. Miss Alcott's life in Boston provided material for three contributions, "A Visit to the School-Ship,"¹⁷ where, "behind even the most sullen and brutal" she recognized "a real boy's heart, with a soft spot in it"; "My Fourth of July,"¹⁸ in which the crowds and fireworks on the Common play their part along with the humorous mishaps of several young people; and "Little Boston,"¹⁹ a story whose springboard is the kindergarten opposite the writer's window, where the lads cheered for "Horace Dreeley." Miss Alcott's visit to New York was grist for her mill also, supplying information for two articles, "A Visit to the Tombs,"²⁰ and "A New Way to Spend Christmas,"²¹ the latter reporting a day at Randall's Island.

The other stories are of interest, indicating, as they do, that the author of juvenilia had not forgotten her salad days. "Milly's Messenger"²² is a Civil War narrative, differing from Miss Alcott's earlier tales of the Rebellion only insofar as it is told from the side of the Southerner, needless to say of the Southerner who freed his slaves. "John Marlow's Victory"²³ is a mild thriller, recalling the sensational effusions of the writer's earlier days. The story is a triangle, involving a woman of thirty of the true New England type, and a siren, beautiful and unprincipled, between whom preacher Marlow is torn. His victory consists in resisting Mrs. Cary's "silent magnetism of beauty and presence," and returning to his wife. John Marlow "was not a systematic villain, who coolly planned and calmly enjoyed each downward step," but a "monomaniac . . . at the mercy of an evil passion," who is deepened by his experience. Perhaps Miss Alcott would have enjoyed herself a little more if John Marlow had been more of a scoundrel.

In itself, no one of these newly discovered stories is of any great literary merit. Taken together, however, they serve to round out the picture of Louisa Alcott's development as an author. In the story of her expanding career they have their place, and as a bulk of heretofore unknown tales by an established writer they offer a silent comment on the

mine of information that may be yielded to both biographer and bibliographer by a close study of periodical literature.

One point more remains to be mentioned, the type of magazine that issued Miss Alcott's work. As is to be expected, the greatest number of stories appeared in periodicals devoted to juvenile literature, *Merry's Museum*, edited for a time by Louisa Alcott, *The Youth's Companion*, *Harper's Young People*, and *St. Nicholas*. There she made a great many "first appearances," side by side with rebuses and acrostics, scrap-bags of wit and wisdom, and letters initialed by proud young subscribers. Other stories made their bow to a more general public in such periodicals as *The Independent*, and *Hearth and Home*, which combined the news of the day with stories by a group of "brilliant popular writers." Several magazines received only one contribution each from Miss Alcott, and in such cases the story was often furnished upon request and was designed as an advertisement. The National Elgin Watch Company, for example, gave the writer one hundred dollars for "My Rococo Watch,"²⁴ in which the virtues of the Elgin timepiece were exalted. It is of interest to note that the Elgin disappeared in favor of a nameless watch when the story was reprinted. To *The Sword and Pen* Louisa Alcott offered "My Red Cap"²⁵ as a plea for support of the Soldiers' Home.

It would be impossible to state that the check list which follows is complete. There is no doubt that, from time to time, other tales by Louisa M. Alcott will be discovered in the periodicals of her day. For a prolific writer with an established reputation, the literary market from 1868 to 1888 was almost unlimited. And it is that very inexhaustible quality about the stories supplied by Miss Alcott to magazines that gives to the seeker of her "first appearances" the repeated excitement attendant upon all new discoveries. The chase is exhilarating precisely because it may be endless.

Notes

1. For a bibliographical and critical study of Louisa M. Alcott's writings prior to 1868, see Madeleine B. Stern, "The Witch's Cauldron to the Family Hearth," *MORE BOOKS* (October, 1943). The date 1868 has been chosen as a starting point for the present check list, since it marks the publication of *Little Women* and the beginning of Miss Alcott's career as an established author. The writer wishes to thank Mr. Malcolm O. Young of the Princeton University Library, and Miss Charlotte West of *The Christian Register* for their aid in providing information for this checklist.

2. In a few instances, the appearance of stories or serials in periodicals seems to have been simultaneous with the book publication; for example *Eight Cousins*, issued in *Good Things* between December 5, 1874 and November 27, 1875, and in *St. Nicholas* between January and October 1875, was published by Roberts in 1875. *Spinning-Wheel Stories*, issued in *St. Nicholas* between January 1884 and January 1885, was published by Roberts in 1884.

3. "Merry's Monthly Chat with His Friends," *Merry's Museum* N.S.I: 1 (January, 1868).

4. "W.C.T.U., of Concord," *The Concord Freeman* X:26 (June 30, 1882).

5. "Happy Women," *The New York Ledger* XXIV:7 (April 11, 1868). The examples cited in this article are similar to those in "My Girls."

6. "Early Marriages," *The Ladies' Home Journal* IV:10 (September, 1887).

7. "Little Boston," *The Youth's Companion* XLVI:24 (June 12, 1873).

8. "Bertie's Box," *Harper's Young People* V:218 (January 1, 1884).

9. "Sunshiny Sam," *Merry's Museum* I:12 (December, 1868).

10. "Dan's Dinner," *Ibid.* (February, 1869).

11. "Will's Wonder-Book," *Ibid.* I:4-11 (April-November, 1868).

12. "Helping Along," *St. Nicholas* III:5 (March, 1876).

13. "Grandmamma's Pearls," *Ibid.* X:2 (December, 1882).

14. "Helping Along," *St. Nicholas* III:5, 314.

15. "Tribulation's Travels," *The Youth's Companion* XLVIII:3 (January 21, 1875). The story is a slight variation on "Poppy's Pranks."

16. "How I Went Out to Service," *The Independent* XXVI:1331 (June 4, 1874).

17. "A Visit to the School-Ship," *Merry's Museum* (March, 1869).

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19. "Little Boston," *The Youth's Companion* XLVI:24 (June 12, 1873).

20. "A Visit to the Tombs," *Ibid.* XLIX:21 (May 25, 1876).

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The Scale of Perfection

ONE of the most desirable acquisitions from the library of the late A. Edward Newton is the *Scala Perfectionis* by Walter Hylton (Hilton), printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1533. The book is significant as representative of fourteenth-century English mystical literature. Its first edition appeared in 1494, being the first printed work to which the successor of Caxton set his name. The volume is printed in quarto form and with Gothic type. Under the colophon is the large device of Wynkyn de Worde, with Caxton's initials and sun and stars. The title-page is occupied by a woodcut, which shows Christ with His right arm round the stem of the cross, while the left hand points to a scroll with the words: "Fili fuge vince tace quiesce" (Son, flee, win, be silent, be meek!). His head is turned toward a monk kneeling in adoration. Beneath the picture is the verse:

*The greatest comfort in al temptacyon
Is the remembraunce of crystes passyon.*

But aside from its historical and typographical merits, its continued survival was due equally to the rhythm, dignity, and pungency of its prose, and the moving sincerity of its thought. It was a book read by high and low, learned and simple, in its day, and it has continued to be used as a spiritual guide even in modern times.

Wide-spread as Hylton's influence was, it is surprising how little is known about his life. He was a Canon regular at an Augustinian Priory at Thurgarton, near Newark in Nottinghamshire, possibly the head of the house. According to entries on several manuscripts, he was a "Master," which meant a Doctor of Theology, and was supposed to have received his degree at the University of Paris. His work was highly prized by the Carthusians — a circumstance which may have lent weight to the erroneous assumption that Hylton belonged to their monastery at Sheen. He died in 1395-6, a little less than fifty years after the death of Richard Rolle, the hermit of Hampole, the first of the English mystics. Besides the *Scale of Perfection*, he left the treatise, *The Song of Angels*, and several translations, notably of St. Bonaventura. A number of other works have been attributed to him; he was even thought to be the author of the *Imitation of Christ*, and the *Ecclesiastica Musica*, which corresponds to the first three books of Thomas a Kempis's famous work, occurred frequently in contemporary lists of his writings.

The *Scale of Perfection* is addressed to an anchoress, even though many chapters have been adapted to apply to secluded men as well as women. The hermit's life, generally associated with the early Christians of the African desert, had a peculiar cult in England. Anchorites and

anchoresses were "inclosed" in cells frequently attached to convents, which they never left and where they expected to die. The women recluses had their wants attended to by lay sisters, and they talked through a grating with those who sought their advice. The first guide to the spiritual life of anchoresses, which may be looked upon as the ancestor of the *Scale of Perfection*, was the *Ancren Riwe* composed for three noble sisters, ladies-in-waiting at the court of Henry I, who retired to the Hermitage of Kilburn in 1135. Professor R. W. Chambers of London has convincingly advanced the theory that the continuity of English prose from Saxon times to Thomas More survived the Norman-French influence and the vogue of narrative verse because of the steady stream of devotional prose works. It is not hard to find in the rhythm and language of these characteristic English productions, with their mystical fervor tempered by common sense, the seed that came to fruition in the Book of Common Prayer and the English Bible. The epistles and meditations of Richard Rolle, who was himself a hermit; the poignant *Cloud of Unknowing*, whose author is unknown, but which has also been attributed to Hylton; and the *Revelations of Divine Love* by Dame Juliana of Norwich are links in this continuous chain.

English mysticism was rooted in orthodoxy; and its spokesmen, while they recognized the soul's direct communion with God, continued to urge obedience to the rule of the Church. This must be kept in mind in spite of the literary historian's temptation to link the vernacular religious writers with Wycliff and the Lollards and the general trend away from Latin and Rome. Hylton drew his doctrines from the school of the monastery of St. Victor in Paris, whose twelfth-century exponent Richard of St. Victor was a Scotchman. However, the author of the *Scale* was indebted also to Gregory the Great, St. Bonaventura, and Dionysius the Areopagite.

The *Scala Perfectionis* is divided into two parts, consisting of ninety-three and forty-six brief chapters. The first part gives the recluse simple directions for the attainment of pure contemplation and the avoidance of sinful thoughts and desires. The second part amplifies the first, with somewhat more theological subtleties. The author contrasts the active and the contemplative life, and then explains the nature and functions of the latter. The contemplative life, according to Master Hylton, has three parts or stages: the first is attained by reason through the teaching of man and the study of Scripture, but without "inwarde swetnes"; the second lies chiefly in affection, but without understanding of "goostly thynges," and belongs generally to simple, unlettered folk; the third consists of the knowledge and perfect love of God. The soul then feels a "softe swete brennyng love in hym so perfytylly that he be rauysshed of his love . . ." But it is only for a short time that this ecstasy will visit the soul.

In the disquisition on the "bodyly Wyttes" — that is the five senses — and on the lusts of the flesh, the author is no sour puritan. He does not value asceticism for its own sake, but only because delight in bodily sensations distracts from the greater joy of spiritual things. So also sins of the flesh are more venial than sins of the spirit, such as pride, envy, or heresy. The virtue chiefly to be sought is humility. The contemplative soul should not consider itself above any man, not even the "moost synful caytyfe that is in erth." The author recommends discretion in eating, drinking, and sleeping, and avoidance of excess in penance, though not in love of virtue. He gives wise counsel on prayer, which ranges from the automatic recital of the "Pater noster" through the kind that "maketh a man to behaue hym in body as he were dronken" to the final quiet manner "that is onely in the herte without speche outwarde." Again he offers the psychologically excellent advice: "set the poynt of thy thought more upon God whome thou desyrest than upon the synne whiche thou reпреuest." Although, like a true Augustinian, he emphasizes the efficacy of grace, neither its passive reception nor ascetic practice is enough.

The second part discusses salvation through Christ's passion and the need of both believing and loving; the reforming of the soul first in faith, then in feeling; and the sacraments of baptism and penance. It dwells on the imagery of light and darkness, of black clouds that rain "water of errours and heresydes," and on the mystical paradox in the "lyghtsome derkness" of self-knowledge which prepares the soul for the sight of Jesus.

The volume includes a treatise generally known as the *Mixed Life*. It is addressed "to a deuoute man in temporall estate, how he sholde rule hym." The devout man would like to give himself up to spiritual devotion without the hindrance of worldly business; but for him to do so would be against the order of charity. For "there is thre[e] maner of lyuynge, one is actyfe, an other is contemplatyfe, the thyrde is made of bothe, and that is medled."

Wynkyn de Worde published the work at the command of Margaret Beaufort, mother of King Henry VII. Pynson reprinted it in 1506, and Notary the following year. Thereafter Wynkyn issued several other editions — in 1519, 1525, and 1533. The *Mixed Life* was included in the first edition as the third part of the *Scale of Perfection*, although it may have appeared as a separate pamphlet and been bound only with a few copies of the longer treatise.

MARGARET MUNSTERBERG

Exhibitions from the Wiggin Collection

Drawings by George W. Bellows

THOSE who have followed the growth of the Albert H. Wiggin Collection in the Boston Public Library will remember the recent addition of the Frank E. Bliss collection of Alphonse Legros; the Brockhurst Collection of Augustus John; the outstanding group of prints and drawings by American, British, and French artists; and the entire etched work of Frank W. Benson. Now added to these is a rare group of thirty-eight original drawings by George W. Bellows, the gift of Mrs. Bellows and Mr. Albert H. Wiggin.

An exhibition of Bellows's lithographs was held in the Albert H. Wiggin Gallery during December 1941. This outstanding display created unusual interest, especially among students of modern lithography; and the article published in *MORE BOOKS* at the time mentioned that a complete representation of Bellows's lithographic work was in the possession of the Boston Public Library. With the addition of these superb drawings, the artist's work in the collection has grown tremendously in importance, and we are told by connoisseurs that this group is now one of the most complete in existence. The drawings themselves, which are the studies for his lithographs, have been chosen for exhibition during November.

It would require considerable space to attempt an approximation of the artist's talent, subjects and motives. These studies are set down so clearly that there seems little chance of their being misunderstood, and everywhere one feels the author possessed by an urgent desire to translate his ideas with power and delicate suggestion.

The privilege of studying these spontaneous drawings, which are in reality rehearsals for the lithographs, is sure to attract a far wider audience, and inspire an understanding of the manner in which the compositions were originally conceived and finally accomplished. Bellows's methods have the faculty of making his thoughts penetrate deeply, demanding that the observer draw freely from his own imagination. With these rare qualities, the artist's works can be regarded as intimate and revealing, particularly because of their controlled intensity. It is easy to realize that here is an artist not drawing for the public; and surely these pieces were never done expressly for either exhibition or publication. On the contrary, they are rather personal experiments.

Bellows's drawings, like all great art, carry their own message of wonder. Perhaps many visitors to the exhibition will find it difficult to appreciate the full value of the drawings, for the reason that they deviate from the established convention and thus allow little comparison with other work. A careful study, however, will disclose that the great simple truths he sets forth will pave the way for a better understanding.

The subject matter is one of the outstanding aspects of these drawings, and they attract by means of their humanity and their every-day interests which deepen our aesthetic sensibilities. They interest us especially now, for in many of his compositions Bellows drew from the life of the community and made many lurid and powerful records during the last World War, such as

"Edith Cavell," "The Return of the Useless," "The Barricade," and "The Last Victim." The trained eye can follow every stroke of the crayon or the brush, and can almost discover the movements of Bellows's mind in "Preliminaries to the Big Bout," "The White Hope," and "Legs of the Sea." Rarely has an artist given us his work with a clearer vision or an intention more deliberately and precisely recorded than Bellows did in the dramatic "The Law Is Too Slow," "Punchinello in the House of Death," or "Business Men's Class."

In studying the drawings of "Splinter Beach," "Billy Sunday," "Artists' Evening, Petitpas," "The Dead Line," or "Well at Quevado," we find that Bellows has grasped the relation of line and form, and shifts rapidly from one to another, seemingly indifferent to what happens in the operation. With extraordinary ability he has treated the theme in the two "Studies of Mary," the two "Billiard Players," "Girl Sewing," and "Miss Tate."

A group of smaller drawings — "Bathing Beach," "Study for the Irish Fair," a study for "Punchinello," "Standing Nude," "Girl on Sands," "Two Girls," and "Prayer Meeting" — are done with a clearness of perception, and a sense of vision typical in Bellows's work. They are executed with an economy of line and mass, eliminating everything that is not essential. In them Bellows has given us just enough to create a mental image of his actual intent. This is truly great art; and here is proof that drawings, almost more than any other medium, have the faculty of stimulating our imagination.

These drawings represent Bellows at the height of his powers. In them his conceptions are set down in simplicity and uncompromising expression. In them he has combined the conscious and unconscious. No doubt he was astonished himself many times at what he produced. In most instances they have caught the spirit of momentary adventure; and one feels that any attempt to repeat the subject would have resulted in failure.

Mrs. Bellows has shown her interest in the Albert H. Wiggin Collection by presenting nine drawings to the collection, along with an item of the greatest importance. She has generously given the collection George W. Bellows's only etched plate in five states. In a recent letter she remarks, "I do not know exactly when the etching was made, but think it was about 1917. I know after doing it, George definitely decided to confine himself to lithographs, so it must have been early in the game." This would appear to be correct, for the lithograph "The Life Class" is dated 1917; and the description, "The Henri Night Class in the old school at the North-East corner of Fifty-Seventh Street and Sixth Avenue," bears out this date. With the exception of one proof in the possession of Mrs. Bellows, the five states in the Library are the only ones known to exist.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

First Editions of Thomas Hardy

ALTHOUGH Thomas Hardy's four-score and eight years carried him through the Victorian era and well on into our own, his first editions are now so rare that the Library is particularly fortunate in securing copies of four of his most important works, all in excellent condition.

The earliest of these is *The Woodlanders* (Macmillan and Co., 1887, 3 vols.), which had appeared the previous year as a serial in *Macmillan's Magazine*. The set, in the original green cloth binding, comes from the library of the late Sir Herbert S. Leon, whose bookplate, an adaption of his coat of arms, is in each volume.

This was Hardy's favorite of his Wessex novels. In beauty of setting and in nobility of two of the characters it surpasses all else that he has written. For once he depicts nature as serene and benificent; and two of the woodlanders, Marty South and Giles Winterbourne, manifest in the frustration of their personal desires a sublimity of self-abnegation attained by no other Hardians. The book belongs to the generation of three-volume novels and happy endings. It belongs also to that period of the author's career when he was writing for material returns. To satisfy the artificial standards of his readers, he sacrificed Giles to the proprieties in order to effect an unconvincing reconciliation between the philandering Dr. Fitzpiers and his woodlander wife. That weakness, however, is redeemed by the closing passage, Marty's farewell to Giles, which in its expression of simple and pathetic devotion shows Hardy at his best.

Jude the Obscure, bound in green cloth with lettering in gold, was published in 1897 by Osgood, McIlvaine and Co. as the eighth volume of "The Wessex Novels." The frontispiece is an etching of "Christminster" by H. Macbeth-Raeburn; at the end of the volume is a map of Wessex. The novel had appeared in 1894-5 as a serial in *Harper's Magazine*, the first installment as *The Simpleton* and the rest as *Hearts Insurgent*.

Jude the Obscure, together with *Far from the Madding Crowd*, *The Return of the Native*, *Under the Greenwood Tree* and *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, ranks Hardy as a master of English fiction. It is the last of his great novels and the most continental in its subtle and searching study of character. In his origins, Jude Fawley is the humblest of Hardy's rustics: a rook-scarer whose pathetic passion for learning took him first to Christminster and then to Melchester. In Christminster he was denied permission to enter the University; in Melchester the weakness of his own nature led him to betray the ideal to which he had dedicated himself. He lived there alternately with two women, one of whom consciously endeavored to prevent his following an intellectual career; the other tried as definitely to make it possible. The publication of *Jude* aroused a storm of protest from a public which saw in the disregard of literary prohibitions a scarcely veiled diatribe on Anglican respectability. This, together with Hardy's conviction that the novel had served his purpose as a vehicle of literary expression, artistically as well as practically, led him to devote himself entirely to poetry.

For some time he had been collecting his fugitive verse which had appeared occasionally in magazines. Finally, in 1898 Harper and Brothers published *Wessex Poems and other Verse*, illustrated by Hardy's own sketches, as primly formal as architectural drawings. The copy secured by the Library has the same kind of binding as *Jude the Obscure*. On the fly-leaf is the pencilled signature of Shovell (?) Rogers, whose notes and cross-references are scattered through the volume. Considering that the book was sent him to review, the number of uncut leaves is rather surprising. The publishers' review slip, which is still preserved, disposes of the somewhat prevalent theory that the copies bound in white were intended for presentation by the author; it quotes the price of both green and white bound editions.

With one exception, the dated poems were all written between 1865 and 1878,

although very often they were not published until a decade later. Certain soldier songs from *The Trumpet-Major* are included and two rather long war poems, "San Sebastian" and "Valenciennes." The love lyrics are gay, tuneful, and charming, but very uneven in quality; some lines are as dull as Wordsworth at his worst; others are crudely expressed, for example, "My children mothers sle." The ancient word-forms of the district, which the poet in his preface justifies on the ground that they have no modern equivalent, do not impede the thought nor mar the melody. Like his novels, Hardy's poetry is often permeated with pessimism, but the content is usually interesting, and the variety of his observation is unlimited. He never forgot what was worth remembering; even after years he could recall incidents and experiences without loss of color, beauty, or realism.

The fourth of the Library's acquisitions is *The Dynasts* (Macmillan and Co., 1904-08, 3 vols.) — "an epic-drama of the war with Napoleon," Hardy called it. For thirty years he had the subject in mind, visiting Belgium several times before he so much as began the writing. Dramatic in style and epic in concept, *The Dynasts* is a play within a play. The inner, historical theme covering the decade between the Peace of Amiens and Waterloo is surrounded by a phantom drama in which impersonated abstractions hover above and comment on the vast moving spectacle of humanity helpless against the gods. Even the greatest of historical personages become mere puppets in the almighty grip of a blind "Immanent Will" ruthlessly working its way into self-consciousness. It is written in a mixture of prose and blank verse and includes three parts, nineteen acts, and one hundred and thirty scenes, separated not by a falling curtain but by changing atmospheric phenomena. An historical work, it reveals war shorn of its glory — terrible, wasteful, and futile. G. R. B. R.

The Booke of Falconrie

THE BOOKE of Falconrie or Hawking [**G.405.43], the work of George Turberville, is the first important book in English on "the true nature and properties of all hawkes," the training and care of falcons and the cure of their diseases.

The book, an augmented second edition, was printed in London by Thomas Purfoot in 1611, thirty-six years after the first edition had issued from the press of Christopher Barker. It is a handsome volume bound in green morocco with gold tooling; included is another work attributed to Turberville, also printed by Purfoot in 1611, *The Noble Art of Venerie or Hunting*. The two treatises are illustrated by some ninety woodcuts, a number of which are repeats. The same block is used on occasion for quite different birds; and an illustration for the chase of the heron, which shows James I on horseback, appeared in the second edition in place of Queen Elizabeth. The book is extremely rare; only two other copies are to be found in this country according to the *Short Title Catalogue*.

The book is drawn from French and Italian sources, listed at the front, which bear witness to the polyglot literature of that age on hunting and kindred sports. He omits any mention of the treatise by the Emperor Frederick II, *De Arte Venandi cum Avibus*, written before 1250, although this work is said to have exerted a decided influence upon him. He acknowledges his indebtedness, however, to Francesco Sforzino da Carcano, whose frequently reprinted *Tre Libri degli Uccelli da Rapina* first appeared in 1547, and to Federigo Giorgi whose *Libro . . . del Modo di Conoscere i Buoni Falconi* was printed the same year. The most important of his French authorities was Guillaume Tardif, a professor as well as a falconer and the author of *Le Livre de l'Art de Faulconnerie*, printed by Vérard in 1492. M. M.

Ten Books

The Fruits of Fascism. By Herbert L. Matthews. Harcourt, Brace. 1943. 341 pp. Now that Mussolini and Italian Fascism are a closed chapter of history, this penetrating survey and appraisal by the *New York Times* correspondent is especially valuable. Having lived on familiar, friendly terms with the Italian people, and having followed the Spanish War on the Loyalist side, Mr. Matthews is able to see events from the right perspective. The history of the movement proves that, in spite of the paternalistic public works to its credit, Fascism has yielded evil fruits. In the first place, its slogan of "believe, obey, combat" and its lack of humor are contrary to the Italian character, which is individualistic, gay, and sophisticated. Mussolini, as a native Romagnole, is not a typical Italian, though he too is an individualist, who in time removed all rivals and used all means for his own glorification. The author traces the dictator's career, from his anti-clericalism to the concordat with the Church. He points out how the Party absorbed the monarchy, and how Fascism became a state-cult in contrast to the race-cult of the Nazis. Fascist doctrine was promulgated only after the fact, largely by Gentile, the one philosopher who remained with the Party, while most intellectuals, headed by Croce, were opposed to it. The Army was never Fascist, and, as the author wrote before the surrender, "due to its catastrophes in the war, is now distinctly anti-Fascist." But just as Badoglio was willing to serve the system against his convictions, the people tolerated it while it worked. Mr. Matthews throws light on the Duce's attempt to delay the war by suggesting arbitration over the Danzig issue. "At no time," he concludes, "have the Italians had the slightest desire to fight in this war." (M. M.)

The Invasion of Germany. By Curt Riess. Putnam. 1943. 206 pp.

IN his latest book, Mr. Riess cautions that a half-won victory will be but a prologue to World War III. Only through an invasion of their own country can the Germans be convinced that their

military machine is not infallible. In treating of the possibilities of the invasion, the author discusses German morale, propaganda, the threat of U-boats, and many other pertinent factors. The most timely among them are the possible landing points in Europe and the practical land and sea routes into Germany. While Mr. Riess describes the "three great, ancient roads from Russia" and the highways from the West, he believes that the ideal invasion route is through the Balkans, especially Bulgaria. Although he is not a military expert, he discusses the technical aspects of the war with clarity. He does not believe in short-cuts to victory, by means of secret weapons or even air power; nor does he feel that sea power is antiquated. Highly controversial and provocative, his discussion is vigorous and ingenious. It is a definite contribution, as it is the first comprehensive study of Germany as the actual theater of war. (E. N. C.)

The FBI in Peace and War. By Frederick L. Collins. Putnam. 1943. 297 pp.

THE author, who has written many articles on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, gives here an intimate picture of its functions, aims and personnel. Edgar Hoover, since his appointment as Director in 1924, has gradually gained the support of Congress and the confidence of the Attorney Generals. What is even more important, he is slowly winning the co-operation of the local police forces, who were inevitably antagonized by the newspaper publicity given the G-men. As Mr. Hoover states in the foreword, many persons do not realize that the collection of finger prints in the Bureau has increased from the 1,000,000 of pre-war days to 75,000,000. With the aid of this enormous file it has been possible to verify the records of many war workers, and thus the possibility of sabotage has been greatly lessened. The author presents the methods of the Bureau through specific cases reported in narrative form. He tells the story behind the less publicized crimes that have been solved by the G-men,

and shows how the facilities of the Bureau are being used in co-operation with the Intelligence Service of the Army and Navy. (*M. C. J.*)

New World A-Coming. By Roi Ottley. Houghton Mifflin. 1943. 347 pp.

THIS admirable "Life-in-America" prize book interprets all the varied trends inside Black America. As one of its people, the author has felt the feverish pulse of Harlem, with its jazz, flashy shows, vice and "policy-rackets"; with its intellectual élite and with its great herd of "slum-shocked" folk in reeking tenements. Added to rent exploitation, during the past decade, have been the pangs of discrimination and, above all, chronic unemployment — the chief reason for the Harlem riot of ten thousand Negroes in March 1935. Mr. Ottley, as he explains the rise of various movements and cults, deftly sketches such messiahs as Marcus Garvey, leader of the Back-to-Africa movement; Father Divine, who fed the hungry; J. A. Rogers, the "Black Karl Marx"; and Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, an organizer of the Jobs-for-Negroes agitation. He also devotes a lively chapter to Joe Louis — now a private in the Army — and the glories of Negro pugilism vicariously shared by the whole race. The most significant trend is a growing determination to insist on equal political and economic rights, one which is articulate in the Negro press and is furthered by the colored advisers in the government. The author discusses President Roosevelt's Executive Order recommending the full utilization of Negro labor, which averted the threatened Negro march on Washington. Although economic opportunities are improving for the black man, unfortunately race tension has increased. Friction between white and colored troops and the attitude of the South toward Negro soldiers have helped to inflame passions. Furthermore, the race consciousness, which has been growing into a sense of world-wide brotherhood with colored peoples, has been exploited by the Japanese for propaganda purposes. "The Negro's cause in America," the author warns, "is the barometer of democracy." (*M. M.*)

American Heroes and Hero Worship. By Gerald W. Johnson. Harper. 1943. 284 pp.

"THE constantly changing viewpoint in history makes an ever changing past, as the past exists only in the mind of the present." With this the author sets out on an examination of the ironic "historical" fate of such diverse figures as Du Pont de Nemours, Martin Van Buren, Henry Clay, Woodrow Wilson, and many others. Heroes, he writes, are created by popular demand. The Abolitionists needed John Brown, as the Southerners did Sherman, for an emotional vent. Estimates made unemotionally are harder to change. A study of Jefferson and Hamilton reverses their positions; Jefferson, in the light of recent developments, becomes the realist and Hamilton the idealist. As long as conditions remained the same, Jefferson's predictions were astonishingly accurate. However, it was Hamilton who, by a combination of knowledge and insight, sensed that a great destiny lay before the country. Again, in political life Theodore Roosevelt consistently won; Bryan lost, yet today nearly every major innovation for which he campaigned has been embodied in law. In concluding this thoroughly enjoyable study, Mr. Johnson suggests with quiet humor that even the present generation may be credited some day "with some wonderful work not unworthy of comparison with the Constitution of the United States." (*L. R. G.*)

Gideon Welles. By Richard S. West, Jr. Bobbs-Merrill. 1943. 379 pp.

THE three-volume *Diary of Gideon Welles* published in 1911 was at once recognized as a "great historic source book," but its forbidding length prevented its extensive use. The present biography, the first complete life of Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, is drawn from it and from the great mass of unpublished Welles papers. The author, a professor at the Naval Academy, made inroads upon the material in his study of David Dixon Porter and glimpsed there the achievements of "the New England hermit philosopher." Born in Connecticut in 1802, Welles was successively editor of the *Hartford Times*, Democratic party

manager and comptroller of his native state, and an early convert to Republicanism. Professor West devotes the greater part of the book to Welles's years in office, when "Uncle Gideon" or the "Rip Van Winkle of the Navy Department" suffered under "more nicknames that failed to describe his real character than any other of Lincoln's cabinet." An instinctive administrator, Welles immediately placed the Navy's contracts in the hands of a single honest purchasing agent and ordered the construction of experimental monitors and 15-inch guns. His primary task, however, was the isolation of the Confederacy and the creation of the "greatest blockade in history." Professor West's descriptions of the critical naval battles of the war — New Orleans, Port Hudson, Vicksburg, Mobile Bay, and Fort Fisher — are vigorous and accurate, unburdened by technical considerations. The Secretary's success, he feels, was largely due to his unfailing grasp of the political situation and his insight into the "characters of men." Farragut possessed the qualities of a real hero; Porter was a "versatile and somewhat preposterous young officer"; and Dahlgren, a technician who had himself more than the service in view. From the first he distrusted the Secretary of State with his "slippery back door negotiations," and did a patriotic service by preventing his ascendancy in the cabinet. (*E. L. A.*)

The Duke. By Richard Aldington. Viking. 1943. 405 pp.

THE hero of Waterloo — Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington — emerges from these pages as a very human if somewhat enigmatic figure. The author, a noted English man of letters, has marshalled the facts of the Duke's life into a readable narrative which combines scholarship with a slightly irreverent humor. He presents Wellington's Anglo-Irish background, which may be a sufficient explanation for his blunt speech and caustic wit; his long years of service with the British army in India, which made him a minor hero; and the long-drawn-out Peninsular Campaign, in which he succeeded in driving Napoleon's "invincibles" from Portugal and Spain. Wellington became the most important

man in England, and Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo crowned his achievements. Later chapters deal with Wellington's years as Prime Minister and as an active member of the Tory party, when his conservative bias refused to approve inevitable social reforms. For a while he was most unpopular, but his hard-headed honesty and increasing age again endeared him to the English public; and by the time Victoria was well established, the old Duke was regarded a national monument. Mr. Aldington's book is crowded with examples of Wellington's quick repartee, his masterly military planning, and the loyalty that all his soldiers had for him. The same affection eventually animated the entire English people. Although lonely in his personal life, his public esteem was such that his death brought grief to the whole nation. "They seemed," Mr. Aldington writes, "to think there was no one to take his place." (*E. D.*)

Naturalist at Large. By Thomas Barbour. Little, Brown. 1943. 314 pp.

IN 1897 Thomas Barbour, aged thirteen, wrote the head of the Harvard Museum that certain of their specimens were incorrectly labelled. The boy was right, but the reply to his letter was so scathing that he made up his mind, then and there, that some day he would be director of the Museum himself. Thirty years later he received the appointment. His apprenticeship had been spent exploring the jungles and mountain tops in search of curious reptiles, in developing the Soledad Gardens in Cuba; and establishing the Barro Colorado Laboratory on the hilltop which the flooding of Gatun Lake had turned into an island. Mr. Barbour's reminiscences, however, are by no means confined to his adventures as a roving naturalist, nor to his experiences as curator of collections. He presents, quite informally, friends like Dr. John Phillips and Mr. Justice Holmes; fellow-scientists like William Morton Wheeler and David Fairchild; great teachers like the two Agassiz, Louis and Alexander; and such delightful individualists as the members of his family who, from time to time, have been his collaborators in research. The chapter on "Glory Hole" gives point

to his daughter's remark that "You don't have to be crazy [to be a curator], but it certainly helps." Whether he discusses places or people, Hottentots or scientists, Mr. Barbour's comments are characterized by wit, appreciation of values, and sagacity. (*G. R. B. R.*)

The Ladder of Progress in Palestine. By Chester C. McCown. Harper. 1943. 387 pp.

"PALESTINE offers the most complete and continuous picture of prehistoric human evolution that is at present available in any part of the world," the author believes. It is a field of excavation that in the last fifteen years has yielded immensely valuable documents for history as well as anthropology. Professor McCown, who is Director of the Palestine Institute of the Pacific School of Religion, bases his account on first-hand experience as well as acquaintance with the leading excavators. The aim of the latter has been to find true records, rather than museum pieces, ranging from bones of the primitive "Galilee Man" to stelae and alphabetic inscriptions on potsherds. The Tells or mounds represent layers of human occupation extending into prehistoric times. The "Natufian" finds of microlithic industry, for instance, give evidence of a "hitherto unknown stage of agriculture without pottery." Excavations at Jericho, the oldest city of Palestine, have yielded relics from the mesolithic period to the invasion of the Israelites; and, together with the discoveries at Wad' el Mughara, they offer insight into a hundred thousand years of human life. The Tell Beit Mirsin shows traces of ten clearly marked historical epochs, the lowest level dating from the 19th century B.C., while the excavations at Meggido have revealed twenty ancient cities superimposed. Remains of the "stables of Solomon" confirm the statement in the Book of Kings that Solomon was a great buyer

of horses and chariots. The excavations in Jerusalem promise to locate the City of David; and the explorations of Gerasa, "the Pompeii of the Near East," indicate a Christian culture contemporary with Pagan Hellenism. (*M. M.*)

Gilbert Keith Chesterton. By Maisie Ward. Sheed and Ward. 1943. 685 pp. MRS. WARD's friendship with the Chestertons has given her access to a mass of material which, supplemented by personal reminiscences, forms the substance of this volume. Included are Chesterton's early poems, extracts from his notebooks and diaries, and letters — both those to members of his family and those from his correspondence with writers like Wells, Kipling, Baring, G. B. Shaw, and the Bellocs. Several chapters are devoted to tracing the influence which Shaw, Belloc, and Chesterton exerted on one another. There is a detailed history of the periodical *Eye Witness*, which Belloc started to fight political corruption, and which Cecil Chesterton carried on until he entered the Army in 1916, when Gilbert took it over, changing its name, in 1925, to *G. K.'s Weekly*. It continued until his death in 1936. The magazine cost him more than he could afford on a hobby; and the author insists that it interfered with his writing, but, as his output during the period of his editorship reached three or four volumes a year, her regrets seem unwarranted. Mrs. Ward's account of Chesterton's conversion to the Catholic faith is disappointing. Her attention is focused on the ultimate decision, not on the spiritual development which must have preceded it. Although she writes with a somewhat insistent adulation, the publication of so much new material cannot be overestimated. Her book is not so much a biography as the stuff from which the definitive biography will some day be written. (*G. R. B. R.*)

Library Notes

Bishop Fisher's Defense of Henry VIII

THE Library has acquired a copy of the *Defensio Regie assertionis contra Babylonicam captivitatem* by John Fisher [**G.406.59], called John Roffensis from the diocese of Rochester of which he was Bishop. The tract was printed in quarto form by Peter Quentell in Cologne in 1525. The Library's copy is in a handsome contemporary binding by Nicholas Spierinck, a famous bookbinder active in Cambridge, and probably a native of Flanders. The cover is blind-tooled, the panels containing, besides the binder's initials, grape-vines, a lion, a griffin, and a wivern.

The *Defensio* represents a stage in the famous Reformation polemics. The title-page, adorned with the royal coat-of-arms, states that the author is replying for the most illustrious and learned King of England, Henry VIII, Defender of the Faith, to the cursed book of Martin Luther, most impudently written against the King. The title "Defender of the Faith" was but recently awarded to Henry by Pope Leo X for presenting him with the book *Assertio septem Sacramentorum*. That treatise, probably edited by Fisher, was the King's vehement reply to Luther's explosive *Praeludium de Captivitate Babylonica*, in which the Reformer attacked the validity of all but three of the seven sacraments. Luther, undaunted by the royal authorship, replied in kind with his *Contra Henricum* of 1522; indeed, he did not hesitate to call the King an impudent liar. The counter-attack in behalf of the King was Fisher's *Defensio*.

In his dedication to the Bishop of Ely the author explains that two years before he had shown him parts of the little book, which he has refrained from publishing till now, giving Luther a chance to return to a "saner mind." In the prologue he enters into the proper tone of the controversy. Elaborating the theme from the Song of Songs "Take us the foxes, the little foxes . . .", he declares that to call Luther an old

fox was not enough, for he is rather a mad dog, a rapacious wolf, a raging she-bear; "indeed this monster nourishes many beasts in himself."

The book has twelve chapters. In the first the Bishop asserts that Luther's arrogance is mendacious; in the second, that his apology is vain. In the third he answers, from the point of view of tradition, Luther's arguments in favor of giving the people communion in both kinds; in the fourth, he discusses transubstantiation; in the ninth, he answers some of Luther's objections to the King; in the tenth and eleventh, he defends the authority of the Church Fathers; and finally in the twelfth, he maintains that ordination and matrimony are sacraments.

Bound with the treatise is the *Sacri Sacerdotii Defensio contra Lutherum*, the Latin version of Fisher's *Defense of the Sacred Priesthood*, also printed by Quentell in 1525. Ten years later the Bishop of Rochester, then a Cardinal, having refused to recognize the royal supremacy over the church in England, was beheaded by order of the King whose orthodoxy he had defended. M. M.

Whittier's Choice for Congress

IN 1833, John Greenleaf Whittier, the "farmer-poet" of Haverhill, renounced a promising political career among the Whigs and with the publication of his ringing "Justice and Expediency" wholeheartedly adopted the Anti-Slavery cause. In the fall of 1834, the young man of twenty-seven, a recent delegate to the National Anti-Slavery Convention in Philadelphia, was highly regarded by the Massachusetts Society and had placed his political sagacity at their service. He himself was a candidate for the Massachusetts Legislature, and it was through his efforts that Caleb Cushing, at the threshold of his Congressional career, was pledged to attack slavery in the District of Columbia. A similar attempt to influence Abbott Lawrence of Boston was undertaken by Francis Jackson, David Lee Child, and other Abolitionists, but Whittier

was doubtful of its success. In a letter recently added to the Library's outstanding collection of Anti-Slavery material, he discusses their prospects with Samuel E. Sewall, the descendant of the diarist. The letter dated November 4, 1834, is a hasty note of one page, sent from Haverhill by a friend "just starting for Boston." Whittier, seeing the failure of the attempt, advised:

"Nobly have you put your hands to the plough — and for the sake of all that is dear to humanity do not look back. Should A. L.'s answer prove what we all expect, let our bro. G. [Garrison] say in his next *Liberator* that many individuals had made up their minds to vote for that Staunch Whig, and high-minded gentleman David L. Child — Consult, if possible the Anti-Masons, — Appoint your committees in different parts of the town and let them be "wise as serpents" in this "harmless" cause. Tell Bro. Phelps, if he has any scruples, to look at the last *Emancipator* which contains a series of advertisements of negroes, and for negroes, by the wholesale Anthropophagi of Washington. Tell him that I stated the circumstance of your letter to A. L. (and your determination to *act* as well as *talk*), to Rev. G. B. Perry of Bradford, one of the mildest of your Abolitionists; and he emphatically bid you God speed. So will all. I wrote to Prof. Wright a few days ago, stating the situation of matters, agreeably to Bro. Phelps's advice."

As Whittier had expected, the conservative Boston merchant, antagonized by the riots and disturbances of that year, rejected the overtures of the Abolitionists and declared that he "must go to Congress unpledged and untrammelled." Garrison, however, did not second Whittier's choice and urged his readers to vote for the economist Amasa Walker, rather than for the husband of the novelist Lydia Maria Child. E. L. A.

Astronomy in Shakespeare's England

A BRIEF TREATISE of the Use of the Globe [**E.195.28] by R. T., printed in London in 1647, is typical of the conservative current in the agitated transition period of scientific ideas in

England. The author was probably Robert Tanner, and the first extant edition of the popular manual was that of 1616, followed by another four years later. Dr. Francis R. Johnson, in his history of *Astronomical Thought in Renaissance England*, suggests that there must have been earlier editions, now lost. Other works by Tanner include his *Mirror for Mathematicques* with its elaborate subtitle "A Golden Gem for Geometricians: a sure safety for Saylers, and an auncient Antiquary for Astronomers and Astrolians," and *A briefe Treatise for the Ready Use of the Sphere*.

Toward the end of the sixteenth century the Copernican system had generally displaced the old geocentric cosmology in English scientific works. However, the practical manuals for instruction in the use of the globe continued to follow the Ptolemaic pattern. This is obviously the case in Tanner's little treatise, which, as he announced in the preface, "will be very good for the furtherance of Travellers in the Art of Navigation: and to all others that are desirous of the knowledge of the beautiful frame of the celestiall Orbs, with their Quantities, Distances, Courses, and marvellous motions of the Globes of the Sunne, Moone, Planets and fixed Starres." After defining the circles of the globe, he enumerates constellations and gives the comparative sizes of the stars in relation to the earth.

In describing the Terrestrial Globe the author divided the earth into four parts, and these again into provinces (instead of countries) and islands. America, however, is subdivided into two parts, Paruana and Mexicana, and the provinces of Mexicana are Nova Hispania, Terra Florida, Nova Albion, California, Norembega, Nova Francia, and Estotillant.

The larger part of the book is devoted to various problems as, for example, "The height of the Sunne being given, to find the houre of the day," "To finde the houre of rising of any starre," or "To finde the Antipodes to any place." In regard to the Antipodes, the author informs one that the people of "Cusco in America are Antipodes to those of Narsinga in East India." M. M.

Lectures at the Library

DURING November the following free lectures will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library:

Scotland: Land of Blue Bells and Heather. Illustrated with colored slides. Ulysses S. Milburn. 8.00 Thursday, November 4.

Plays of the Early Theatrical Season in Boston. Not illustrated. Frank Chouteau Brown. (Boston Drama League Program.) 3.30 Sunday, November 7.

Old English Ballads. Mme. Aino Saari. (Boston Ruskin Club Program.) 3.00 Monday, November 8.

Dramatic Interpretations by Lilian Lee Biddle. 3.30 Sunday, November 14.

Poetry Portrayals. Under the direction of Ethel Vienna Bailey. 8.00 Sunday, November 14.

The Wonderlands of the West. Charles W. Casson. Illustrated with colored slides. (Field and Forest Course.) 8.00 Thursday, November 18.

Clara Barton. (By request.) Aino Saari, diseuse. In costume. With assisting artists. 3.30 Sunday, November 21.

Pan American Day. Americans All. Moving pictures of South American young people from the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan. Boston University Film Library. (Boston Ruskin Club Program.) 3.00 Monday, November 22.

Jewish Book Week. (Program to be announced.) 8.00 Monday, November 22.

Recitals at the Library

DURING November the following free recitals will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library:

Recital. Olga Stone, pianist. 8.00 Sunday, November 7.

Song Recital. Frances Knowlton Robbins, contralto. Edward B. Whittredge,

accompanist. 8.00 Sunday, November 21.

Song Recital. Ruth Gevalt, soprano. 3.30 Sunday, November 28.

Concert by Students from the Bergeron Vocal Studios under the direction of Miss Marie A. Bergeron. 8.00 Sunday, November 28.

The Lowell Lectures

DURING November the courses of lectures offered by the Lowell Institute will be continued in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library as follows:

Life and Culture of Poland in Polish Literature. Wacław Lednicki, Ph.D. *Fifth Lecture:* "The National Poet: Mickiewicz." 8.00 Tuesday, November 2. *Sixth Lecture:* "The Uprooted." 8.00 Friday, November 5. *Seventh Lecture:* "Poland and Russia." 8.00 Tuesday, November 9. *Eighth Lecture:* "Polish Traits." 8.00 Friday, November 12.

Irish Literature Since the Revolution. John V. Kelleher. *First Lecture:* "The Beginning of the Irish Literary Movement." 5.00 Monday, November 15. *Second Lecture:* "The Celtic Renaissance." 5.00 Thursday, November 18. *Third Lecture:* "The Irish Revolution and Civil War (1916-23)." 5.00 Monday, November 22. *Fourth Lecture:* "Post-Revolutionary Cynicism." 5.00 Monday, November 29.

John Milton. Douglas Bush. *First Lecture:* "The Fortunate Youth." 8.00 Tuesday, November 16. *Second Lecture:* "Pamphleteer and Prophet of the Puritan Revolution." 8.00 Friday, November 19. *Third Lecture:* "The Recent Dethronement of Milton." 8.00 Tuesday, November 23. *Fourth Lecture:* "Paradise Lost: Religious and Ethical Philosophy." 8.00 Friday, November 26. *Fifth Lecture:* "Paradise Lost: Characters and Drama." 8.00 Tuesday, November 30.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

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SYNOPSIS OF CLASSIFICATION

<i>Bates Hall</i>	<i>Fine Arts</i>	<i>Poetry</i>
<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Politics & Government</i>
<i>Bibliography. Libraries</i>	<i>Journalism</i>	<i>Psychology</i>
<i>Biography</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Religion. Theology</i>
<i>Business</i>	<i>Medicine. Hygiene</i>	<i>Science</i>
<i>Domestic Science</i>	<i>Military Science</i>	<i>Sociology</i>
<i>Drama. Stage</i>	<i>Music</i>	<i>Sport & Play</i>
<i>Economics</i>	<i>Navigation</i>	<i>Technology</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>Periodicals</i>	<i>Travel & Description</i>
<i>Essays. Literature</i>	<i>Philosophy. Ethics</i>	<i>Wit & Humor</i>

Reference Books in Bates Hall

Cumulative book index . . . January—July, 1943. Wilson. 1943. 649 pp.

B.H.Ref.785.3=6150A.35

Eddy, Walter H., and Gessner G. Hawley. We need vitamins. What are they? What do they do? Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1941.

B.H.Ref.QP801.V5E415

Petridge, William Harrison, *editor*. The navy reader. Bobbs-Merrill. [1943.] 443 pp.

B.H.Ref.VA58.F4

Hamilton, William John. The mammals of eastern United States, an account of recent land mammals occurring east of the Mississippi. Ithaca, N. Y., Comstock Pub. Co. 1943. 432 pp.

B.H.Ref.QL717.H3

Indian Year Book, 1942-43. Bombay, India, Bennett. [1942.] 1486 pp.

B.H.Ref.641.30

Massachusetts, Supreme Judicial Court. Massachusetts reports. Vol. 312. Boston. 1943. 867 pp.

B.H.Ref.950.1

Ottmiller, John H. Index to plays in collections . . . Wilson. 1943. 130 pp.

B.H.Ref.DeskZ5781.O8

Zim, Herbert Spencer. Submarines; the story of undersea boats. Harcourt, Brace. [1942.] 306 pp.

B.H.Ref.ClosetVM365.Z5

Illustrated with drawings by James MacDonald and with photographs.

Agriculture

Beaumont, Arthur Bishop. Artificial manures, or The conservation and use of organic matter for soil improvement. Orange Judd Pub. Co. 1943.

S661.B4

Eckles, Clarence Henry, 1875-1933, and others. Milk and milk products; prepared for the use of agriculture college students. 3rd edition. McGraw-Hill. 1943.

SF239.E38 1943

Felt, Ephraim Porter. Shelter trees in war and peace. Orange Judd Pub. Co. 1943.

Gabrielson, Ira Noel. Wildlife refuges. Macmillan. 1943.

SK357.G3

The author, director of Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, describes the extensive system of refuge for wild birds and animals in the United States.

Jull, Morley Allen. Successful poultry management. McGraw-Hill. [1943.]

SF487.J83

Nissley, Charles Hebron. Home vegetable gardening . . . illustrated by Ruth Nissley. Rutgers Univ. 1943.

SB321.N56

A compact manual for the Victory gardener.

Pellett, Frank Chapman. A living from bees. Orange Judd Pub. Co. 1943.

SF523.P428

Taylor, John Collins. Backyard poultry keeping. Rutgers Univ. 1943.

SF487.T3

Bibliography. Libraries

American library association, Committee on post-war planning. Post-war standards for public libraries. American Library Ass'n. 1943.

Dobie, James Frank. Guide to life and literature of the Southwest with a few observations. Univ. of Texas. 1943.

*Z1251.S8D6

Granier, James Albert. Latin American belles-lettres in English translation; a selective and annotated guide. Washington. 1942.

*Z1605.U67.no.1a

Library of Congress, Hispanic Foundation bibliographical series, no. 1. Revised edition.

Medical library association. A handbook of medical library practice; . . . based on a preliminary manuscript by M. Irene Jones, compiled by a committee of the Medical library association. American Library Ass'n. 1943.

Z675.M4M45

Millikin, Donald D. Elementary cryptography and cryptanalysis. 2d edition. New York Univ. [1943.]

Z104.M5 1943

New York Public Library. Lucky books; the New York public library in 1942. New York Public Library. 1943.

Z733.N63N 1942

- Newark, N. J., Free public library, Business branch. Public library service to business; a comparative study of its development in cities of 70,000 and more. Newark, N. J., The Public Library. 1942. Z675.B8N55
- Pan American union, Division of intellectual cooperation. Latin American literature; references to material in English, with annotations by Concha Romero James and Francisco Aguilara. Washington. 1941. *Z1609.L7P3
- Pomeroy, Elizabeth. ABC's for hospital librarians. American Library Ass'n. 1943.
- Rossell, Beatrice. Public libraries in the life of the nation. American Library Ass'n. 1943. Z685.R8
- Book of the states. 1943/44. Chicago, Council of State Governments. [1943.] 508 pp. **JK2403.B72
- Canners directory and lists of members of the canning machinery and supplies association and the National food brokers association. 1943. Washington, National Canners Ass'n. 1943. 164 pp. **TX600.C22
- Carlisle, Norman V. Your career in chemistry. Dutton. 1943. 251 pp. NBS
- Film daily. 1943 film daily year book of motion pictures. 52nd annual edition. 1943. Film Daily. 1943. 1012 pp. **PN1998.F48
- Gafafer, William M., editor. Manual of industrial hygiene and medical service in war industries. Saunders Co. 1943. 508 pp. NBS

Biography

Single

- Collis, Maurice. The land of the great image; being experiences of Friar Manrique in Arakan. Knopf. 1943. DS485.B81C58 1943
- The missionary adventures of the seventeenth-century Augustinian friar Manrique on his journey and in the kingdom of Arakan, later a part of Burma. The great image was a statue of Buddha.
- Hartley, Lodwick Charles. This is Lorence; a narrative of the Reverend Laurence Sterne. Univ. of North Carolina. [1943.] PR3716.H36
- Parsons, Robert Percival. Trail to light; a biography of Joseph Goldberger. Bobbs-Merrill. [1943.] QR31.G6P3
- A biography of Dr. Joseph Goldberger, a remarkable bacteriologist.
- Villard, Oswald Garrison. John Brown, 1800-1859; a biography fifty years after. Knopf. 1943. E451V71 1943

Collective

- Guedalla, Philip. The two marshals: Bazaine, Pétain. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1943.] DC280.5.B3G8
- The careers of two Marshals of France — Bazaine and Pétain.. "One of them surrendered Metz in 1870 and was sentenced to death, while the other surrendered France in 1940 and was sentenced to become its ruler."—P. XI.
- Knickerbocker, Frances Wentworth. Free minds: John Morley and his friends. Harvard. 1943. DA565.M78K6
- A group portrait of John Morley and his friends Leslie Stephen and Frederic Harrison, "young rationalist Liberals" of the mid-Victorian period.
- U. S. Library of Congress, Asiatic Division. Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing period (1644-1912). Edited by Arthur W. Hummel. Washington. 1943. *DS734.U65
- Insurance almanac; who, what, where and when in insurance. An annual of insurance facts. 1943. New York, Underwriter Printing and Pub. Co. 1943. 1183 pp. **HG809.I59
- Jull, Morley A. Successful poultry management. Whitesey House. [1943.] 467 pp. NBS
- Kamm, Jacob O. The decentralization of securities exchanges. Meador. 1942. 179 pp. NBS
- McCune, Wesley. The farm bloc. Doubleday, Doran. 1943. 278 pp. NBS
- Maisel, Albert Q. Africa facts and forecasts. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1943.] 307 pp. NBS
- Manual of the textile industry of Canada . . . 1943. [Montreal, Can., Canadian Textile Journal Pub. Co. 1943.] 184 pp. **TS1326.M29

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

- American radio relay league. Radio amateur's handbook, by the headquarters staff of the American radio relay league. West Hartford, Conn. [1942.] 478 pp. **TK5741.A51
- Bastian, George C., and Leland B. Case. Editing the day's news; 3rd edition. Macmillan. 1943. 426 pp. NBS
- National bureau of economic research. Cost behavior and price policy. National Bureau of Economic Research. 1943. 356 pp. NBS
- A study prepared by the committee on price determination for the conference on price research.
- National institute of economic and social research. Trade regulations and commercial policy of the United Kingdom. University Press. 1943. 275 pp. NBS
- National institute of economic and social research. Economic and social studies, III.

Oliphant's earning power of railroads; 38th issue. 1943. New York, Oliphant. [1943.] 512 pp. **HG4971.M96

Purchaser's guide to the music industries . . . 1943. New York, Music Trades and Musical America. 1943. 238 pp. **HD9999.M8.P98

Queeny, Edgar M. The spirit of enterprise. Scribner. 1943. 267 pp. NBS

Rosenfeld, Milton A. The industrial cafeteria and restaurant worker's manual. National Foremen's Inst. [1943.] 107 pp. NBS

Saarinén, Eliel. The city, its growth, its decay, its future. Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1943. 380 pp. NBS

Shirras, George F., and László Rostás. The burden of British taxation. Macmillan. 1943. 240 pp. NBS

National institute of economic and social research. Economic and social studies, II.

Shoup, Carl, and others. Taxing to prevent inflation; techniques for estimating revenue requirements. Columbia Univ. 1943. 236 pp. NBS

Staub, Walter A. Auditing developments during the present century. Harvard. 1942. 99 pp. NBS

Stewart, Kenneth. News is what we make it; a running story of the working press. Houghton Mifflin. 1943. 340 pp. NBS

Tomlinson, Edward. The other Americans; our neighbors to the south. Scribner. 1943. 456 pp. NBS

Women's wear daily millinery directory. Vol. 21, no. 1. Fall, 1943. New York, Fairchild Pub. Co. 1943. 256 pp. **TT653.F15

Domestic Science

Hill, Janet, 1852-1933. Canning, preserving and jelly making. Revised by Sally Larkin; with a preface by Marjorie Mills. Little, Brown. 1943. TX601.H6 1943

Lanman, Faith, and others. Food and family living. Lippincott. [1942.]

TX355.L255 1942

Drama. Stage

Essays

Flanagan, Hallie. Dynamo. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1943.] PN3185.V3F55

An account of the achievements of the Vassar Experimental Theatre, founded and directed by the author.

O'Connor, William Van. Climates of tragedy. Louisiana State Univ. 1943. PN1892.C 25

A study of the ethos and philosophy which condition the creation of tragedy, with reference to modern, as well as ancient and Elizabethan, tragedy.

Plays

Corwin, Norman Lewis. Thirteen by Corwin, radio dramas. Holt. [1942.]

PN6120.R2C62

Fifteen Greek plays, translated into English by Gilbert Murray, Benjamin Bickley Rogers and others, with an introduction, and a supplement from the "Poetics" of Aristotle, by Lane Cooper. Oxford Univ. 1943. PA3626.A2C6

Ryerson, Florence, and Colin Clements. Harriet; a play in three acts. Scribner. 1943. PS3535.Y5H3

Shakespeare

Campbell, Oscar James. Shakespeare's satire. Oxford Univ. 1943. PR2994.C3

"Much of the great dramatist's work which has puzzled generations of critics becomes clear only when seen to be based upon that middle ground between comedy and tragedy long occupied by satire."—Preface.

Kennedy, Milton Boone. The oration in Shakespeare. Univ. of North Carolina. 1942. PR2997.O 7K4

Economics

Burden, William Armistead Moale. The struggle for airways in Latin America. New York, Council on Foreign Relations. [1943.] *9387.7A23

Eaton, Joseph W. Exploring tomorrow's agriculture. Harper. [1943.] 9334.61A10

Freeman, M. Herbert, and others. Practical bookkeeping for secretaries and general office workers. Gregg. [1943.] HF5635.F83

Hexner, Ervin. The international steel cartel. Univ. of North Carolina. 1943. 9338.419A74

U. S. Coast guard. Regulations for the security of vessels in port. Washington. 1943. *HE952.U6A62 1943

Education

Backus, Ollie L. Speech in education; a guide for the classroom teacher. Longmans, Green. 1943. PN4086.B3

Vickery, William E., and Stewart G. Cole. Intercultural education in American schools; proposed objectives and methods. Harper. 1943. E184.A1S55 no. 1

Essays. Literature

Burton, Mary Elizabeth. The one Wordsworth. Univ. of North Carolina. [1942.] PR5864.B78

A study of Wordsworth's revision of *The Prelude*.

Fadiman, Clifton, editor. New York, Readers Club. 1943. PN6014.F26

An omnibus of novels, stories, essays and poems selected with comments by the editorial committee of the Readers Club.

Instituto internacional de literatura ibero-americana. An outline history of Spanish American literature. Crofts. 1942. PQ7081.I5 1942

[Maugham, W. Somerset.] The W. Somerset Maugham sampler. Edited by Jerome Weidman. Garden City Pub. Co. [1943.] PR6025.A86A6 1943

Contains the complete novel "Cakes and Ale," a complete play "The Circle," four short stories, travel sketches and essays.

Saint-Exupéry, Antoine de. Le petit prince. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1943.] PZ24.S25

Simon, Solomon. The wandering beggar; or, The adventures of Simple Shmerel. Behrman. 1942. PZ3.S5963Wan

Fine Arts

Architecture

- Bayley, Thomas. The craft of model making. Leicester, [Eng.] Dryad Press. [1942.] 8101.07-109R
- Crosby, Sumner McKnight. The Abbey of St. Denis, 475-1122. Yale. 1942. 8106.8-861
- Defense homes hand book. Simmons-Boardman Pub. Corp. [1943?] 8117.05-145
- Rodgers, Cleveland. New York plans for the future. Harper. 1943. 8122.03-793
- Truett, Randle Bond. Lee mansion, Arlington, Virginia. New York, Hastings House. [1943.] 8094.04-115

Art History and Theory

- Focillon, Henri. The life of forms in art . . . translated by Charles Beecher Hogan and George Kubler. Yale. 1942. 4085.01-160
- Hagen, Oskar Frank Leonard. Patterns and principles of Spanish art, a completely rewritten edition. Univ. of Wisconsin. 1943. 4079.01-110
- Rees, Helen Evangeline. A psychology of artistic creation as evidenced in autobiographical statements of artists. Columbia Univ. 1942. 4085.06-107
- Suhr, Elmer George. Two currents in the thought stream of Europe, a history of opposing points of view. Johns Hopkins. 1942. *8080.06-101No.33
- This study, which forms no. 33 of the Johns Hopkins University studies in archaeology, is a history of culture from antiquity to the present in which the author aims to "illustrate the difference between the points of view of the absolutist and the broad intellectual." Includes chapters on ancient, mediaeval, and modern art.

Crafts. Costume

- Burris-Meyer, Elizabeth. This is fashion. Harper. [1943.] 8191.04-129
- Important periods of fashion history arranged in chronological order.
- Hark, Ann. The story of the Pennsylvania Dutch, with lithographs by C. H. De Witt and text by Ann Hark. Harper. 1943. 8161.04-111
- Krick, Richard D., *editor*. Examples of Pennsylvania Dutch (German) folk art. Philadelphia, Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation. [1943.] 8163.09-500
- Lemos, Pedro Joseph. Creative art crafts; paper craft, toy craft, relief craft. Worcester, Mass., Davis Press. [1943-] 8198.01-118
- McKearin, George S., and Helen McKearin. American glass. 2000 photographs, 1000 drawings by James L. McCreery. New York, Crown Publishers. [1942.] 8173.04-127R
- Morton, Grace Margaret. The arts of costume and personal appearance. Wiley. 1943. 8193.06-400
- The book "deals in a fairly professional way with a single aspect of dress — that of aesthetics — coupled with a philosophy which should underlie selection at any budget level, and on the way attempts to clarify the reasons why clothes 'mean' so much to so many'."

- Nicholls, Florence Zacharie Ellis. Button hand book, comparative values, serial numbers. [Ithaca, N. Y., Cayuga Press.] 1943. 8161.09-167

- Radtke, O. Arnold. Keene cement craft. Bruce. [1943.] 8198.05-96
- Santa Fé, N. M. Laboratory of anthropology. Navajo blankets. From the collection of the Laboratory of anthropology. Santa Fé. 1943. *Cab.30.185.11

Drawing. Illustration

- Campo, Estanislao del, 1834-1880. Fausto; con ilustraciones del costumbrista F. Molina Campos. Buenos Aires. 1942. *8143.04-761
- Loomis, Andrew. Figure drawing for all it's worth. Viking. 1943. 8142.04-154

Engraving. Photography

- Di Gemma, Joseph. Lumiprinting, a new graphic art . . . edited by Arthur L. Gup-till. New York, Watson-Guptill Publications. 1942. 8142.07-425
- Strasser, Alex. Victorian photography; being an album of yesterday's camera-work: William Henry Fox Talbot, David Octavius Hill [and others.] New York, Focal Press. [1942.] 8147.01-106
- Tschichold, Jan. Der Holzschnneider und Bilddrucker, Hu Cheng-yen . . . Mit sechzehn Faksimiles nach Blättern der Zehn-bambushalle. Basel. [1943.] *8154.09-101
- White, Margaret Bourke. Twelve Soviet photo-prints. [New York. 1942.] *Cab.70.14.2

Iconography

- Dunlop, Hazel Peckinpah. Let's arrange flowers. Harper. [1943.] 4092.08-132
- Kinert, Reed C. America's fighting planes in action. Macmillan. 1943. 4097.04-203
- King, Cecil. Atlantic charter. Studio. [1943.] 4097.05-177
- A naval history of the United States illustrated by the author.
- Wallace, John. Village down east: sketches of village life on the northeast coast of New England. Brattleboro, Vt., S. Daye Press. [1943.] 4097.01-151

Museums

- Art news. Art parade: seeing the past forty years through Art news and the Frick collection by H. G. Dwight and Alfred M. Frankfurter. New York, The Art Foundation. [1943.] 4061.04-251
- Goodyear, Anson Conger. The Museum of modern art; the first ten years. [New York. 1943.] 4061.04-303
- Paris, William Francklyn. The Hall of American artists, New York Univ. New York, Architectural Forum. 1943. 4061.04-127

Painting

- Clay, Rotha Mary.** Samuel Hicronymus Grimm of Burgdorf in Switzerland. Faber. [1941.] 4107.06-570
A chapter contributed by Paul Girardin.
- McKinney, Roland.** Thomas Eakins . . . photo research and bibliography by Aimée Crane. New York, Crown Publishers. [1942.] 8060.05-470
- Palmer, Arnold.** More than shadows; a biography of W. Russell Flint. Studio. 1943. 8062.04-510
- Rembrandt, Hermanszoon van Rijn, 1606-1669.** Rembrandt; selected paintings . . . with an introduction and notes by Professor Tancred Borenius. Oxford Univ. [1942.] 4106B.850
- Rewald, John.** Georges Seurat. New York, Wittenborn. 1943. 8063.06-892

History*American*

- Baldwin, Leland Dewitt.** The story of the Americas; the discovery, settlement, and development of the New World. Simon and Schuster. 1943. E18.B14
- Maurois, André.** Histoire des États-Unis. New York, Éditions de la Maison française. 1943. E178.M46
From 1492 to 1828.
- Miller, John Chester.** Origins of the American Revolution. Little, Brown. 1943. E210.M5

General and Mediaeval

- Flewelling, Ralph Tyler.** The survival of western culture; an inquiry into the problem of its decline and resurgence. Harper. [1943.] CB245.F55
An answer to Spengler, this philosophical work is historical in treatment, tracing and interpreting the moral and intellectual currents that have characterized Western civilization, with emphasis on the persistence of the spirit of freedom.
- Hitti, Philip Khûri.** The Arabs; a short history. Princeton Univ. 1943. DS223.H48
A history of the world of Islam in the Middle Ages, with chapters on science and literature, and the fine arts.
- Tsui, Chi.** A short history of Chinese civilization. Putnam. [1943.] DS735.T75 1943
"I commend this book to the English reader . . . Here is one by a Chinese, in admirably lucid English. It tells the story of Chinese civilization from remote and half-legendary times, its splendors and miseries, and in fuller detail the story of the recent years."—*Preface* by the late Laurence Bin-yon.

The Present War

- Atlantic declaration, Aug. 14, 1941.** The Atlantic charter. [New York, Printed by William E. Rudge. 1943.] *D735.A7 1941
A broadside of the text.
Designed by Bruce Rogers.
- Bearling, George F., and Leslie Roberts.** Malta spitfire, the story of a fighter pilot. Farrar & Rinehart. [1943.] D792.C2B4
The story of a Canadian Spitfire pilot who fought over Britain and France, but whose greatest victories were won in the skies over Malta.

- Brown, Ernest Francis.** The war in maps; an atlas of the New York Times maps; text by Francis Brown, maps by Emil Herlin and Vaughn Gray. Oxford Univ. 1943. D743.3.B7 1943
- Brown, Wenzell.** Hong Kong aftermath. New York, Smith & Durrell. 1943. D805.J3B7
- Brown, William B., and others.** America in a world at war. Chicago, Silver Burdett. [1943.] D769.B7
A text-book for school use on the United States' part in world civilization and in the present war.
- Chambers, Frank P., and others.** This age of conflict; a contemporary world history, 1914-1943. [Harcourt, Brace. 1943.] D443.C42
A history of the two World Wars and the intervening revolutionary period, considered as a whole.
- Chiang, Kai-Shek.** Resistance and reconstruction; messages during China's six years of war, 1937-1943. Harper. [1943.] DS777.53.C43
- Churchill, Winston Spencer.** The end of the beginning; war speeches . . . compiled by Charles Eade. Little, Brown. 1943. D742.G7C53
Speeches delivered in 1942.
- Dashiell, Samuel.** Victory through Africa. New York, Smith & Durrell. [1943.] D811.5.D35
- Davies, Raymond Arthur, and Andrew J. Steiger.** Soviet Asia; democracy's first line of defense. Dial. 1942. DK750.D27
- Drake, Francis Vivian.** Vertical warfare. Doubleday, Doran. 1943.
An explanation in non-technical language of the methods used by the R.A.F. and the United States Air Force in their current bombing attacks on enemy-occupied territory, shipping, etc.
- Geer, Andrew.** Mercy in hell; an American ambulance driver with the Eighth Army. McGraw-Hill. [1943.] D811.G42
A Captain in the American Field Service tells of the heroic work of the volunteer ambulance drivers in the campaign against Rommel's African corps.
- Hetherington, John Aikman.** Airborne invasion; the story of the battle of Crete. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1943.] D766.7.C7H4
- Hinshaw, David.** The home front. Putnam. [1943.] E806.H57
A discussion of the relation of the people to the government and to Congress during the adjustment to war demands, including chapters on freedom of speech and the press, New Deal reforms, union labor, industry, and the farm situation.
- Lawson, Ted W.** Thirty seconds over Tokyo . . . edited by Robert Considine. Random House. [1943.]
- Lesueur, Laurence Edward.** Twelve months that changed the world. Knopf. 1943. D811.5.L43
The Moscow correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System covers the Russian front from the defense of Moscow to the battle of Stalingrad.
- Morin, Relman.** Circuit of conquest. Knopf. 1943. DS518.M58
An AP correspondent travels the road of Japanese conquest a year before Pearl Harbor and tells what he saw in Singapore, Java, and other places on the Japanese military itinerary.
- Peples' peace, The,** by representatives of the United Nations. New York, Stewart. [1943.] D816.P44

- Rogers, Stanley. *Enemy in sight*. Crowell. 1943. **D770.R58**
War at sea as it is being waged by the British Navy and the British Merchant Marine.
- Roosevelt, Franklin D., *President*. Roosevelt's foreign policy, 1933-1941; Franklin D. Roosevelt's unedited speeches and messages. Funk. [1942.] **E744.R78**
- Sington, Derrick, and Arthur Weidenfeld. *The Goebbels experiment, a study of the Nazi propaganda machine*. Yale. 1942. **DD254.S5** 1943
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DECEMBER, 1943



Bishop Varlet's Mission in Louisiana

DOMINICUS MARIA VARLET, Bishop of Babylon in Asia Minor, was an extraordinary character, who figures in Church history as both heretic and rescuer, according to the biographer's attitude toward the schismatic Church of Holland. Astonishingly little, however, appears to be known of his six years of devoted missionary work among the Indians of Louisiana. The sixteen autograph letters of this priest, which the Library has had the good fortune to acquire recently, may therefore fill a gap in an obscure chapter of French-American history.

The letters were written between July 13, 1713 and November 30, 1718. Varying in length and written in a legible hand, they are all well preserved; and indeed, it is easy to imagine how precious they must have been to their recipients after their long and precarious journeys. Not only could a letter be lost at sea, but it happened that a messenger bearing mail was killed or captured by Indians. On the American side, too, there was anxious waiting; at one time, for example, Varlet had received a letter from his brother which had been written two years before. Half of the priest's letters are addressed to his mother, the others to his brother, an attorney for the Parliament of Paris, or to his sister and her husband together. All are full of the most affectionate solicitude for his family, concern for the welfare of his mother, and intense interest in the moral and mental growth of his sister's children. He sent messages to fellow clergy, friends, and relatives; nor did he forget the family servant Nicolle. But, apart from their human appeal, the letters may be read with profit today for the light they throw on the then newly discovered territory of the Mississippi Valley and the life of its early missionaries.

The pioneers in the mission field of the French settlement in America were Fathers of the Recollect Order, a reformed branch of the Franciscans, who followed Champlain in 1614. Little more than a decade had passed when the Recollect Fathers asked the aid of the Jesuits, but the coöperation of these Orders was destined later to turn into a rivalry, due mainly to political affiliations. Regardless of politics, however, individual

missionaries of both Orders distinguished themselves by heroism, initiative, and almost incredible endurance.

By the time Varlet was called to America, the mission-field had been greatly extended through the discovery of the Mississippi River by Louis Jolliet and the Jesuit Father Marquette, by the further explorations of La Salle, accompanied by Recollect Fathers, and by the consequent inclusion of Louisiana in New France. Since the middle of the seventeenth century the administration of the Church and her missions was controlled by the Bishop of Quebec, while the priests of the Seminary of Quebec, a daughter institution of the Seminary of Foreign Missions in Paris, were active in the Mississippi Valley and the southern provinces. As John Gilmary Shea has pointed out in *The Catholic Church in Colonial Days* (New York, 1886) the Seminary in Paris called Varlet to be Superior of their priests in the Mississippi Valley, in the hope of infusing new life into the missions, which as yet had not borne fruit commensurate with the labor expended upon them. In 1717 he was appointed Vicar-General especially for Fort Louis, later Mobile, and for the missions along the Mississippi River, with jurisdiction over all the priests except the Jesuits, who were under their own Superiors. Mr. Shea states that no details of Varlet's mission are recorded, excepting the appearance of his name in a few entries in the Register of Mobile. The letters in the Library can now supply some of these missing details.

VARLET was born in Paris in 1678, studied at the Seminary of St. Magloire, and in 1706 received his doctorate at the Sorbonne. Before coming to America he was priest of the parish of Conflans-Charenton, just south of Paris. One need only look at his portrait, with the kindly eyes and the broad and by no means ascetic mouth, to recognize a scholarly prelate rather than a pioneer of the wilds. The letters confirm this impression. Not that he lacked missionary fervor. "I pray God that He increase the number of them [missionaries] so that we may be able to begin working for the salvation of the infidels," he wrote his mother in the first letter from Fort Louis. As in other letters he frequently repeats this prayer, he must have felt seriously hampered by the shortage of workers in the field.

Varlet's arrival in Louisiana coincided with a revival of interest in the colony. The Sieur de la Mothe Cadillac, the founder of Detroit, had been appointed its governor in 1712, relieving the unsuccessful Sieur de Bienville. At the same time Louis XIV had granted the sole trading monopoly to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy and ambitious Parisian merchant. Although John Law's famous Mississippi Bubble was still a decade in the future, many of the French courtiers had already centered their financial hopes in the development of the Gulf area.

The climate, Varlet wrote from the settlement on the Gulf of

Mexico, was not unwholesome, but the country was "not beautiful, for it has not yet been cleared." Wild landscapes did not appeal to the Parisian used to well-kept forest parks. Neither was he impressed with the industrial possibilities of the land and doubted whether Crozat's ambitious schemes would succeed. He discouraged his brother from coming, for "there is nothing to do except for us who seek infidels to convert," repeating in a later letter that "there is no fortune to make except in Heaven." In spite of the temperateness of the air, the change of climate exacted its toll from newcomers, for about all who crossed on the boat with the missionary were ill. He himself fell into such great danger, he wrote his mother, that they administered to him the last sacrament; however, he soon recovered completely. The letter of November 23, 1713 gives some information on how the missionaries sustained themselves. "The chase is beginning to be good," Varlet wrote, and that was comforting because the colonists lived entirely by hunting and the coming winter promised such feasts as ducks, teals, geese, turkeys, bustards, and cranes "which are not to be despised for soup." In summer, when there was neither hunting nor fishing, one simply had to fast.

Varlet spent the first two years of his mission at the Gulf port, but sometime in 1715 moved his headquarters to the Recollect mission among the Tamaroa Indians. The mission, near the present site of Cahokia, Illinois, was founded as early as 1698 and had a mixed congregation drawn from the Tamaroas, Cahokias, Michigans, and Peorias. Father John Bergier, its first missionary, was received with great opposition by the medicine men and at his death in 1710 they "danced in triumph . . . and broke the cross which he had planted." Until Varlet's arrival the post was abandoned, except for the occasional visits of Father Marest of Kaskaskia. In a long letter on November 2, 1716 Varlet tells his brother of his journey to the new post and of his hopes for the re-opened mission. He says little about the actual circumstances of his voyage up the Mississippi, except that he accompanied Cadillac, who was searching for the fabled silver mines of the Illinois. Varlet, again quenching his brother's hopes, reported that the governor "does not seem to have found much." Actually Cadillac himself was very reticent about his discoveries, but it was reported in Versailles that "he had left his son with forty men to work there."

In the same letter Varlet gives his brother a concise account of the smoldering border warfare, which was to develop into a major struggle between France and England for the control of the Mississippi Valley. Although the Treaty of Utrecht had brought formal peace between England and France, it had left both nations free to compete for the Indian trade. In 1713 and 1714 the English of Carolina had set up an elaborate system of alliances among the tribes south of the Ohio, and were even attracting the French *coureurs de bois* to Charleston. Varlet informs his

brother of the collapse of the English negotiations in the West, of the murder of their enterprising agent, Price Hughes, and of the outbreak of the bloody Yamasee-Creek War which threatened even Charleston itself. He also mentions the attack on Louis, Sieur de Manoir, son of the governor of Montreal, and on Gabriel François le Moynes, younger son of Baron de Longueuil. The two young noblemen had been sent out to summon the Miamis and Illinois to a conference at Chicago and were returning from their unsuccessful mission when they were ambushed by a wandering band of Cherokees, then allied with the English. He concludes his "news of the country" with the information that a peace has been made in the north with the Foxes, but he was probably referring to Louvigny's agreement of 1716, which allowed the savages to buy an amnesty with beaver-skins.

In two letters of March 1717 Varlet announces that he is ready to undertake a journey to Quebec in the interest of the missions. He is looking forward to receiving his letters, as the shipping is much better regulated there than at Mobile. The next three letters are dated October 16, 1717 from Quebec. Varlet had left the Tamaroas mission on March 24 and arrived at Quebec on September 11. The journey was difficult at first, for the spring drought had made the upper part of the Illinois River very low and it took the travellers twenty-five days to cover the thirty leagues — about three and a half miles a day. At last a great downpour helped them over the portage and on to Lake Michigan, after which it took them nearly a month to reach Michilimackinac. There they had to exchange their wooden canoe for one of bark and, in order to avoid the dangerous rapids, resumed the journey by the longer way through the lakes. On the tenth of August they came upon "a very famous fall almost as high as the towers of Notre Dame," which was, of course, Niagara; and at last, on September 11, they arrived at their destination, the Seminary of Quebec. There the harsh cold of the Canadian winter kept Varlet shut in, but he hoped to return to Louisiana in the spring, with some if not many missionaries. This was, however, not to be, for on October 4, 1718 he was ordered to return to France. The last letter was written after his landing at the port of La Rochelle, France.

THE American chapter of Varlet's life was closed, but as yet he little dreamed of the role he was to play in church history. He had been summoned to Paris in order to be consecrated Bishop of Ascalon and Coadjutor to Pidou de St. Olon, Bishop of Babylon. As the news of the latter's death reached Paris on February 19, 1719, the day of Varlet's consecration, he immediately succeeded to the Babylonian see. A month later he set out *incognito* on his intended journey to the East via Russia, joining a French Consul appointed to Shiraz as a travelling companion. The chance circumstance that made this official sail from Amsterdam



Walter Fisher.

instead of Lübeck, as he had first planned, decided the future career of Bishop Varlet.

The Catholic Church in Holland was laboring under great difficulties because of its Jansenist position. By this time the struggle was less concerned with the original doctrinal controversy than with a question of discipline. It became especially bitter with Pope Clement XI's promulgation of the famous bull *Unigenitus*, which condemned one hundred and one propositions from the works of the Jansenist Pasquier Quesnel, author of the *Reflexions Morales*. After several French Bishops had already made their protest, the Church of Utrecht appealed to the Oecumenical Council against both the bull and the hardships which followed the suspension, in 1702, of Archbishop Peter Codde from the Vicariate Apostolic of the United Provinces.

Varlet arrived at Amsterdam on Palm Sunday and accepted an invitation to say mass in the house of Jacob Kryss, a leader in the national church movement, who informed him that the Church of Utrecht had been without the benefit of confirmation for nearly twenty years. After hesitating at first, the Bishop was finally persuaded to act, and in three days confirmed more than six hundred souls. Then on April 25, 1719 he embarked for St. Petersburg, crossed Russia sailing along the Mosca and Volga rivers, and stopped at Astrachan with the Capuchin Fathers. At Schamaké (Khamache), the capital of Schirwan, which he reached on the first of November, he spent the winter.

On March 15 Varlet received a letter supposedly from the Bishop of Ispahan, which informed him of his suspension by the Council of Propaganda. The reasons were, in part, that he had not sworn to observe the bull *Unigenitus*, and that he had performed episcopal functions in Holland without proper authorization. Determined to vindicate himself, Varlet returned to Amsterdam in the spring of 1721, and spent most of the next two years in France, negotiating fruitlessly with the representatives of the new Pope, Innocent XIII. Back in Amsterdam, he submitted a formal appeal against both his suspension and the papal bull.

Henceforth he devoted himself to the Church in Holland. The Archbishop-elect of Utrecht, Cornelius Steenoven, had been unable for more than a year to find a bishop willing to consecrate him. As a last resort, the Chapter of Utrecht approached the Bishop of Babylon. On October 15, 1724, in his own chapel at Amsterdam, Varlet consecrated Steenoven — an act which a few months later was denounced as "illicit and execrable" by the newly-elected Pope Benedict XIII. After Steenoven's death, Varlet consecrated his successor in 1725, whereupon he was excommunicated. On two further occasions, in 1733 and 1739, he performed the same service, earning the denunciations of two more

Popes. He is said to have escaped a plot to kidnap him by ship when he was visiting the Helder, the narrow mouth of the Zuyder Zee.

In an interview with the Marquis de Fénelon, a nephew of the great prelate and then French ambassador at the Hague, Varlet resisted persuasions, backed by promises of benefices, to return to France. He died — an exile and a heretic — on May 14, 1742, at the age of sixty-four.

MARGARET MUNSTERBERG
and ELIZABETH L. ADAMS

Bishop Varlet's Letters

The following translation of Bishop Varlet's letters, now in the Boston Public Library, was made by Miss Margaret Munsterberg.

To Mademoiselle Varlet in Paris

My very dear and very honored Mother,

I have had the honor of writing you from all the places where we have landed. The last time was at Havana, a Spanish city, from which we departed the 29th of May, and we arrived here the 6th of June. I have informed you in my letters that, thanks to God, I have been well during the voyage. But here I have had to pay tribute to the new country with some dysentery, which is over by the mercy of God, but which has weakened me a bit, which is the reason why I am not writing you as long a letter as I should. The air is not at all unwholesome. I hope to be well from now on. The country is not beautiful, for it has not yet been cleared. We are perfectly well lodged and I have the consolation of being with very pious and very zealous ecclesiastics.

I pray God that He increase their number so that we can begin working for the salvation of the infidels, who are well worthy of compassion and who surround us on all sides. I ask you in grace to beseech the Lord every day in your prayers that He send laborers unto the harvest, and when you see our gentlemen of the Seminary, I beg you to urge them to send me some truly good missionaries. I am expecting some letters from you by the first boat; take good care of your health. Have no anxiety about anything that concerns me, except to commend me well to the Lord. I beg you to give my compliments to M. the Abbé Daguesseau, to M. the Abbé Lambert, and M. the Rector, and all the clergy of the parish, to my brothers, sister, my aunts and cousins. I am with all possible respect

My very dear and very honored mother,

Your very humble and very obedient servant and son,

Varlet M.A.

At Fort Louis in Louisiana

the 13 July 1713

[P.S.] I send regards to M. and Mme. Pascal, Mlle. de Launai and

her family, M. and Mme. Martin, all the neighbors and all our friends. I beg you to have the letters enclosed in this package delivered. My compliments to Nicole. I commend myself to her prayers.

* * *

To Monsieur Varlet in Paris

You have known, my very dear brother, by the letters I have written to my mother and which I have intended for you in writing to her (for do not think that you go out of my mind and my heart for a moment) you have known, I say, that, on leaving Rochelle the bad weather obliged us to put into port at Brest, but we departed from there the 18th of March and have had the smoothest sailing in the world. I also felt very well. But having arrived here the 6th of June, I have had to pay tribute to the new country with some dysentery which has weakened me a little; it is over, thanks to God, and it is only a matter of regaining strength. I believe that you are no longer thinking of coming here; there is nothing to do except for us who seek infidels to convert; it is very uncertain whether M. Crozat's undertaking will succeed. Write me by the 1st boat, pray to God for me and believe me

My very dear brother

Your very humble and obedient servant

Varlet M.A.

At Fort Louis in Louisiana
the 13 July 1713

* * *

To Mademoiselle Varlet in Paris

Madam Gillo in the Rue Mazarin at the Hotel d'Orleans

My very dear and very honored mother

The package of letters that I sent you 3 months ago has not yet gone off. The boat is still here; I am not annoyed that it has been delayed; I was ill when I wrote you, and a few days later I fell into such great danger that they administered the last sacraments to me. I am glad indeed that in learning of my illness you will learn by this too of my complete recovery. It is a tribute that one cannot help paying here. Almost all who crossed in the boat have been ill, but one has only the discomfort of it, and after one is used to the climate, which is temperate enough, a little warmer than France, one is no longer ill. This country here is not yet cleared, it will be pleasanter later. There is no fortune to make, so I advise neither my brother nor La Vergue to pursue the idea they seemed to have of coming here. There is no fortune to make except for Heaven, for there are plenty of infidels to win for God, but it would require missionaries and we are lacking in these. Pray, then, the Master of the harvest that he send laborers into the fields. In the first package there are letters for my brothers and sister. I send them greetings and commend myself to their prayers. I beg you to let me have news of you through your letters by all the boats that come here; to have the letters here

inclosed forwarded; give my regards to Messieurs the clergy of the parish whom you know, especially Monsieur the Rector, Monsieur the Vicar, M. Guiard, M. Lambert, M. Daguesseau, M. Bouche, M. Damoiseau, all our relatives, Mme. Lanoi, Mme. Creteau and her children. Send me some news of them; also to all our friends, M. and Mme. Pascal, Mlle. Delaunai, M. and Mme. Martin and the other tenants. I am anxious about the health of my aunt Prevost; your letter will inform me about it. I had left with you a St. Jerome in 4 large volumes to return to M. Pascal, I believe that you will have the kindness to do this. I commend myself to the prayers of all our relatives and friends, to those of Nicole. I suppose that she will have been paid what I intended so as to discharge the debt I owed her. I believe that I owe a person named Iret of Echarcon about 8 francs, but as he owes me 18£ for two years of services that I said for the late M. Masse, I am sending him a receipt for 8^f on account for what he owes me. If the churchwardens who owe me two years, 68£ per year, without counting the new foundations [should pay me], I should be very glad if that were used for the comfort of the poor of the parish of Echarcon and especially if one would give something to Perrot. You can have this receipt delivered by M. Ripeau, to whom I send my regards as well as to Mme. his wife.

I am with the deepest respect, my very dear mother

Your very humble and very obedient servant and son

Varlet

The undersigned priest, doctor of the Sorbonne, formerly Rector of the parish of Echarcon acknowledges having received from Iret the sum of eight francs on account for the eighteen pounds that he owes me for two years of services that I held when I was rector for the repose of the soul of M. Jean Masse, my predecessor. Rendered 29th October 1713.

Varlet

* * *

To Mademoiselle Varlet in Paris

My very dear and very honored mother

I do not want to miss the opportunity of writing you offered by a small ship which has come here from Martinique. My health is restored, my strength is returned. I have been to say mass today at a place hereabouts, a little village of Christian savages; for more than five months I had not been outside our fort. The chase is beginning to be good, so we are not lacking in sustenance. For here they live almost only by hunting; they don't know what butcher's meat is; they eat here during winter a great quantity of ducks, teals, geese, turkeys, bustards and cranes which are not to be despised for soup. We have game and fish with which to feed a community of 9 or 10 persons and we are only three besides a savage hunter whom we have with us and who costs us little. But summer is not the same thing; then one fasts, for there is neither hunting nor fishing. The poultry yard would supply the want if it were well equipped, but it is not, on account of the dearth of the last years; we shall try to reestablish it. Apart from that, the air is pretty

good here, I see no sick people except the newcomers who have to pay tribute to the new climate. I have paid it in good style also, and so believe that I am through. Thus I am not sick here in respect to the body, but in regard to the spirit I am not without sorrow to see so many souls abandoned to their darkness for lack of missionaries. Ask God ceaselessly and urge the good souls whom you know to beseech Him to send laborers to this great harvest. I beg you to have this letter forwarded to St. Nicolas du Chardonnet. Preserve your health and give me news of it at every opportunity. I send greetings to my brothers and my sister, my aunt Prevost, my aunt Lagrange, my cousins, M. and Mlle. Pascal, Mlle. Delaunay, M. and Mme. Martin, Messrs. the clergy of St. André, all our friends. I commend myself to their prayers and I am with respect

My very dear and very honored mother

Your very humble and very obedient servant and son

Varlet

At Fort Louis in Louisiana
the 23 Nov. 1713

* * *

To Mademoiselle Varlet at the corner of the Rue de Nevers at the end of the new bridge, Paris

My very dear and very honored mother,

I have had the honor of writing you a number of times since my arrival. I have not missed the opportunities when they were offered, so this letter is at least the 4th that I have written you since I am here. I am not repeating what I have already written you, I add only that my health, which has been for a long time uncertain following an illness that I had on arriving, is at present, thanks to the Lord, perfectly restored. I have received two of your letters which have given me much comfort. The first is of the month of March; you had written it to me at La Rochelle, but it found me gone. This last boat brought it to me. You inform me that you have been ill with a fever, but that this has not had after-effects. I beg you urgently to take care of yourself and to do nothing that may be beyond your strength. M. de Montigni and M. Pocquet of our Seminary of Paris have written me that they have from time to time been going to see you; that has pleased me indeed and I have begged them to continue to do so. I believe that you derive much comfort from the visits of these gentlemen; there is no one in the house who would not be greatly disposed to be of service to you. They have lost, according to what I have heard, Mgr. the Bishop de Rosalie. This is a considerable loss, for he is a worthy prelate. I am much obliged to Messrs. Guiard and Lambert for their remembrance; I have written to them. I send my regards to M. and Mlle. Pascal, Mlle. de Launai and her family, M. and Mme. Martin and commend myself to their prayers and to those of Messrs. the clergy of St. André and all our friends. I have received a letter from that good Arabian priest and am answering it by my brother's letter. I beg you to have these letters forwarded to my aunt Lagrange, my cousin Meunier and to

Sister Anne of Charenton. I send greetings to my aunt Prevost who is declining much, according to what I hear. I have also been told that poor M. de Chamberi is paralyzed. I have written since my arrival to M. du Val to commend myself to his prayers and to those of his community. I do not know whether one should pity or congratulate you on your no longer having Nicolle. It has been a long time that you have been complaining of her and that she did not seem to serve you with enough affection. But I am afraid that you may tire yourself in training a new servant. Spare yourself, I beg you, depend upon my brothers in the care of your affairs and do not disturb yourself about anything. My sister has written me. I am answering her. I hear with pleasure that her family is growing in strength and number. I wish you a happy year and am with all the respect imaginable

My very dear and honored mother

Your very humble and very obedient servant

Varlet M.A.

At Fort Louis in Louisiana
the 16th Jan. 1714

* * *

To Monsieur Olivier, Procurator at the Chastelet, Rue de la Truanderie

My very dear brother and my very dear sister,

I have received with much joy the letter that you wrote me and thank you much for your remembrance, the friendship you show me, and for your good prayers which I beg you to continue for me. I am very glad that your family is increasing in number and that it is improving itself. I have been told that Manon is growing up. As I know that Marie Anne has been able to read well for a long time, I suppose that she is well advanced in writing, and I hope that she will soon make this known to me by some letter that she will write me. I have already written you since my arrival and have told you that my voyage was very fortunate. But on arriving I fell dangerously ill. I have had difficulty in recuperating from this illness, but at present I am thanks to God very well restored. We should have plenty of work here if we had the missionaries — but we have none; pray the Lord to send us some. I send my greetings to M. and Mme. Olivier and all their family and I am with all my heart

My dear brother and my dear sister

Your very humble and obedient servant

Varlet M.A.

At Fort Louis in Louisiana
the 16 Jan. 1714

* * *

To Mademoiselle Varlet in the house at the end of the new bridge at the corner of the Rue de Nevers, Paris

My very dear mother,

I profit from the occasion of a little boat [arriving] from the Isles in

order to have the honor of writing you and of commending myself to your prayers. I hope we shall in a few months have a ship from France and that I shall have news from you; while waiting I pray the Lord to give you good health and to shower upon you an abundance of favors and of comforts which may make you advance from day to day toward a new perfection. As far as I am concerned, I am gaining in strength more and more and am quite accustomed to the country, which is wholesome enough — that is the main thing. Winter is here the fairest and best season of the year; the heat is now beginning and it lasts for 6 whole months; but there is no country that has not some trouble and one need not expect to have all kinds of satisfactions in this life which is only an exile. After the feasts I am going to take a little journey of a month to try to bring the knowledge of God to the people of our neighborhood. I beg you to offer your prayers to the Lord so that He may bless our labors and open the hearts of these poor infidels to receive the sacred word. I send greetings to my aunts, my brothers, my sister, my cousins, all our friends and commend myself to their prayers. If you have the opportunity, I beg you to give my regards to M. the Abbé Daguesseau and M. the Abbé Lambert. I am writing only to you because the ship is leaving immediately; I even fear that it may have gone. I am with the deepest respect

my very dear mother

Your very humble and very obedient servant

Varlet M.A.

At Fort Louis in Louisiana
the 7th April 1714

* * *

To Monsieur Varlet attorney to the Parliament of Paris, Paris

It is only three days since I received, my very dear brother, your letter of the 2 Nov. 1714. It is just two years ago that it was written. I have not received the one you say you had written me before; it has apparently perished with a ship which was lost in the old Channel. The last boat brought us no letters. I have already written you that I have left the neighborhood of the sea to come here and rebuild one of our former missions. I have been well here. So far there is a good climate, very mild. I wrote you as well as my mother and all the family a year ago by the Canadian route, but the letters have been lost on the way through the misfortune of those who carried them who have been either killed or taken by the Charaki [Cherokee] savages who are on the side of the English. In order that I may have the pleasure of receiving your news more often, do not be satisfied with writing me by the ships from Louisiana which are rare; write me also by way of Canada; every spring many boats sail from La Rochelle. I shall thus receive your letters more often. I am very glad that you have acquired the post of attorney for the parliament. My mother has informed me that you have a good practice and that you are doing well in your office. M. Tremblai of our Seminary writes me the same thing; that gives me much joy. I pray the Lord to bless your work and to grant by His grace that, in applying yourself to the search

of this world's goods, you may not neglect the eternal ones which deserve our attention quite differently from those which are transitory and which we shall leave, you and I, in a few years. I believe that you are now married. I hope that you have found a truly Christian wife who has not a worldly spirit, who is rich in virtues and who can bring up her children in a pious way. I hope to hear all this presently through your letters. The governor of Louisiana came up here from the sea at the same time as I, in order to explore some mines. He does not seem to have found much. All the savages who were on the side of the English have killed all the English who were negotiating in their villages and even all those who were established in the neighborhood of Charleston, and have gone over to the side of the French, except the Charaqui [Cherokee] who have also killed some Frenchmen, among others the sons of M. the Governor of Montreal in Canada and of the Viceroy of the same city. As for the northern part, all is quiet through the peace that has just been made with the Foxes who are savages of the lakes. This is the news of the country. I am with all my heart

My very dear brother

Your very humble and very obedient servant

Varlet M.A.

At the Tamaroas Illinois
the 2d Nov. 1716

[P.S.] I beg you to inform me whether the Sieur Canet of Echarcon has been paid the 30 pounds that I owed him for transporting my furniture to Conflans, and whether the money that I had left with M. Olivier to be paid to the factory of Conflans has been delivered.

* * *

To Mademoiselle Varlet in Paris

My very dear and very honored mother,

A few days ago I received your letter of the 3 Oct. 1714. The preceding one from the month of April has been lost, and has not reached me. This one has been delayed on the way because I am at a distance from the sea, as I have written you in the letters that you will probably have received. I have come to open one of our former missions. I have been much comforted to hear that your health is good. I beg you to take good care of it; I was greatly moved by the death of my dear aunt, and do not fail to offer for her the holy sacrifice of the mass. I have greatly sympathized with you in the sorrow that this separation has brought you; for a long time you have been expecting it, for even at the time that I left France, she was declining greatly. Now that you are alone I believe that in order to avoid the tedium of solitude you could live with my sister or with my brother. It would be a great happiness for them if you would grant them this favor. I have been told that my brother is an attorney and that he is doing well in his office; that has delighted me greatly. I suppose that he is now married, that you have given him a wife of your choice; he could not have found one better than in receiving her from your hand. I have been told of the wonders of my sister's family.

It must be a great comfort to you to see so large a number of your grandchildren who improve in virtue, who make such great progress that the oldest girl often keeps you company, helps to drive away your tedium, and profits from your good instruction; and that the oldest of the boys applies himself to study at such an early age in a way that gives so much hope; and that my sister follows so perfectly in your footsteps. God gives me the grace of enjoying perfect health here; this climate is quite wholesome. I am ready to depart in order to spend the winter with the greatest part of our savages because this place is too uncomfortable at that season. I hope to winter at the same place that I did last year, where I was well off for provisions and shelter from the cold, which is felt here more keenly than at the sea; winter, nevertheless, is not so harsh here as at Paris. The climate is quite temperate. I am obliged to you for the kindness you have had in remembering me to Messrs. the clergy of St. André and above all to M. the Abbé Daguesseau and M. Lambert, M. the Rector and Messrs. the Vicars. I beg you to give them my regards again and to all our neighbors and friends, and to the Messrs. of Mont Valerien if you see any of them. I am charmed with the sentiments of resignation and submission to the will of God with which your letter is filled; it is the greatest comfort that I can receive to have your letters often. Besides by the ordinary route of Louisiana, you could write me every spring by way of Canada. In the months of March, April, May, June a large number of ships sail from La Rochelle for Quebec, by which you could also have letters mailed to me. I had written you last year at this time by way of Canada. I believed the opportunity entirely safe, but an accident happened through which the letters were lost 45 leagues from here. Let us hope that the other years will be more fortunate. If I had known last spring that my letters had been lost, I should have written you again. But it is only recently that we received the news. I beg you to be so kind as to have these letters forwarded. I have written one to Sister Anne whom I believe to be always at Charenton. She wrote me one three years ago that I have only just received. I commend myself to your prayers, you can be sure that I am continually offering my feeble prayers for you and that I am with the deepest respect

My very dear and very honored mother

Your very humble and very obedient son

Varlet M.A.

At the Tamaroas Illinois
the 3d Nov. 1716

* * *

To Monsieur Olivier Procurator at the Chastelet, Rue de la Truanderie, Paris

My very dear brother and my very dear sister,

I am delighted to hear of the good state of your health, the increase of your family, the progress that your children are making in study and in virtue; that Marie Anne is comforting her grandmother by spending a part of the year with her, and that, on returning to you, she applied herself to the instruction and training of her brothers in piety. I hope that like the older

sister of St. Basil, she will make of her brothers doctors of the Church of Jesus Christ. I am pleased to think that I shall hear of these wonders in the future. If your oldest son at 4 years and 8 months was already teaching his brother and was ready for elementary instruction, today, when he must be nearly seven years old, he is doubtless far advanced. It is a little more than two years ago that your letter was written. The distance that I am from the sea is the reason for my receiving it late, in addition to some troubles that have occurred on the Mississippi last year and which have made that route difficult. The spirit of piety with which your letter is filled has given me the greatest pleasure that I could receive. Be assured that I take much interest in what concerns you and all your family, that I do not cease to pray to God for you, that I carry all your children in my heart, that I shall always hear with much comfort of their progress in learning and in grace. I expect that some day some one of your doctors will come here to be the consolation of his uncle and the light of these poor abandoned nations. Write me as often as you can not only by way of Louisiana, but also by Canada. I send greetings to M. and Madame Olivier and all their children and am with all my heart

My very dear brother and my very dear sister

Your very humble and very obedient servant

Varlet M.A.

At the Tamaroas Illinois
the 3d Nov. 1716

* * *

To Monsieur Varlet Attorney to the Parliament, Paris

It is about 9 months since I wrote you, my very dear brother, in reply to a letter that I had received from you, written 2 years before. I have received none since; perhaps this spring some Frenchmen will come up who will be able to bring us some, but I fear I shall not receive them, for I am ready to leave to undertake a journey to Canada in the interest of our missions. As I have asked you to write me by that way, perhaps I shall find some of your letters there, which would give me profound pleasure. As when you wrote me you were already provided with the position of an attorney and you were thinking of getting married, I suppose that, as more than two years have elapsed since that time, by now you have found a virtuous wife. I do not doubt that my mother has had the greatest part in this choice and that, as you have received a wife from her hands, she has all the good qualities that can contribute toward making you happy. I beg you to give me details on all that and, if you have finally completed so important an affair, to give your wife greetings from me, to beg her to do me the honor of writing to me. You could not give me greater pleasure than by giving me frequent news of that which concerns you, of the success of your affairs and above all of that great matter which is more important than any other — that is the matter of your salvation. Whatever happens, whatever it may cost, do not neglect it, give it always preference above all others, everything else is nothing, only eternity lasts and does not pass away. I have in more than three years received only one letter from you. All the others that you may have written me have been

lost and I have not received any answer to those that I have written you. I beg you to make up for the loss of your letters by a little summary of what you have written me. I commend myself to your prayers and I am wholly

My very dear brother

Your very humble and very obedient servant

Varlet M.A.

At the Tamaroas

the 2d March 1717 [Received the 22 October 1718]

* * *

To Monsieur Olivier Procurator at the Chastelet of Paris, Paris

My very dear brother and my very dear sister,

As I am on the point of undertaking a journey to Canada, I shall be deprived of the pleasure of receiving the letters that you may have written me by the ships of Louisiana. I beg you to compensate me for this loss by writing me by the Canadian ones. You could not give me any greater pleasure than by informing me about the blessings that God gives you, the progress that your children are making in learning and in virtue. Marie Anne must by now be quite big and give you much satisfaction. As for your doctor, he must in the natural course of things be considerably advanced in the more than two years since you last wrote me. Nevertheless be careful lest fatigue from too much application [to study] should hinder him from growing strong. Let me know whether you have persuaded my mother to live with you. I should be very glad for her solace and your comfort if she should have taken this course. Commend my journey to the Lord not only so that I may make it without accident, but also so that I may find things there favorably disposed toward our missions. I hope with God's help to reach Canada at the time of the arrival of the ships, for there they are better regulated and in greater abundance than at La Mobile, from which the exclusive privilege of M. Crozat banishes them. I shall write you by those ships. I shall be in that country as short a time as I can, nevertheless I shall have to spend a winter there. For it is at least 600 leagues from here, and the ice makes the road impracticable a large part of the year. I send greetings to M. and Mme. Olivier and am very wholly

My very dear brother and my very dear sister

Your very humble and very obedient servant

Varlet M.A.

At the Tamaroas

the 3d March 1717

* * *

To Monsieur Olivier Procurator at the Chastelet of Paris, Paris

My very dear brother and my very dear sister,

It is almost a year ago that I had the honor of writing you in answer to a letter that I had just received from you and which had been written nearly 2 years ago — that is 3 years now. I decided soon afterwards on the great journey that I have made and which has been till now extremely for-

tunate by the grace of God. I was nearly six months on the way, having departed on the 24th of March from my mission and not having arrived here until September 11th. I hope to go back next spring. But I shall wait for the arrival of the first ship. See to it that I receive some letters from you on that occasion. I am hoping that I may take a missionary back with me; it seems that I have some good reason to hope; offer your prayers to God in behalf of this matter which concerns His glory and the salvation of souls. I suppose that Marie Anne is quite big and quite developed now. I count on receiving a letter from her by the next ship. She is, if I am not mistaken, over ten years old; so, if she has not yet made her first communion, she ought to be ready to do so. As for our doctor of whom I hope we shall make a good missionary, he ought to be well advanced in his studies and I expect him to write me at least one letter in Latin by the first boat, since it is three years ago that you gave him the rudiments. Let him not fail to learn Greek. If your family has continued to increase as it has begun, it must be quite numerous. I pray the Lord to shed upon you and upon your children His most precious blessings so that He may strengthen them and make them grow from day to day in virtue and that He make saints of them. I send my greetings to M. and Mme. Olivier, their family and am wholly

My very dear brother and my very dear sister

Your very humble and very obedient servant

Varlet M.A.

At Quebec

the 16 October 1717

* * *

My very dear Mother,

It is an extremely long time since I have received any letters from you. Although I feel this privation with much pain, I submit to the course of the Providence that ordains it thus. I am sure that this is not the result of any forgetfulness on your part, but that my long and frequent journeys have made it impossible for me to be able to receive all those [letters] that you have had the kindness to write me. As for me, I have not missed any opportunity of writing you and have done so many a time. I do not know whether you have received all my letters. The last that I received from you was a year ago and it was written two years before. I replied immediately by way of La Mobile. I do not know whether you will have received it. I asked you in that letter to write me every year by the Canadian ships as well as by La Mobile, so that I may in that way receive news from you more often by receiving it from both sides. Apparently you did not yet receive that letter this spring since I have received no letters from you, although I have received one from M. Tremblai. I also wrote you this spring on leaving the Illinois to come here. The affairs of our missions and the dearth of missionaries have led me to undertake this long journey to ask the directors of our seminary at Quebec for evangelical workers. I left my mission the 24th of last March; the spring drought caused us much trouble in going up the

Illinois river, which was extremely low in the upper part; it took us as much as 25 days to make thirty leagues. At last the Lord helped us and a great downpour which came very opportunely allowed us to make the portage easily from the high lands and at the end of May we embarked on the Lake. The peace with the Foxes was favorable for our journey, in as much as we did not fear the war parties as we had done the preceding years.

Having embarked on the Lake, it took us nearly a month to make the 130 leagues to Michilimakinak. We were not well equipped for navigating on the lakes because the wooden canoes that we had cannot stand the bad weather as well as canoes of bark. The 20th of June we entered Michilimakinak, where I received a thousand courtesies from M. the Commandant and from the Jesuit Fathers. I stayed with the Fathers; it took us eight days to put ourselves in condition to pursue our journey. We had to pay our people, buy a bark canoe, for the wooden canoe could go no farther although it was still very good; we made a present of it to the Jesuit Fathers as a partial acknowledgment of their courtesies, and I bought a canoe of bark which cost me 90 crowns. We also had to make provision for food. When all that was done, we left the 28th of June. We should have liked very much to take the shortest way, but it is very dangerous on account of the large number of rapids, where several had perished the same spring; so, as we had not been able to find good guides, we took the longest way, but the safest and easiest: that is the way of the lakes. The first is Lake Huron where we travelled 100 leagues and entered upon a river which is 20 leagues long; it is the overflow from the lakes, at the lower part of which is a fort called Fort of the Detroit; we arrived there the 19th of July. I stayed with a Recollect Father who is Chaplain of the fort, and after having gathered our provisions, we continued on our way; we entered another lake, where we made about 100 leagues. We were often stopped by bad weather; we sometimes stayed 5 days on land without being able to embark. At last on the 10th of August we reached a very famous fall, almost as high as the towers of Notre Dame. All the water of the lakes is discharged there; it is that which forms the river St. Lawrence. We made the portage which is two leagues and a half and on the 17th we embarked on another lake, where we made about 80 leagues of the way. At the end of 10 days we came out of the lake and we entered the St. Lawrence river where, after having made 40 leagues and passed some rapids, we arrived the 2d September at Mont Real, the first city of Canada; I stayed about 5 days at the seminary of that city, which is filled with clergy of St. Sulpice, and after having gone 60 leagues further, we arrived the 11th of September at Quebec at our seminary.

This, my dear mother, is the account of my journey which I have made thanks to God with the help of your good prayers, without accident and without hardship. If you ask where one gets food on this route — on leaving the Illinois we had supplied ourselves with a stock of salted bacon, dried beef, Indian corn, biscuits for 300 leagues and flour to make more biscuits at the first French post, for the duration of the journey; at each village we bought some Indian corn. In this way we have had no lack of food. On hunting along the way one cannot count in the springtime. In respect to water, as one sails on fresh water, one drinks plenty of it all the time and that is a pleasure one

does not have at sea. Winter is keeping me here at present; after having conferred about our missions with Monsignor the Bishop and Messrs. the directors of the seminary, I hope to leave next spring in order to return. They are giving me hope of some missionaries. I fear that there will not be a large number, for there is a lack of them even here. Pray the Lord, I entreat you, that He multiply the laborers in his harvest and obtain for us the help of the prayers of all the good souls that you know. I count on not leaving until after the arrival of the first ship. I beg you to give me the comfort of receiving your letters and those of the family; therefore be so kind as to have the letters mailed in plenty of time to La Rochelle, that is, after the beginning of March. The cold is extremely harsh in this country, as you know. All winter there is up to 6 feet of snow; since I have been living in the warm countries, I am still more sensitive to cold than in France. But since I have nothing to do outside the seminary, I hope that in keeping myself shut in and covered, I shall not feel the rigor of the cold season. I send greetings to my brothers and sister, my aunt, my cousin Meunier, all our cousins and all our friends, in particular Messrs. the clergy of St. André. I commend myself to their prayers and to yours and am with profound respect

My very dear Mother

Your very humble and very obedient servant and son

Varlet M.A.

At Quebec

the 16th October 1717

* * *

To Monsieur Varlet Attorney for the Parliament of Paris, Paris

I wrote you, my very dear brother, almost a year ago by the La Mobile route. I don't know whether you will have received that letter; I begged you to write me every spring by way of Canada, besides the opportunities of the lower Mississippi. Apparently you had not received it this spring, for you would have written me and I have received no letter from the family. By that letter I answered yours, which was dated more than two years [earlier]. Since I left France, I have only twice received letters from you and no reply to the letters that I had written you. Apparently several of your letters must have been lost either in a ship which went down, or with some travellers who had letters from France for me and who were killed two years ago by some savages. You would nevertheless please me by reimbursing me for this loss by repeating the reply to my letters if you have kept them. As it is quite a long time since you have been in office, I suppose that you are married and that you will have chosen a very virtuous wife. The affairs of our mission have led me to undertake this journey which is a little long, since it took me nearly 6 months to come here from the Tamaroas; also it is nearly 700 leagues by the way that I took, which is a little longer than the usual one. I am not repeating for you the details that I am giving my mother in the letter that I am writing her. I am, then, kept here by the winter which is harsh and long in this country. I am preparing to leave next spring, to return to our mis-

sions with a missionary whom our directors make me hope I can take with me. I shall nevertheless await the arrival of the first boat that will presumably bring me letters from you and from my mother and the family; I beg you to have them ready in plenty of time so as not to miss the first boat. I exhort you always, my very dear brother, not to let yourself be swept along by the torrent of bad practices and to avoid the dangers of your profession. I pray the Lord to fill you with fear and love of Him so that nothing may be able to turn you away from the task of your salvation. That is the grace I ask of Him every day for you at the holy altar. Do not forget me in your prayers and believe that I am wholly

My very dear brother

Your very humble and very obedient servant

Varlet M.A.

At Quebec

the 16 October 1717

* * *

To Mademoiselle Varlet at the end of the new bridge at the corner of the Rue de Nevers, Paris

My very dear Mother,

I have just landed from the ship which has brought me from Quebec, we left there the 4th of October and have had the fairest weather during our crossing that one could wish. I am sure that I owe this to your good prayers. I have been informed by the letters of our family that your health is good. This has given me great joy. My comfort would have been still greater if I had received some letter from your own hand; I have not been told why you have not taken that trouble. It was partly to have that satisfaction that I had postponed my return to the Mississippi for which I had made all preparations, with the help of the Messrs. of the seminary of Quebec with whom I lived a little more than a year. As I was on the point of leaving, pressed by the season, which was well advanced, I received news from France the 1st of August and letters from our superiors which instructed me to return. I seized the first opportunity and have arrived, thanks to the Lord, in good health. As no business detains me at La Rochelle, I am only waiting to leave for Paris for the departure of the coach which goes Thursday the 17th of this month. I have just sent to have a place reserved. I am writing to you only of our family and in few words because the hour for the mail is near and because I hope in a fortnight to have the honor of seeing you. I beg you to thank God for the grace He has accorded me, to ask the same thing of my brothers, sister, aunt, and cousins to whom I send greetings as well as to all our friends, and I am with the most perfect respect

My very dear Mother

Your very humble and very obedient servant and son

Varlet M.A.

At La Rochelle

the 13th Nov. 1718

Exhibitions from the Wiggin Collection

The Etchings of John Taylor Arms

JOHN TAYLOR ARMS is an artist of extraordinary ability and one whose work has received international recognition. As President of the American Society of Etchers, his untiring efforts have done much to promote genuine interest in the graphic arts and to achieve a closer relationship between the print-makers of Europe and America. Notwithstanding his busy life, he has found time to cultivate the friendship of his contemporaries both here and abroad. With an interest that never wearies, he seeks for the beautiful in everything that comes under his observation, and the industry of his own work knows no rest. He has arranged exchange exhibitions between the United States and the European countries. He is also the author of numerous books and articles dealing with prints and the artists who made them — among them the invaluable *Handbook of Print Making and Print Makers*.

John Taylor Arms was born in Washington, D. C. on April 19, 1887. We are told that his favorite amusement from an early age was pencil and paper, and that it was no surprise to his family when he decided upon an artistic career, even though a number of years in the study and practice of architecture intervened. Young Arms first enrolled in the Department of Architecture at Princeton University, and later at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he enjoyed the superb teaching of Désiré Despradelle, and from which he graduated with the degree of Master of Science.

Maxine Lalanne's *Treatise on Etching* was the incentive for his initial experiment in etching in 1915. The able plate "Sunlight and Shadow" was the result of this first effort. Inspired by its success, he continued to work with needle and acid during his evenings and weekends, along with his practice of architecture. In 1917 the young artist entered the Navy as an officer on destroyer convoy duty. The break from his professional duties gave him time for reflection, and with the ending of hostilities he decided to devote himself entirely to etching. After a few experiments in the various copper-plate mediums, his development as an etcher made steady progress, until today John Taylor Arms stands as one of the foremost print-makers in America.

The prints in the December exhibition in the Wiggin Gallery represent the result of many pilgrimages to the Gothic masterpieces of Europe, taking the artist through France, Italy, England, Sweden, and Spain. Among them are brilliant records of such great monuments as "Notre Dame de Paris," "Chartres," "Amiens," "Rheims," "Bourges," "Abbeville," "Rouen," and "Beauvais," revealing the endless time and care that was necessary for their construction. There is a long row of inspiring prints of the same kind: "Basilica of the Madeleine, Vézelay"; "Abside de la Cathédrale de Saint Pierre et Saint Paul, Troyes"; "Gothic Glory, Sens Cathedral"; "Study in Stone, Cathedral of Orense"; "Aspirations," a study of the Church of the Madeleine, Verneuil-sur-Avre; "Lace in Stone," and others, each excelling in a forceful combination of the spiritual and the technical. That these plates were a work of love is clearly indicated in Arms's own statement in his booklet *Gothic Memories*: "I, too, am

a mediaevalist if I interpret the word aright," he wrote, "one to whom the goal is all-important, and the steps leading to it, however slow and fumbling, but the rungs on a ladder to the heights beyond. So feeling, it is my mission to make bits of paper, covered with etched or pencilled lines, express my deepest sense of beauty in the efforts to recreate the glory which through another age, endures throughout the centuries."

Although Mr. Arms has become widely known as an etcher of the Gothic, he must not be thought so limited. His Italian plates, particularly those of Venice, would suffice to show his creative pleasure in other fields too. He was fascinated by the old streets of European cities. Many times these picturesque settings were introduced to support a distant cathedral or an interesting vista of some other great edifice. Then there are the scenes of New York and our own Far West. No matter what the subject or whence it came, he always grasped the significant features in line, color, movement, and balance. His magnificent technique requires intelligent study on the part of the beholder, but our senses are compensated for the effort by his amazing variety of textures, which form a mass of solidity rare among print-makers of today.

No other American etcher is more individual. Arms is one of the few real students of the various graphic arts, and his experiments over the years have resulted in pure and honest visual statements. His work possesses an epic quality, uniting artistic and historic values. There is in it always a fine feeling for space composition, architectural details, lights and shadows — and, above all, they are free from imitation.

John Taylor Arms has received many signal honors. He is an Associé of the Société National des Beaux Arts, and an Associate of the Royal Society of Etchers in England; an Academician of the National Academy of Design, of which he is also first Vice-President; President of the American Society of Etchers; and an honorary member of many other etching societies. To mention the museums in which he is represented would alone require many lines. Space does not permit a detailed description of the various subjects in the exhibition nor a further discussion of Mr. Arms's accomplishments. His teachings to artists and layman alike are eloquent and his place as friend, artist, and connoisseur is secure for all time.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Medieval American Art

MEDIEVAL AMERICAN ART by Mr. Pál Kelemen, published in two large quarto volumes by the Macmillan Co., has been hailed by the most competent authorities as "a milestone in the development of American studies." Men like Herbert J. Spinden, curator of the Brooklyn Museum, A. V. Kidder, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and Ralph Linton, of Columbia University, have paid unqualified tribute to the work. To quote Mr. Spinden:

"In this thesaurus of pre-Columbian art — aptly enough called 'medieval,' because in the eyes of this critic the culminating monuments of ancient America are medieval in time and also in artistic quality — a few post-Columbian examples are included. The author brings to his subject the best canons of Continental art criticism. This, in my opinion, gives his judgments a certain piquancy. It is not necessary to consider the astronomical content of Maya symbolism, for instance, since there is enough to please the eye and tease the fancy in the abstract . . . The array of specimens is a superb review."

Ten years of research and study have gone into the making of this splendid work. The first volume is devoted to the text, and the second contains nearly one thousand illustrations gathered from many museums or photographed directly by the author's wife.

Pre-Columbian art developed between the Colorado River and the Andes. Mr. Kelemen has divided the region into five areas of productivity: the Southwest corner of the United States, between Texas and California; Mexico; the Mayan Empire, which roughly coincides with Central America; the Interlying Area, north and south of Panama; and the Andean plateau. All were uplands with stone and minerals readily available. As a consequence, their art had many common qualities. On the other hand, each area shows sharp variations in both emphasis and excellence.

Architecture was perhaps the most important art of the pre-Columbian peoples. From the community dwellings found in the Mesa Verde of Colorado

to the Mexican temples, the Mayan palaces, and the walled towns of Peru, even the ruins show a wide range of individuality. Some of them are gloriously barbaric, with colossal statues, friezes of the Feathered Serpent, and lavish decorations of gold, silver, and jade. But whether crude or sophisticated, each reveals a majesty of conception.

The Indians confined their sculptures to decoration; portrait statues did not exist among them. The Mexican and Mayan areas reached the finest development here. "Like most of the earlier non-European civilizations," the author remarks, "the pre-Columbian peoples in their artistic expression seem to have appreciated the beauty of youth without worshipping it, to have respected age without sentimentalising it. The more terrifying aspects of nature, which they must have had to face in their precariously balanced life, are not shunned in their art."

Because pottery and weaving are still practised, the chapters on these arts are less revelatory. Yet the wealth of illustrations serves here, too, as a history of the early Indians' social life and customs. The weaving patterns are especially beautiful, the cloth varying from coarse cotton to brocade and gauze. They suffer in no way by comparison with the work of more civilized lands.

Considering the Spanish conquerors' greed for gold, it is not surprising that few specimens of metal work remain. Enough there is, however, of cups, weapons, and jewelry to bear witness to the Indians' — especially the Incas' — knowledge of the technique of their craft. Not only did they hammer, emboss, and inlay, but they managed to imbue their decorative arts with something of the mysticism that characterized their spiritual life.

Mr. Kelemen's conclusions as to the influence of medieval American art on our modern culture are stimulating. Today, when the unity of the hemisphere is particularly emphasized, they give to Americanism a depth born of a common cultural heritage.

Ten Books

Lessons of my Life. By Robert Gilbert Vansittart. Knopf. 1943. 281 pp.

THE name of Lord Vansittart, until the Munich pact Permanent Under-Secretary of the British Foreign Office, has been identified with a demand for implacable treatment of Germany after the war. *Vansittartism* has been supposed to stand for the extermination of the Germans, and for a racialism not unlike that of the Nazis. The author now refutes these "crude virulences"; and he himself defines the term. *Vansittartism* means that the German nation has got to be disarmed and re-educated. "The behaviour of the Germans between 1914 and 1918 was ghastly; there has never been, in the whole history of the world, the equal of German organized savagery since 1939." The author denies having ever stated that *all* Germans are bad; the percentage of good Germans may be twenty-five. He adds, however, that this minority has always been utterly ineffective. For this reason, he attacks "the myth of the Two Germanys." Even Stresemann, Foreign Minister of the Weimar Republic and winner of a Nobel Peace Prize, was preparing, in league with the Junkers and the big industrialists, for the Day. During the first World War, the Social-Democrats were solidly behind the Kaiser, and after the peace they tried again to dominate the social-democratic parties of other countries. The Germans knew too well how to exploit the Treaty of Versailles. "What they actually paid was estimated by the Reparation Commission as the reasonable total of £1,038 millions sterling — spread over many years — of which only £253 millions sterling were cash payments." The years of misery which followed the War were brought about chiefly by the German financiers, who through an artificial inflation wiped out the country's internal indebtedness. Actually the Reichsbank had more gold at the end of the War than at its outbreak. Through "the greatest swindle in the world," they got hold of fifteen hundred billion pounds in foreign loans, more than half of it American, hop-

ing to secure thereby, in addition to the money, the support of the American industrialists. But the larger part of the book is not a discussion of economic problems. The author probes rather into the psychology of Germany of the last seventy-five years. Through an immense array of quotations from German writers he wishes to prove that there is nothing new in Hitlerism; that the extraordinary claims of the latter, with its brutal contempt of other nations and its glorification of slaughter, have been consistently proclaimed since Bismarck's time. There has been a steady degeneration, the author believes, in German morals . . . It is remarkable how a man of Lord Vansittart's convictions could have kept silent, as a correct diplomatist had to, during the forty years of his service. He is determined — he writes — to devote the remainder of his life to preventing a third conflagration of the world. (Z.H.)

The Battle is the Pay-off. By Ralph Ingersoll. Harcourt, Brace. 1943. 217 pp.

THIS account by Captain Ingersoll of a battle near El Guettar, in which a battalion of the American Second Corps defeated fifteen hundred Italians, and then itself was mauled by German dive-bombers, is at least twice as long as the description of the Battle of Borodino in *War and Peace*. Yet the volume holds the interest from beginning to end; it is indeed one of the best war books produced so far by an American. Waiting for orders in Gafsa, as everyone around him is getting ready, the author reviews his experiences since his arrival in Africa. In so doing he gives a complete picture of the army, from the clothing and weapons of the individual soldier to the building up of the great supply system at Tebessa. He brings home a prosaic truth. "Most people think of an army," he writes, "as expending its energy in fighting the enemy. Actually, most of an army's energy goes into keeping itself alive and in being; and in getting itself to where a very small portion of its numbers can fight an equally small portion

of the enemy's total army." The description of the action itself — with the weary march on rocky hills during the night, and then the surprise of the enemy in their fox-holes — is fascinating, the destruction wrought by the Stukas adding a gruesome finale. But Captain Ingersoll's chief emphasis is on the utmost importance of a thorough and severe training in the camps back in America. What ultimately wins the battle is the margin of physical fitness which leaves the soldiers, after all the marching and labors, with sufficient energy and vitality to meet and defeat the enemy. It is an earnest appeal. No wonder that the highest army officers have given their unstinted praise to this work of PM's former editor. (Z. H.)

Here Is Your War. By Ernie Pyle. Holt. 1943. 304 pp.

THE author, war correspondent for Scripps-Howard, accompanied the American army through its entire North African campaign, from the dreary embarking in convoy in England to the final victory on the Bizerte-Tunis front. His book is a kaleidoscope of impressions of that eight-months experience, in which the connecting thread is, above all, the feeling of camaraderie with men of the armed forces. The narrative includes descriptions of the slow weeks at sea, the landing at Oran, the American reaction to North Africa, and vivid accounts of the little jokes, discomforts and tragedies that made up every-day life. There are eye-witness stories of the battle of Kasserine Pass, of the small daily skirmishes and air raids, and of the final push and victory. The book is studded with the names and adventures of fliers, tank crews, infantry men, army doctors and nurses — transplanted American citizens from towns and cities all over the United States, who settled down to their jobs in typical American spirit. Some of the material will be familiar to many readers, because it appeared in the leading newspapers. (E. D.)

Paris Underground. By Etta Shiber. Scribner. 1943. 392 pp.

THIS is a compelling record which neither strives after dramatic effects nor needs literary embellishments to

convince the reader of its authenticity. The author, the widow of a former American newspaper man, chronicles her own activities, and those of the mettlesome Kitty Beaurepos and of some ordinary Frenchmen in their resistance to the invasion of France. Catapulted from the "assured, charming and calm days" of life in Rue d'Avricourt into chaos, Mrs. Shiber and Kitty return to the capital after the disastrous evacuation of the civilians and cast their lot with the oppressed. These are the people of the Paris-Underground, men who are like fleas on the face of the conqueror, never leaving him a moment of rest. All his designs are circumvented by the cunning of this ingenious organization. Before their ultimate arrest, the two women contrive the escape of one hundred and fifty English soldiers, left fugitive in France after Dunkerque. This achievement for Kitty Beaurepos meant the cancellation of life itself; and Mrs. Shiber paid for it with seventeen months in the prisons of Cherche-Midi, Fresnes, and Tours — unattractive places at any time, but under German reign scenes of unmitigated horror. This record proves that the tradition of the valiant women of the Scriptures is not dead in the twentieth century. (M. R. D.)

America's Navy in World War II. By Gilbert Cant. Day. 1943. 432 pp.

MR. CANT, war editor of the *New York Post*, is among the correspondents who have gone to sea "to report what they saw, as they saw it, under the most trying conditions." His present book is the first comprehensive account of the activities of the United States Navy from the sinking of the *Greer* in September 1941 to the capture of the southeastern Solomons early in 1943. Working from the official communiqués, the reports of his fellow correspondents and the testimony of participants, he has been only slightly handicapped by the necessary censorship. Clearly the Japanese descending on Pearl Harbor "set out to break the backbone of American naval power in the Pacific" and were admittedly "very successful." Mr. Cant describes the equally crippling attack on Luzon's airfields and the naval installations at Cavite — prelude to the "fighting retreat" from Malaya.

Thereafter only the fleet could guarantee the life lines to Australia, and the author applauds the strategic wisdom which limited the Pacific War to "a gigantic holding campaign." Though not convinced of the supremacy of air power, he stresses the growing importance of the carrier-striking force, showing how the "flat-top" has come to outrank the battleship. First tested at Midway, this concentration showed its worth in the Coral Sea and again in the steadily mounting tempo of Guadalcanal. Mr. Cant does not neglect the shrouded exploits of the submarine commanders, the costly relief of Malta, or the North African landings. (*E. L. A.*)

Maxim Litvinoff. By Arthur Upham Pope. L. B. Fischer. 1943. 530 pp.

ALTHOUGH the author's admiration borders on hero worship, this thoroughly informed biography is none the less valuable, for it elucidates Litvinoff's persistent fight for collective security, as well as his acute foresight of danger from the Fascist powers. Born in 1876 of a well-educated Jewish family in Belostok, Litvinoff served five years in a Caucassian regiment — today called the Maxim Litvinoff regiment — but was discharged after refusing to fire on striking workmen. He soon cut all his former ties to devote himself to the underground activities of the revolution. In 1903 he met Lenin in London, and from then on he labored in complete accord with him, as he was later to work with Stalin. After the Bolshevik revolution he was appointed the first Soviet Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and when the British government would not receive him in the official quarters, he opened a "People's Embassy" in London. He fared even worse after being appointed Ambassador to Washington in June 1918, as he was refused a visa. Back in Moscow, first as Vice-Commissar of European Affairs and then as Foreign Minister, he applied his realism to the Soviet relations with the West. The biographer explains from a new angle the policies of Chamberlain, the Barthou-Litvinoff rapprochement, the reactionary movements in Poland and Finland, and he quotes Litvinoff's speeches at the League of Nations. (*M. M.*)

Connecticut Yankee. By Wilbur L. Cross. Yale. 1943. 428 pp.

GOVERNOR CROSS has spent all but five of his more than eighty years within a half-day's journey of his birthplace, the hamlet of Gurleyville, a few miles north of Willimantic. Although he graduated from Yale, his basic education came from the "little red schoolhouse," where he received a training in mental arithmetic that made him pleasantly independent of the Budget Director when he was Governor. Equally rewarding were the nightly sessions in his brother's store which so seasoned his humanism with vernacular realism that not even Yale could turn him into an academic pedant. He served the University as provost, professor of English literature, Dean of the Graduate School, and editor of the *Yale Review*. He was retired at the age of sixty-eight, presumably too old for active service. The next year he ran for Governor, was elected and re-elected for four terms, missing a fifth re-election only by accident. He managed to guide the state through depression, flood, and hurricane and to inaugurate not a few administrative reforms. "The dear old gentleman from Yale" is essentially a Connecticut Yankee, but his provincialism has widened into an Americanism that covers, in point of time, the progress from stage-coach to helicopter, and in range of interest all that lies between helping to establish an Institute of Human Relationships at Yale, and the abolition of pari-mutuel horse-and-dog-racing in Connecticut. (*G. R. B. R.*)

The American. By James Truslow Adams. Scribner. 1943. 404 pp.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Adams disclaims any intention of writing another history of America, that is exactly what he has done. In his effort to show how "the American" has been conditioned by the changing scene, from the first settlements at Jamestown to the eve of the Spanish American War, he has revaluated such fluctuating forces as pioneer life, westward expansion, the influx of aliens, the mechanization of industry, sectional economies in conflict, hostile to themselves and in sharp contrast one to the other as the traditions from which they sprung. The three thousand miles that separated the colonies from England bred social and

political independence. Reaction against theocracy sent the New Englanders westward, as the exhaustion of the Tidewater sent Virginians to the Gulf states. Aliens with urban rather than agrarian backgrounds provided the man-power necessary to the industrial development of the North, and contact with men of different ideals and credos changed the Anglo-Saxon pattern in certain ways and made it more tenaciously followed in others. The physical loneliness of the frontier came, in time, to create a spiritual loneliness born of separateness of interests, which makes members of the same household more than strangers, and less than friends. Unfortunately, Mr. Adams stops short of the last fifty years when the changes wrought by automobile, radio, and cinema have had such far-reaching effects on "the American." (*G. R. B. R.*)

Romanticism and the Modern Ego. By Jacques Barzun. Little Brown. 1943. 359 pp.

EARLY this year Professor Barzun delivered as Lowell Institute Lectures the substance of the first eight chapters in this admirable analysis of Romanticism as an element in modern life. He has added a ninth chapter, consisting of quotations to show the scope of modern usage of "romantic" and "romanticism"; and there is also a large section of "Notes and References." The author measures the abstract conception of Romanticism by its concrete manifestations in art, letters, and social activity. He challenges the idea that a romantic is of necessity indolent, sentimental, or even mentally defective. On the contrary, a romantic strives toward union with God and service for mankind. As a historic movement, Romanticism — under the direction of philosophers, statesmen, and artists — dominated European culture from 1815 to 1850. This was followed by the Age of Realism, which was master of the field until 1885, when it was forced out by Symbolism and Naturalism. The devotees of each of the later movements regard-

ed Romanticism as dead beyond all hope of resurrection. Admitting that Romanticism failed to establish a universal order, permanent peace, and a common language of art and philosophy, Professor Barzun points out that intrinsic Romanticism was never more potent than now. (*G. R. B. R.*)

A Treasury of Science. Edited by Harlow Shapley, Samuel Rapport, and Helen Wright. Harper. 1943. 716 pp.

THIS anthology of essays and excerpts from larger works, all by authoritative scientists and interpreters, possesses a common point of view, which is expressed in a graceful introduction by Professor Shapley. "Perhaps the greatest satisfaction in reading of scientific exploits," he writes, "lies in the realization that ours is not an unrepeatable experience. Tomorrow night we can again go out among the distant stars . . . Again we can be biologist, geographer, astronomer, engineer, or help the philosopher evaluate the nature and meaning of natural laws." The first part introduces the layman to the aims and methods of science. The next, on "The Physical World," contains a section on astronomy, with contributions ranging from Copernicus and Galilei to Sir James Jeans and Sir Arthur Eddington; a geological and meteorological section, including a dramatic narrative of the volcanic eruption that destroyed St. Pierre in 1902; and one on the important discoveries in physics and chemistry from Newton to Einstein with accounts on atomic action, the harnessing of electric power, and the discovery of radium. The part entitled "The World of Life" is biological and zoological, with the Huxleys, William Beebe, Sir Arthur Keith, and J. B. S. Haldane among the contributors. "The World of Man" continues the theme through anthropological studies, then human biology and physiology, and lastly a medical section, which has a chapter on war surgery as it was immediately applied at Pearl Harbor. Psychological essays, notably a study of Freud, round out the survey. (*M. M.*)

Library Notes

An Autograph Letter by Lamartine

THE Library has acquired an autograph letter written by Alphonse Lamartine to an unnamed correspondent. It consists of two pages, and is dated from St. Louis, near his birth-place Macon, on November 10, 1860.

The letter is a document of the last period of the poet's life, when he was burdened with debts. First he tried a periodical, *Cours Familier de Littérature*, for which subscriptions were sought in Europe and the Americas — the latter proving quite unresponsive. Then he set his hopes on a complete edition of his works, and again the agent sent to the United States reaped no harvest. It is to the coolness of the American public toward one of these enterprises — probably the second — that he refers in his letter.

The fall of 1860 was especially hard for the poet, then in his seventieth year. His wife, an Englishwoman to whom he had been married forty years, had been, as long as her strength held out, his secretary and editor. Now a typhoid epidemic had stricken both her and his niece Valentine. The physician who attended them constantly died himself; so did the maid who nursed them. Both Mme. Lamartine and Valentine finally recovered, the former to live three more years, the niece to be the poet's companion till his death in 1869.

The letter, addressed to an unidentified "Monsieur," was written at a critical time in his wife's illness. It reads as follows:

"Une maladie très grave de Mme Lamartine a suspendu non ma reconnaissance mais ma réponse. J'enlève une seconde à mes tourments pour vous remercier et pour envoyer par vous ce que veut bien désirer M. [illegible]. Le voici ci joint. Assurez le de ma sensibilité à ses procédés et à ses bonnes intentions pour nous. L'amérique est bien froide [illegible] pour toute littérature. Son coeur sera bien chaud s'il parvient à la rechauffer un peu.

"Adieu et merci. Je retourne vite au

lit de la malade; elle a été à la mort, elle n'est encore qu'entre la mort et la vie."

M. M.

The Operations of the Queen's Rangers

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, eldest son of Captain John Simcoe of the Royal Navy, was taught from his childhood "to consider the military as the most extensive and profound of sciences." In 1771, when only nineteen, he was commissioned an ensign in the 35th regiment and at the outbreak of the American war went to New England as its adjutant. Believing that the leadership of a light corps is "the best mode of instruction for those who aim at higher stations," he petitioned General Howe for command of the Queen's Rangers, "a partizan corps" made up of American Loyalists and deserters from the Continental army. As the post was vacant and Simcoe had distinguished himself at Brandywine, he was given the promotion on October 15, 1777.

During the four years before Yorktown, Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe kept detailed notes of his activities and had them privately printed at Exeter, England, in 1787. This *Journal of the Operations of the Queen's Rangers* was almost unknown until it was reprinted at New York in 1844; the Library, however, has recently acquired a copy of the original edition. A large quarto, it contains 184 pages of text, 48 pages of illustrative letters and documents, and 10 folding plans. The volume carries the book-plate of Charles, Earl Cornwallis, and was undoubtedly presented by Simcoe to his former commander.

The Queen's Rangers spent the winter of 1777-78 foraging the Pennsylvania countryside and patrolling the approaches to Philadelphia, "lest a raid be made from Valley Forge." From the spring of 1778 to December 1780 they shuttled back and forth between the New Jersey shore and the British garrisons in New York harbor, keeping "the whole coast in continual alarm." Their scouting service was broken by major engage-

ments with the enemy at White Plains, Staten Island, and Kingsbridge, where Washington's troops were supported by about sixty of the Stockbridge Indians. When the British invaded Virginia in 1780, the regiment served under Benedict Arnold and was employed in the destruction of powder-mills, founderies, and tobacco fields. Because of the peculiar make-up of his corps, Simcoe dreaded the approaching surrender and begged Cornwallis "to permit him to endeavour to escape."

Simcoe and the greater part of his regiment, however, were treated as prisoners of war and few of them suffered the fate of deserters. He himself lived the leisurely life of a country gentleman until 1791 when he became the first governor-general of Upper Canada. Under his command the Queen's Rangers had developed into an efficient and mobile scouting troop, well-fed, well-clothed, and responsive to discipline. Unlike other partisan commanders, he did not countenance looting or acts of reprisal. His services were highly praised by both Charles Stedman and Banastre Tarleton in their accounts of the American campaigns.

The ten folding plates are diagrams of the engagements in which the Rangers participated. The first five, illustrating the encounters in Pennsylvania and New York, were "taken on the Spot" by Simcoe himself and were copied by Lieutenant George Spencer. One of the Virginia sketches — "The Skirmish at Richmond, January 5, 1781" — is the work of Lieutenant Adam Allen and the remaining four are Spencer's own. Executed with precision, they rank with the best military maps of the period.

E. L. A.

Songe de Poliphile

THE acquisition of the *Hypnerotomachie ou Discours du Songe de Poliphile*, by Francesco Columna, in the rare first French edition of 1546, is all the more welcome as the Library has a copy of the original Italian edition of 1499, and a comparison of the two offers many points of interest. The French volume, printed by Cyaneus for Jacques Kerver in Paris, is a folio of 164 leaves,

richly illustrated with woodcuts. The Library's copy, bound in red morocco with gilt fleurons, once belonged to Ambroise Firmin Didot.

This curious treatise on architecture, written in the form of a dream-romance by the Dominican Francesco Columna, was described at length in the June 1938 issue of MORE BOOKS.

Who was the translator of the greatly abridged French version? The introductory pages throw some light on the question, but do not solve it. They contain a dedication to Count Nantheuil le Haudouyn and then a preface to the reader, both by Jean Martin, secretary to Cardinal de Lenoncourt, and a translator of the works of Vitruvius and Alberti. He explains that the *Songe de Poliphile* had been "translated into French by another gentleman, virtuous and very learned," whose work had been brought to him by a friend so that he might revise it and bring it to light. The Italian bibliographer Cicognara considered the Cardinal de Lenoncourt as the translator, but the only certainty about the French author seems to be that he was a knight of Malta.

The woodcuts, which number over one hundred and eighty, are based on the Italian designs, yet the French approach and workmanship differ significantly from those of the Italian artist. The original cuts have a clarity of outline, while the French pictures are liberally shaded; the latter figures are somewhat softer, and in some cases the composition has new details. The title-page with the exuberant satyr and nymph and amoretti is entirely new. The authorship of the illustrations has been attributed to four different artists, but mainly to the architect Jean Goujon and to Jean Cousin.

M. M.

Lectures at the Library

DURING December the following free lectures will be given in the Lecture Hall at the Central Library:

Belgium: Crossroads of Western Europe. Illustrated. Dr. Albert E. Navez, Consul of Belgium in Boston. 8.00 Thursday, December 2.

Program to be announced. 3.30 Sunday, December 5.

New England Airport Requirements at Present and in the Future. Illustrated with slides. E. Fletcher Ingalls, District Airport Engineer, Civil Aeronautics Administration. 8.00 Thursday, December 9.

Saving Beauty Spots from Cape Cod to the Berkshires. Illustrated with colored motion pictures. Laurence B. Fletcher, secretary, Trustees of Public Reservation. (Field and Forest Course.) 8.00 Thursday, December 16.

Dickens' Christmas Carol. Illustrated with slides. Edward F. Payne, President of the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship. 3.30 Sunday, December 19.

Stories and Legends of Boston Bay; Fifteen Minutes in Africa. Illustrated with colored pictures and moving pictures. Edward Rowe Snow. 8.00 Thursday, December 23.

The Poet Historian with Dramatic Readings by the Author. George F. Pearson. 3.30 Sunday, December 28.

Christmas in Pictures, Song and Story. Illustrated. Mrs. Arthur Dudley Ropes. Soloist, Mrs. Vincent C. Metzger. 3.00 Monday, December 27.

Architecture as a Career. Illustrated with slides. Walter R. MacCornack, F.A.I.A., Dean of Architectural Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 8.00 Thursday, December 30.

Recitals at the Library

DURING December the following free recitals will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library:

Lecture-Recital by Alice Ocnoff,

lecturer. 8.00 Sunday, December 5.

Recital. Sarah Mindes, violinist. 3.30 Sunday, December 12.

Song Recital. Madeline James, soprano. 8.00 Sunday, December 12.

The Messiah (Handel) and Carols. Mme. Luisa Tosi and pupils. (Boston Ruskin Club Program.) 3.00 Monday, December 13.

Piano Recital. Arthur Lang. 8.00 Sunday, December 19.

Program of Chamber Music. Arranged by Paul Hastings Allen, composer and pianist. 8.00 Sunday, December 26.

Chanukah Program. (Details to be announced.) 8.00 Monday, December 27.

The Lowell Lectures

DURING December the courses of lectures offered by the Lowell Institute will be continued in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library as follows:

Irish Literature Since the Revolution. John V. Kelleher. *Fifth Lecture:* "The Development of the Irish Novel." 5.00 Thursday, December 2. *Sixth Lecture:* "The Re-assessment of Irish History." 5.00 Monday, December 6. *Seventh Lecture:* "'Bhark i bPragrais' — The Present Problems." 5.00 Monday, December 13.

John Milton. Douglas Bush. *Sixth Lecture:* "Paradise Lost: Poetical Texture." 8.00 Friday, December 3. *Seventh Lecture:* "Paradise Regained." 8.00 Tuesday, December 7. *Eighth Lecture:* "Samson Agonistes." 8.00 Friday, December 10.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

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SYNOPSIS OF CLASSIFICATION

<i>Bibliography. Libraries</i>	<i>Fine Arts</i>	<i>Politics & Government</i>
<i>Biography</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Religion. Theology</i>
<i>Business</i>	<i>Military Science</i>	<i>Science</i>
<i>Drama</i>	<i>Music</i>	<i>Sociology</i>
<i>Economics</i>	<i>Navigation</i>	<i>Technology</i>
<i>Essays. Literature</i>	<i>Philosophy. Ethics</i>	<i>Travel & Description</i>

Reference Books in Bates Hall

- Annual magazine subject index. 1942. Faxon. 1943. B.H.Ref.822.1=3182.10 1942
- Brown, Paul. Insignia of the services. Scribner. 1943. B.H.Ref.UC533.B88=C533.B88 1943
- Cugle, Charles Hurst. Cugle's practical navigation. New edition. Dutton. 1943. 736 pp. B.H.Ref.=VK555.C9 1943
- Directory of medical specialists . . . 1942. New York, Columbia Univ. 1942. 2495 pp. B.H.Ref.R712.A1D5
- Published for the Advisory Board for Medical Specialties.
- Film Daily Year Book . . . 1943. New York, Film Daily. 1943. 1012 pp. B.H.Centre Desk
- Gabrielson, Ira Noel. Wildlife refuges. Macmillan. 1943. 257 pp. B.H.Ref.SK357.G3
- International Blue Book, 1943. London, Ringrose. 1943. 790 pp. B.H.Ref.644.59
- Lane, Carl D. What you should know about the merchant marine. Norton. 1943. 232 pp. B.H.Ref.
- Moorhead, Arthur Francis, *editor*. The Australian blue book. Sydney, N. S. W. 1942. 56 pp. B.H.Ref.641.16
- Municipal Year Book, The. 1942. Chicago, The International City Managers' Association. 1942. 685 pp. B.H.Ref.503.5
- Record, Samuel J., and Robert W. Hess. Timbers of the new world. Yale. 1943. 640 pp. B.H.Ref.SD434.R4
- Year book of American churches, 1943. Lebanon, Pa. 1943. 173 pp. B.H.Ref.642.30

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- Holt, Sigrid Charlotte. Foreign relief and rehabilitation, a bibliography. Russell Sage Foundation. [1943.] *D809.U5A17 no.1
- Merriitt, LeRoy Charles. The United States government as publisher. Univ. of Chicago. [1943.] *9016.353A48
- Neuburger, Otto. Official publications of present-day Germany. Washington. 1942. *9016.3543

- Power, Effie Louise. Work with children in public libraries. American Library Ass'n. 1943. Z718.1.P9
- Pratt, John Barnes. Personal recollections; sixty years of book publishing. Barnes. 1942. Z473.B23P83

Biography

- Campbell, Helen Jones. The case for Mrs. Surratt. Putnam. [1943.] E457.5S985C3
- Schwarz, Paul. This man Ribbentrop, his life and times. Messner. [1943.] DD247.R47S3
- A former official in the German Foreign Office, now an American citizen, gives an exposé of the career of the former wine merchant who became the Nazi Foreign Minister.

Business

- These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.*
- American iron and steel institute. Annual statistical report, 1942. New York, The Institute. [1943.] 118 pp. **HD9514.A51
- Best's fire and casualty aggregates and averages. New York, Best. 137 pp. **HG9765.B56b
- Brewer, John M., and Edward Landy. Occupations today. Ginn. [1943.] 377 pp. NBS
- Cole, George Douglas Howard. Great Britain in the post-war world. Gollancz. 1942. 168 pp. NBS
- Cornetet, Wendell H. Methods of measurement. Grosset & Dunlap. 1943. 135 pp. Related shop science series. Case 2
- Drought, Rose Alice. A camping manual. Barnes. [1943.] 167 pp. Case 2
- Elish, Dewey. Pertinent paper facts; an information manual. A guide intended as an aid for the easy and accurate selection of the proper grade of paper. New York, Elish. [1943.] 145 pp. **TS1109.E43
- Gold book directory of men's apparel, 1943/44. New York, Men's Apparel Reporter. 1943. 323 pp. **TT495.G61
- Hardware age merchandise directory number, 1943. New York, Chilton. 1943. 830 pp. **TS403.H26

- Johnson, Hewlett. Soviet strength, its source and challenge. London, Frederick Muller. [1943.] 154 pp. NBS
- Kennedy, Donald D., and others. Introductory accounting. Ronald Press. [1942.] 702 pp. NBS
- Landis, Benson Y. A cooperative economy; a study of democratic economic movements. Harper. [1943.] 197 pp. NBS
- Morton, Davis Walter, and Ralph T. Berry. Pathfinder course in applied bookkeeping, lessons and practice assignments; 1943 edition. Los Angeles, Hadley. [1943.] 271 pp. NBS
- National association of wool manufacturers. Bulletin of the . . . Association; activities . . . for 1942, statistics of the industry and other matters relating to the wool textile industry. [1943.] 700 pp. **TS1600.N26
- Ogg, Frederic A., and P. Orman Ray. Essentials of American government; 4th edition thoroughly revised. Appleton-Century. [1943.] 649 pp. NBS
- Public works engineers' yearbook, including the proceedings of the . . . Public works congress, 1942. Chicago, American Public Works Ass'n. [1943.] 333 pp. **TD1.P97
- Ruml, Beardsley. Government, business and values. Looking ahead: I. Government and business. II. Government and values. Harper. [1943.] 52 pp. NBS
- Tasmania, Bureau of census and statistics. Statistics of the state of Tasmania for the year 1941/42. Hobart. [1943.] **HA3113.A3
- Thomas' wholesale grocery and kindred trades register; the official buyers' and sellers' guide. 1943. 45th annual. New York, Thomas Pub. Co. 1943. 1472 pp. **TX345.T45
- Walker's manual of Pacific coast securities; 35th annual number. 1943. San Francisco, Walker's Manual. [1943.] 984 pp. **HG5127.W17
- Gottman, Jean. Les relations commerciales de la France; études de géographie économique. Montreal. [1942.] 9382.44A45
- [Haberler, Gottfried von.] Quantitative trade controls: their causes and nature. Geneva, League of Nations. 1943. *9382.A68
- Landis, Benson Young. A cooperative economy; a study of democratic economic movements. Harper. [1943.] 9334.073A27
- A study of consumer cooperatives.
- Leith, C. K. World minerals and world peace. Brookings Inst. 1943. 9338.A87
- Levy, Jerome. Economics is an exact science. New York, New Economic Library. 1943. 9330.1A464
- An interesting defense of modern capitalism and free enterprise.
- McCahan, David, editor. Life insurance. trends and problems. Univ. of Pennsylvania. 1943. 9368.3A201
- Munk, Frank. The legacy of Nazism. Macmillan. 1943. 9330.943A31
- An account of the economic New Order of occupied Europe, with suggestions for trade and employment conditions in the future.
- Queeny, Edgar Monsanto. The spirit of enterprise. Scribner. 9330.173A363
- Shoup, Carl, and others. Taxing to prevent inflation; techniques for estimating revenue requirements. Columbia Univ. 1943. 9336.2A71
- Smith, Augustus Henry. Economics; an introduction to fundamental problems. McGraw-Hill. [1943.] 9330.2A139R
- Taylor, Henry C., and Anne D. Taylor. World trade in agricultural products. Macmillan. 1943. 9338.14A2
- Townsend, Francis Everett. New horizons (an autobiography) . . . Edited by Jesse George Murray. Chicago, Stewart Pub. Co. 1943. 9362.6A52
- Twentieth century fund. Wartime facts and postwar problems; a study and discussion manual. New York. 1943. 9330.19355A9
- Editor: Evans Clark; contributors: Margaret R. Taylor Carter, George B. Galloway and A. B. Handler.
- [Viner, Jacob.] Trade relations between free-market and controlled economics. Geneva, League of Nations. 1943. 9382.A69
- Vogtle, Alvin W., and Henry B. Kline. Freight rates and the South. Vanderbilt Univ. 1943. *9385.12A4

Drama

- Ehrenberg, Victor. The people of Aristophanes; a sociology of old Attic comedy. Oxford, Blackwell. 1943. PA3879.E5 1943
- Kingsley, Sidney. The patriots; a play in a prologue and three acts. Random House. [1943.] PS3521.I 55P3 1943

Economics

- Backman, Jules. Rationing and price control in Great Britain. Brookings Inst. 1943. 9338.542A13
- Colbert, John Patrick. Commentary on misconceptions regarding money and bank credit. Dublin, Cahill. [1943.] 9332.A196
- Davison, Ronald Conway. Insurance for all and everything; a plain account and a discussion of the Beveridge plan. Longmans, Green. [1943.] 9368.442A5
- Gordon, Leland James. Consumers in wartime; a guide to family economy in the emergency. Harper. 1943. 9339.4A74

Essays. Literature

History of Literature

- Grillo, Giacomo. Two aspects of chivalry; Pulci and Boiardo . . . illustrations by Hermes C. Grillo. Boston. 1942. A study of two Italian poets.
- Maurois, André. Cinq visages de l'amour. New York, Didier. [1942.] Variations in the sentiment of love through three centuries of French literature.
- Torres-Rioseco, Arturo. Grandes novelistas de la América Hispana. Univ. of California. 1941- PQ7082.N7T58
- Wagenknecht, Edward Charles. Cavalcade of the English novel from Elizabeth to

- George VI. Holt. [1943.] PR821.W25
A critical survey of the lives and works of the
great English novelists.
- Wheat, Clayton Earl, *editor*. The democratic
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Poetry and Fiction

- Horatius Flaccus, Quintus. The odes of
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Edward Marsh. London, Macmillan. 1943.
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- Strong, L. A. G., *compiler*. English domestic
life during the last 200 years. Allen & Un-
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Wit and Humor

- Marquis, Don, 1878-1937. The lives and times
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George Herriman. Doubleday, Doran. 1943.
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- Skinner, Cornelia Otis. Soap behind the ears;
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- Dyggve, Ejnar, and others. Das Heroon von
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- Freeman, Sarah Elizabeth. The excavation of
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- Mayhew, Edgar De Noailles. English baroque;
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- Bennett, Wendell Clark. Chavin stone carv-
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- Lewisohn, Sam Adolph. Sensationalism in
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Address delivered at the Cultural Institute of
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- Munro, Thomas. The future of aesthetics; a
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- Beazley, J. B. Attic red-figure vase-painters.
Clarendon. 1942. *8169.08-84
- Freeman, Ruth, and Larry Freeman. Caval-
cade of toys. New York, Century House.
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- Gutkind, E. A. Creative demobilisation. Lon-
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2. Case studies in national planning.

- Saarinen, Eliel. The city: its growth, its de-
cay, its future. New York, Reinhold Pub.
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- Gaines, M. C. Good triumphs over evil. More
about the comics. [New York, All-Ameri-
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Graphic Arts, vol. III, no. 3.
- Nura, *pseud.* Nura's children go visiting;
text and pictures by Nura. Studio. [1943.]
8143.07-950
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- Lawson, Robert. Watchwords of liberty; a
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- Wilder, Mitchell A. Santos, the religious folk
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Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center. 1943.
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Text and photographs by Mitchell A. Wilder with
Edgar Breitenbach, with a foreword by Rudolph A.
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Painting

- Arson. An ardent review. Part one of a sur-
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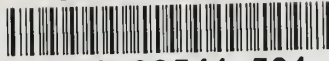
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